REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the year 1870-71.

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REPORT

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For the year 1870-71.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1870-71 contrasts favorably with the preceding two years of drought and scarcity. The rain-fall, though moderate, was seasonable; the harvests were plentiful; and there was a marked fall in the price of food.

2. The return of plenty was accompanied by a considerable diminution of serious crime. The decrease was, as might be expected, chiefly in the class of offences against property. On the other hand, there was an increase in petty offences, such as assault, simple hurt, and criminal trespass; so that the total number of criminal cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts exceeded the number in the previous year, being 55,339 in 1870 against 54,181 in 1869. Of these, all but 637 cases were disposed of by the Courts during the year, at an average duration of seven days for each trial.

3. Civil litigation increased very largely. The number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in 1870 exceeded 200,000—an increase of more than 24 per cent. over the number of institutions in 1869. The work was, however, disposed of promptly. Only 9,600 cases remained pending at the close of the year, and the general average duration of a suit was 19 days. There was at the same time a falling-off of about 3 per cent., as compared with the previous year, in the number of appealable cases actually appealed to the various Appellate Courts. Judging from these results, it may be reasonably inferred that the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in this Province have won the confidence of the people generally.

4. But, while judicial business increased so greatly, there was no corresponding increase in the strength of the judicial agency. The work was done, it is true, promptly, and, as far as can be judged, efficiently. But most of the Judicial Officers in the Punjab have also various important

administrative and executive duties to perform, and, while their time is so largely taken up with judicial work, they must necessarily be unable in many cases to pay adequate attention to their executive functions. Thus, a separation between the judicial and executive agencies has become more and more a pressing necessity. A scheme to accomplish this object has at length been elaborated by the Punjab Government, and awaits the sanction of higher authority. This measure, if adopted, will, it is confidently expected, materially strengthen the efficiency of both the judicial and the executive staff, and at the same time involve no very large increase of expenditure.

5. The Police Administration was, on the whole, fairly successful. Convictions were obtained in 39 per cent. of cases, cognizable by the Police, reported to have occurred; and of persons arrested, 66 per cent. were convicted. The working of the Police was, as usual, attended by far more favorable results Cis-Indus, where the organized Constabulary under Act V. of 1861 is in force, than in the frontier districts, where (except in Pesháwar) the old system of Police is still maintained.

6. As in the previous year, many of the jails of the Province were crowded,—the total jail population being even larger than in 1869. The rate of mortality in prisons was 3·66 per cent., or 0·29 higher than in 1869; but the daily average number of sick was less. There were no deaths from cholera. The average cost of each prisoner throughout the Province was Rs. 55-4-6, as compared with Rs. 67-6-3 in 1869 and Rs. 61-10-2 in 1868. The decrease was chiefly attributable to the fall in the price of food. The average monthly earnings of each prisoner employed in the jail manufactories was Rs. 1-6-0.

7. The Punjab during the year under report was remarkably free from the visitation of any severe epidemic disease. The general death-rate for the Province, as shown by the Mortuary Returns, was 24 per thousand, against 26 in the previous year; but, considering the increasing accuracy of registration each year, the difference in favor of the year under review must have been in reality considerably greater. Cholera, which caused 9,258 deaths in 1869, only caused 469 deaths in 1870. From small-pox there were 27,163 deaths in 1870, against 53,195 in the previous year; from bowel complaints 27,249 deaths, against 30,953 in 1869;

and from chest diseases 28,422 deaths, against 29,968 in 1869. On the other hand, the recorded deaths from fevers amounted to 275,093, as compared with 272,946, the number recorded in the previous year.

8. No Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Supreme Legislature during the year; but, in October 1870, the provisions of the Act XXXIII. Victoria, Chapter 3,—under which the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to propose to the Governor-General in Council drafts of any regulations for the peace and government of any district to which the Act is extended, which, if approved by the Governor-General in Council, acquire the force of law,—were extended by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the frontier districts included in the Pesháwar and Derájat Divisions, and to the Trans-Himalayan district of Spiti.

9. In Education, decided progress was made. The number of students considerably increased in Colleges and in Higher and Middle Class Schools. The number of Village Schools, owing to the extension of the measure, introduced in the previous year, of diminishing the number of schools, and expending the saving so effected in improving the pay of the teachers, was somewhat reduced, and there was a slight, though not a corresponding, reduction in the number of pupils, which was confined, however, to the lowest class, the numbers in the upper classes being more than before. The success of the Punjab students at the Calcutta University examinations was satisfactory. A student of the Dehli College gained the second place in the B.A. examination among the candidates who presented themselves from the whole Bengal Presidency. Lastly, the Punjab University College made highly satisfactory progress during the year.

10. The trade returns show a falling-off in the value of imports and exports as compared with the previous year. The value of imports decreased from £3,138,757 to £2,627,670, and of exports from £2,348,825 to £2,141,280. The value of the out-turn of manufactures increased, on the other hand, from £3,824,500 in the previous year to £5,165,900,—the chief increase being in the manufacture of cotton goods.

11. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to 72½ lakhs of rupees, against 85½ lakhs in the previous year. Eight barracks for British Troops were completed at various cantonments. The buildings in connection with the Gas

Works at Ráwalpindi were finished. The new District Court-house at Lahore was completed. Good progress was made in the building of the new jail at Montgomery, and wards for European debtors and prisoners under trial were constructed at Lahore. A poor-house was built at Dehli to accommodate some 30 or 40 paupers. Several police stations and dispensaries were completed. The construction of the Medical School Hospital at Lahore was pushed forward vigorously. The Punjab portion of the road connecting Dehli with Mathra made fair progress; that from Ambála to Jagádhri was nearly completed; and the metalling of the road from Multán to Shershah was in progress. Irrigation works were energetically pushed on. Sixty-six millions of cubic feet of excavation were done on the Sirhind Canal. The new weir across the river Raví at the head of the Barí Doáb Canal made satisfactory progress. The excavation of the Kasúr and Sobraon branches of the Barí Doáb Canal advanced greatly.

12. The last section of the Dehli line of railway between Phillor and Ludiána, including the Satlej Bridge, was thrown open to public traffic on the 15th October 1870, thus putting Lahore into uninterrupted railway communication with Calcutta and Bombay. On the Northern State Railway the works have progressed satisfactorily since January 1871, when final orders were issued for the adoption of the 3′ 3″ gauge.

13. Considerable progress was made in completing the arrangements for transferring forest tracts to the management of the Forest Department and in the extension of plantation operations.

14. The political relations of the Punjab Government with the Feudatory States under its control were entirely satisfactory. During the year the political control of the important Cis-Satlej States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, which had heretofore been vested in the Commissioner of Ambála, was transferred to the direct management of the Lieutenant-Governor,—a measure which promises to work well, and to facilitate the despatch of business. In Ladakh Joint Commissioners were appointed, under the terms of the commercial treaty concluded with the Maharaja of Kashmir in May 1870,—one by the British, the other by the Kashmir Government,—to supervise trade matters and arrange for the convenience of merchants travelling between Central Asia and India.

15. The Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab changed hands twice during the year under report. Sir Donald McLeod, who had held the administration for upwards of five years, retired on the 1st June 1870, and was succeeded by Major-General Sir Henry Durand. The Lieutenant-Governorship again fell vacant after seven months owing to the untimely death of Sir Henry Durand, occasioned by a fall from an elephant while passing through the gateway of the town of Tánk, on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier. His successor was Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S.I., the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

15. The Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab changed hands twice during the year under report. Sir Donald McLeod, who had held the office with distinction since 1865, was relieved on the 1st of June, and was succeeded by Major-General Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B. The office unhappily again fell vacant after seven months by the untimely death of Sir Henry Durand, who was killed by a fall from an elephant while passing through the gateway of the town of Tank, on the Derajat frontier. His successor was Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S.I., the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1. AREA.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies include all British India north of Sind and Ráj-putána, lying between the River Jamna on the east and the Sulemáni Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is territory of feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles; of which 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles.

Further particulars will be found in Appendix I. A.—1.

2. CHARACTER OF SURFACE.—The topography of the Province was described at some length in last Report, and it has been deemed unnecessary to repeat in this place its well-known features.

3. CLIMATE.—During the year 1870 registers of rain-fall were maintained, as in previous years, at the head-quarters and sub-collectorates of each district; and observations of barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometry, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at the stations of Lahore, Multán, Dera Ismail Khan, Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Murree, Syálkot, Dalhousie, and Ludiana, in the Punjab, as well as at Bháwalpore and at Leh, in Ladákh, in foreign territory. The principal results are shown in Appendix I. A.—3.

4. *Rain-fall.*—The following table exhibits the average rain-fall of the whole province during the past three years:—

Year.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1868 ...	8·01	11·89	0·68	20·58
1869 ...	7·43	19·44	0·87	27·74
1870 ...	3·4	16·5	0.5	20·4

The distribution of rain throughout the Punjab will be seen by the following table, which shows the amount of rain-fall in 1870 at ten stations situated in various parts of the Province :—

Station.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dehli ...	3·1	21·0	*Nil.*	24·1
Hissár ...	1·4	18·0	*Nil.*	19·4
Ambála ...	5·1	29·5	0·7	35·3
Simla ...	15·6	51·9	0·7	68·2
Gurdáspore ...	5·7	24·3	0·8	30·8
Lahore ...	0·4	8·2	0·6	9·2
Ráwalpindi ...	1·9	26·6	1·7	30·2
Peshávar ...	3·5	4·4	0·4	8·3
Dera Ismail Khan...	1·1	7·0	0·3	8·4
Multán ...	0·8	1·2	*Nil.*	2·0

The above statistics show that the rain-fall of the Punjab in 1870 was generally below the average of previous years. This was owing to the scanty fall in the first five months of the year. During the proper season, however, there were in most parts of the province abundant falls of rain, which ensured an excellent autumn harvest.

5. *Temperature.*—The following table shows the mean temperature of the Province for the past three years :—

Year.	May.	July.	December.
1868 ...	87° Fah.	86° Fah.	57° Fah.
1869 ...	94° „	91° „	56° „
1870 ...	89° „	93° „	54° „

The mean temperature of four stations in the Punjab for each month of the past year was as follows:—

Month.	Station.			
	Lahore.	Ráwalpindi.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Syálkot.
	Deg. Fah.	Deg. Fah.	Deg. Fah.	Deg. Fah.
January ...	54·5	50·7	55·4	52·6
February ...	63·5	58·9	62·9	62·9
March ...	70·2	66·6	71·2	67·4
April ...	81·0	78·4	81·3	78·0
May ...	92·5	88·9	89·9	91·1
June ...	94·3	92·6	94·4	92·4
July ...	96·1	91·1	96·5	89·8
August ...	89·7	85·5	91·6	83·9
September ...	83·3	82·8	88·4	82·8
October ...	80·5	76·2	79·4	78·7
November ...	62·6	60·2	61·8	62·2
December ...	55·6	53·0	56·1	52·6

The monthly increase of temperature from January to June is greatest in April and May, and the monthly decrease from July to December is greatest in November. January is generally the coldest month throughout the Province, and June the hottest.

6. *Humidity.*—April, May and June are generally the driest months of the year in the Punjab. The air during the colder months being denser than during the warmer, shows a relatively higher humidity. During the rainy season, the month of August seems to possess the highest relative humidity. Of all the stations in the Province in which meteorological registrations have been kept, Multán is the driest at all times and seasons, next to which in point of dryness comes Ráwalpindi. Judging from the observations recorded at Dera Ismail Khan, the humidity is greater in the Trans-Indus Districts during the last three months

of the year than elsewhere in the Province, and to this greater humidity may possibly be attributed the continuance of cholera in that part of the country after it has mostly ceased in the more southern parts.

7. *Winds.*—During the early part of the year, in the northern and eastern districts of the Province, easterly currents are frequent in the mornings, followed by westerly currents as the day advances. In the western and southern districts, north-easterly and north-westerly currents prevail, which are succeeded by south-westerly winds when the hot weather sets in. To the east of the Province, the currents of May and June are generally very variable. In the Trans-Indus tract, with its mountainous boundary, the Sulimán range, to the west, the prevailing currents for the first three months of the year are northerly. South-east winds set in in April, and prevail till September. These south-easterly currents are deflections of the south-westerly currents which prevail further to the south.

The changes of the winds to more southerly directions as the year advances are explicable by the law which determines the phenomenon of the south-west monsoon; and the deflections which occur from this normal direction are due to the influence of the great mountain ranges.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

8. The Native States with which the Government of the Punjab has Political relations are of two classes, *viz.*, *Dependent* and *Feudatory* States, and *Independent* States (including Frontier Tribes).

9. The Dependent and Feudatory States are 34 in number, *viz.*:—

Kashmír.	Málér Kotla.	Kumhársain.
Patiála.	Farídkot.	Bhajji.
Bháwalpúr.	Chamba.	Mailog.
Jínd.	Suket.	Balsan.
Nábha.	Kalsia.	Dhámi.
Kapúrthalla.	Pataodi.	Kuthár.
Mandi.	Luháru.	Kunhiár.
Sarmúr (Náhan).	Dujána.	Mangal.
Kahlúr (Biláspore).	Bhagát.	Bíja.
Bassáhir.	Bhágal.	Darkuti.
Hindúr (Nálagurh).	Jubbal.	Taroch.
Keonthal.		

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue, and military resources will be found in Appendix I. B.—1, and an account of the reigning Chiefs will be found in Appendix I. B.—2. It may be here stated that the total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population, to about five and a quarter millions; their revenues, to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers), to about 50,000 men: the total tribute received from them, to £28,000 per annum.

10. The relations of two of the Dependent and Feudatory States—*viz.*, *Kashmír* and *Bháwalpore*—with the British Government are regulated by treaties; those of *Patiála, Jínd* and *Nábha* by *sannads* or rescripts of the Governor-General. Kashmír pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. A *nazranah* or relief is payable to the British Government by the last three Chiefs on succession of collaterals to the Chiefship; and the Chiefs are bound to execute justice, and promote the welfare of their subjects; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide; to coöperate with the British Government against an enemy; to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant, free of expense, land required for railroads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government guarantees them in full and unreserved possession of their territories. They differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects, and that the Government has undertaken not to receive any complaints from their subjects, whether máfidárs, jágírdárs, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

11. The remaining feudatories have not full power of life and death over their subjects,—all capital sentences passed by them requiring the confirmation of a British Officer; they are, moreover, not exempt from

enquiry into complaints made by their subjects or dependents; and all but two or three of the minor States pay tribute in cash to the British Government.

12. Of the Chiefs, those of *Bháwalpúr, Málér Kotla, Dujána, Luháru*, and *Pataodi* are Muhammadans; those of *Patiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapúrthalla, Farídkot*, and *Kalsia* are Sikhs; the rest are Hindus.

Of the Muhammadan Chiefs, the Chief of *Bháwalpúr* is of the *Daúd-putra* tribe, descendant of Bháwal Khan, who acquired independence at the dismemberment of the Duráni Empire, after the death of Shah Shúja. The Chief of *Málér Kotla* is the head of an Afghan brotherhood, originally natives of Cábul; their ancestors held positions of trust in the Sirhind Province under the Mogul Empire, and gradually became independent as the Mogul dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of *Luháru, Dujána*, and *Pataodi* are descendants of Afghan adventurers, on whom the estates were conferred by the British Government in reward for services under Lord Lake in the beginning of the present century.

13. The Sikh Chiefs are, with one exception, of the *Jat* race. The founder of the Farídkot family was one Bhullun, who rose to importance in the time of Akbar. *Phúl*, the founder of the houses of *Patiála, Jínd*, and *Nábha*, carved out for himself a principality a little more than a century ago. The Chief of *Kapúrthalla* is of the Kalál tribe, and his ancestor, Jassa Singh, rose to importance about the middle of the last century.

14. The Chief of Kashmír is a Dogra Rájpút, whose father, Guláb Singh, commenced his career as a horseman in Maharaja Ranjít Singh's service. The remaining Chiefs are Rájpúts of ancient lineage.

15. Three of the States—*viz., Bháwalpúr, Chamba* and *Pataodi*—are at present under the management of British Officers. The management of the first State was undertaken by the British Government in 1866, on the repeated requisition of the leading men, owing to the anarchy consequent on the death of the late Chief, and the minority of his successor. The management of Chamba was vested in a British Officer at the Chief's own request, and that of Pataodi was assumed by the Government in consequence of the minority of the Chief, and the oppressive rule of his uncle, who administered affairs as Regent.

16. In one State (Mandi), a British Officer exercises the functions of Councillor to the Chief, and in two, *viz., Kalsia* and *Dhámi*, the Chiefs being minors, the administration is carried on by a Native Council of Regency.

17. It is proposed in the present Report to give, in the first place, a brief narrative of the year's administration of those Feudatory States which are under the management of British Officers, and to record what is noteworthy in the history of States not under British management.

18. FEUDATORY STATES UNDER MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.—*Bh[illegible]alpúr.*—Major Minchin, the Political Agent and Superintendent, [illegible]ceeded on leave to Europe in April 1871, and has been succeeded by Captain Grey.

The administration of the State was efficient, and the income continued steadily to increase.

Mr. Clarke, who was for some time Tutor and afterwards Councillor to the Raja of Mandi, has been appointed Tutor to the Nawáb.

19. *Chamba.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Reid remained Superintendent during the year.

Raja Sri Sing died in October 1870, and has been succeeded by his brother, Gopál Sing.

The affairs of Chamba prospered during the year under report. The accounts of the year closed with a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to upwards of Rs. 56,000, although about Rs. 41,000 were spent on the construction of roads and other improvements.

20. *Pataodi.*—This small State continued during the year under the management of Extra Assistant Commissioner Syad Safdar Hoosain, superintended generally by the Commissioner of Dehli. There was a considerable surplus of income over expenditure.

21. FEUDATORY STATES NOT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.—*Kashmír.*—The appointment of Joint-Commissioners in Ladákh to supervise trade matters, conduct judicial enquiries, and arrange for the convenience of merchants, was noticed in last year's report. This arrangement has worked fairly during the past year.

Though the year 1870 was exceptionally unfavorable to trade, owing to disturbances in Yárkand and the expeditions undertaken by the ruler of that country, which delayed, and in many cases prevented, merchants and caravans leaving the country, while the means of transport were taken up for the use of troops; although the season, too, was unusually severe, and heavy falls of snow closed the passes much before their usual time, and made the journey from Turkistan to India one of great difficulty and even danger; yet, notwithstanding these exceptional circumstances, the total value of the Ladákh through trade, exports and imports, for the year 1870, rose to Rs. 15,48,000, as compared with Rs. 12,92,000 in the preceding year and Rs. 5,54,945 four years previously. Each year has shown a steady increase, affording good hope for the future of still more satisfactory results.

22. *Patiála.*—During the past year, the Political control of the three Phúlkian States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, which had heretofore been vested in the Commissioner of Ambála, was transferred to the direct mangement of the Lieutenant-Governor.

23. A revised agreement regarding the construction and management of the Patiála branches of the Sirhind Canal now being made was drawn up by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works in this Province, and its terms were generally agreed to by the Phúlkian Chiefs. Provision was made for the three States holding joint proprietorship in the main channels of the Patiála branches, while each State was to have its own distributary water-cuts, of which it would pay the entire cost, and retain the exclusive management, the management of the main channels, however, remaining entirely in the hands of the British Government. These proposals have been approved by the Government of India, who

have also passed orders regarding the seigniorage to be paid by the three States to the British Government on the Satlej water supplied to the Patiála branches.

The terms of the agreement, as finally revised, have been communicated to the Chiefs of Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha, for their approval.

24. The construction of a line of Telegraph between Patiála and Ambála was applied for by the Maharaja of Patiála, and has been sanctioned by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions which have been accepted by the Maharaja. The entire cost of construction will be borne by the Patiála State. The line will be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs, or of any Officer deputed by him. The Telegraph officials employed in the State will be Natives, and the power of dismissing them will rest with the Maharaja. The provisions of the Telegraph Act will apply to the line, as will also any rules and regulations applicable to the Government Telegraph.

25. In October 1870, the Maharaja of Patiála presided at the opening of the Sutlej Railway Bridge. In January 1871, the Maharaja paid a visit to Calcutta, and was there installed by the Viceroy, the Grand Master of the Order, as a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

26. *Kapúrthalla.*—The death of Rája Randhír Sing of Kapúrthalla, in April 1870, on his voyage to England, and the succession of his eldest son, Kharrak Sing, were mentioned in last year's report. Nothing of importance has occurred in connection with this State during the year.

27. *Mandí.*—Mr. Harrison, C.S., an Assistant Commissioner in this Province, was appointed Councillor to the Rája in June 1870. Reforms have been undertaken by the Raja, and the financial condition of the State is satisfactory, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 92,000.

The Wazír Gushaon, for many years Chief Minister of the Mandí Rájas, died in February 1871.

28. INDEPENDENT STATES AND FRONTIER TRIBES.—*Afghánistán.*—The state of affairs during the year 1870-71 in Cábul was such as to occasion considerable anxiety. The Amír had been on indifferent terms, for some time, with his son Muhammad Yakub Khan, the chief reason being the supposed intention of the Amír to make a younger son, Abdulla Jan, his heir. The ill-feeling at length culminated in the flight of Yakub Khan to Kandahár, on the 2nd September 1870, in company with his younger brother, Ayub Khan, a regiment of cavalry, and several chiefs of position. The Amír sent troops after him, but they were unable to overtake the fugitives. The Governors of Hirat and Kandahár were at once warned to hold themselves in readiness; General Faramorz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, was summoned from Turkistán, and Sirdar Muhammad Aslam Khan recalled from Khost to Cábul.

29. Yakub Khan, finding the gates of Ghazni closed at his approach, marched to Kandahár, which he invested, some of the troops of the Governor Sirdar Sher Ali Khan going over to his side. The majority, however, remained faithful, and an attack on the Bur Durani gate

of the city, encouraged by the treachery of some of its defenders, was repulsed, on the 10th of October, with some loss. In the mean time, the Commander-in-Chief and Sirdar Aslam Khan were hurrying to Kandahár with all the troops which could be collected at Cábul, and on the 18th October, alarmed at their near approach, Yakub Khan raised the siege of Kandahár, and marched westward, pursued by the greater part of the garrison.

30. The army of the rebel Sirdar, about 7,000 strong, now melted away, and by the time of his arrival at Girishk he had only 1,500 horse. He made a vain attempt to seize this fort, but was unsuccessful, losing some 10 or 12 of his followers. He then, seeing his chance, for the present, hopeless, marched to the Sístán border, where he attempted to make the best terms he could. The Governor of Farrah, Mir Afzul Khan, attempted to reconcile him with the Amír, and letters were exchanged, asking and promising forgiveness. The arrival of Sirdar Muhammad Aslam Khan and the Commander-in-Chief at Charrabia broke off the negotiations. They considered that Yakub Khan was not sincere in his professions, and that the Governor of Farrah had been unaware of the views of the Amír when he listened to the Sirdar's proposals. They requested Yakub Khan to dismiss his troops, and remain quietly at some convenient place until his affairs could be adjusted. This Yakub Khan refused to do, and the Commander-in-Chief accordingly summoned his whole force from Girishk, and proceeded to Búrbannah with the intention of attacking the rebellious Sirdar, in Washír, at night. Yakub Khan, informed of their movements, took to flight, and on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and Aslam Khan at Washír the following day, they found him gone. Six or seven hundred of his troops joined them, the remainder dispersing to their homes.

31. Yakub Khan, with 200 horse, proceeded to the Sístán border, where, during the early months of 1871, he caused constant disquiet by his raids and intrigues, and in the month of March the Amír requested the British Government to write to the Persian Authorities to remove the Sirdar and his adherents to a distance from the Sístán border, or to send them to Afghánistán.

32. The history of the year 1871-72 will contain the later events of *Afghánistán*. It may, however, here be noted that Sirdar Yakub Khan *again entered Afghánistán*, and, *succeeding* in raising a considerable force, obtained possession of Hirát, returning, after long negotiations, to Cábul, where he was reconciled to his father, who appointed him Governor of Hirát, which province he was at once sent to administer.

33. The Commander-in-Chief was murdered in his camp at the instigation of Sirdar Muhammad Aslam Khan, who was taken prisoner to Cábul, and there put to death.

34. During the year the tribes of the Khaibar gave great trouble, and constantly plundered travellers and caravans. Measures were taken by Mír Akhor Ahmad Khan, Governor of Jalálábád, to reduce them

to order; but the rebellion of Sirdar Yakub Khan prevented these being successful.

35. The relations of the Amír with the British Government were cordial throughout the year.

36. The relations between the Cábul and Bokhara Governments were also friendly.

37. The state of the Sístán border remained unsatisfactory. The Cábul Government complained that the Persian Authorities, taking advantage of the disturbed state of Afghánistán, had seized Sístán without any ancient right thereto, and had permitted, on the part of the Mír of Kain and other border chiefs, constant aggressions on the Afghán population of the districts of Farrah, Hirát and Kandahár.

The Amír, finding that the Persian Government was unwilling to give up Sístán, and being unable himself to abandon what he considered an ancient possession, requested the British Government to adjust the question of the border with reference to the terms of the treaty between the British and Persian Government.

38. *Yárkand.*—There is little to record regarding this country during the past year. The visit of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., Commissioner of Jalandhar, to Yárkand, was noticed in the last report. This officer was accompanied by Dr. Henderson, Mr. Shaw and Syad Mír Akbar Alí, C.S.I., and was the bearer of friendly letters from the British Government to the ruler of Yárkand. His visit was in no sense a mission and had no political objects. The Chang Chinmo route was selected, and the party experienced great privations from the desert character of the country, the great elevation of the passes, and the mismanagement of Wazír Alí Akbar Shah, the Kashmír Governor of Ladákh, who had neither provided carriage nor provisions.

The Atalik Ghazí was absent from Yárkand when the British officers arrived, engaged in a campaign against the Tunganis on the extreme border of his dominions, some months' march distant from the capital. The party was received with politeness by the Yárkand officials, and returned in the autumn, having collected an amount of information regarding the country eminently valuable and interesting to geographers and men of science.

The campaign of the Atalik Ghazí occupied him the whole of the year.

39. *Frontier Tribes.*—A detailed account of the names and characteristics of the tribes inhabiting the British frontier, from Hazára on the north to Sind on the south-west, will be found in the published report of Mr. (now Sir R.) Temple, showing the relations of the British Government with the tribes on the north-west frontier of the Punjab. It may be here briefly stated that they belong to two distinct races,—from Hazára to Dera Ismail Khan they are chiefly Patán; from Dera Ismail Khan to the borders of Sind they are, with one exception, Biloch. The

names of the principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting men, are as follows:—

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of fighting men.
Adjoining Hazára,	Hassanzais ...	Patán ...	8,000
	Jadúns ...		
" Peshávar,	Bonairwáls ...		
	Swátis ...	Patáns and Swátis (dependent on Swát) ...	20,000
	Ranizai ...		
	Othmankhail ...		
	Momunds ...	Patán (dependent on Cábul),	12,000
" Kohát and Pesháwar ...	Afrídis ...	Patán ...	20,000
	Bezotis ...	" ...	30,000
	Sípahs ...		
	Orakzais ...		
	Zaimusht Afghans,	" ...	20,000
	Turis ...		
" Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan	Wazíris ...		
" Dera Ismail Khan ...	Astránis ...		
	Kasránis ...	Biloch ...	5,000
	Bozdars ...		
Adjoining Dera Ghází Khan ...	Khetráns ...	Patán ...	3,000
	Kosahs ...	Biloch ...	12,000
	Lugháris ...		
	Gurchánis ...		
	Marris ...		
	Bugtis ...		
		TOTAL ...	130,000

A narrative of events on the north-west frontier, during the year under review, is given below.

40. *Hazára.*—Atta Muhammad Khan, Chief of the Agror valley, in the extreme northern corner of Hazára, had been severely punished in 1869 for rebellion. He was kept a close prisoner for six months, and then banished to Lahore, where he remained under surveillance for thirteen more. His jagirs were also confiscated.

The Settlement Officer, Captain Wace, having, in his investigations into the tenures of the Hazára District, discovered that the position of the Khan had been completely misunderstood, and that the grievances

which had kept him discontented and disaffected were, to a great extent, real, the Government pardoned Atta Muhammad Khan for his rebellion and restored him to Agror, giving him much greater power over the tenants and subordinate proprietors of the valley than he had ever had before.

The Agror valley consists of 51 villages, forming a khanat which, according to the custom of the tribe, descended from father to son undivided, the Chief having full powers, and making such provision for his family and retainers as he thought fit, certain subordinate proprietors and holders of religious endowments having rights which the Chief was unable to ignore. Under the Sikh rule and the British occupation of the valley the powers and privileges of the Chief were much curtailed. His retainers and tenants were made independent of him, his jagir was considerably reduced, and the lease of Agror was refused him.

Atta Muhammad Khan, though restored to Agror, was warned that if he showed the smallest disposition to encourage violence and crime, if he did not use his utmost efforts to repress them, or if it should be discovered that he was taking any treasonable or hostile course towards the Government, he would be absolutely dispossessed and removed from the valley for ever.

The force stationed in Agror under Colonel Rothney was not at once recalled. No special responsibility for the peace of the border had devolved upon the Khan by his restoration; his responsibility was merely that of a proprietor of seven-tenths of the valley, bound to act with the utmost loyalty, and support, as far as lay in his power, the Civil and Military Authorities. The general feeling in Agror, and even beyond the border, was of satisfaction at the restoration of the Khan, and the state of the valley justified the withdrawal of the troops late in the autumn.

41. The raids on the part of the Akazais did not, however, cease. They were instigated by the party opposed to the restoration of Atta Muhammad Khan, and the tribe wished to take their revenge for the burning of the village of Shahtút. During the whole year they have caused some annoyance on the Agror border, nor is there any reason to believe that they intend to behave better in the future than they have in the past. The tribe is, however, small and unimportant, and, since the burning of their villages and their final expulsion from the immediate neighbourhood of the border in 1869, have only enjoyed comparative immunity from punishment from their position on the Black Mountain, difficult of approach and hardly worth the trouble of attacking. In March 1871, the Akazais attempted to re-occupy Shahtút, Monib Shah, one of the ex-Maliks of the village, with about 40 of his clansmen, commencing to rebuild the houses. They were not, however, prepared to hold possession by force, and on being told that the Government would on no account permit the re-occupation of the village, and that the orders for its confiscation were in full force, they abandoned their design.

42. *Peshâwar.*—The only disturbances of a political nature on this border, during the year, were in the Uthmanzai villages of the Yusafzai valley and among the tribes of the Khaibar Pass, chiefly

the Yukka Kheyls and Shinwaris. These last, dissatisfied with the share of the allowances given to them for keeping open the Pass by Mír Akhor Ahmad Khan, Governor of Jalalabad, plundered caravans and made themselves generally troublesome. Sultan Muhammad Khan, the Chief of Lálpúra, made many professions of assistance in reducing the tribes of the Khaibar to order; but as he was a heavy loser by the substitution of the Khaibar route for that by Lálpúra, and as the tribes still maintain a hostile attitude, it may be doubted whether his professions were altogether sincere.

43. The disturbances in Yusafzai were in the Uthman Kheyl villages of Kui, Barnoul and Mian Khan, at the northern extremity of the Lundkhor valley. The principal causes of excitement were the settlement operations, which had given much dissatisfaction, for the Yusafzai villages had a merely nominal assessment, while they had, since the summary settlement, taken up large tracts of new land of which they desired to avoid the re-measurement. The Maliks of the village of Kui had at the time been implicated in a murder, and, being threatened with prosecution if they did not give up the murderer, incited the people to resist settlement operations, hoping to draw off attention from themselves. The powerful Khattak village of Lundkhor also encouraged the Uthman Kheyls to resistance, for they desired to postpone settlement operations, though their valley was too exposed to allow them to venture on open resistance.

The villages of Kui, Barnoul and Mián Khan were evacuated by their inhabitants, who refused to return or obey the order of the authorities unless the settlement was abandoned or postponed. Troops were at once moved from Hoti Mardán, the village of Kui was taken possession of and made over to Afzul Khan, a Khattak Chief, who promised to hold it with levies of his own tribe. This he did for a short time; but the position was not altogether a pleasant one, and he asked to be relieved in a short time. The houses of the ringleaders of the outbreak at Kui were pulled down, and the people of the three villages, having been given to understand that refusal to return would only cost them their lands and houses, and would not postpone the settlement, made their submission, and have since given no cause for complaint.

44. Act 33 of Victoria, Chapter III., having been declared by the Secretary of State in Council to be applicable to the Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan, rules were submitted in April last for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the provisions of that Act. These rules were intended to strengthen the hands of officers responsible for the general peace and good management of the frontier, and to diminish the number of offences of violence against person and property, only too common in the frontier Districts of the Punjáb. The proposals of the Punjáb Government were not intended to meet any new condition of things in the Frontier Districts, or to put down crime against which the ordinary processes of law had been found insufficient, but to legalize the action which District Officers were often obliged to take for the maintenance of peace on the border. The rules chiefly concerned the action of hostile or unfriendly

tribes; the erection of walled hamlets or enclosures in border Districts; provision for the fining of village communities guilty of colluding with or harbouring criminals; the removal of persons known to have blood-feuds with other parties beyond the Border; provision for the settlement of certain cases, in which judicial evidence was wanting, according to Pathan or Biloch usage; making the woman equally with the man liable to punishment for adultery; reorganizing the Police of the whole frontier on the system prescribed by Act V. of 1861, with the exception of making the Commissioner of the Division Inspector-General, and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts Deputy Inspectors-General under him,—the duties of the Inspector-General of Police being limited to inspection and questions regarding the pay, clothing, and pension of the force. These rules have received the general sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and will be shortly published as law. The promulgation of these rules will render unnecessary Act III. of 1870, known as the Agror Valley Act, under which the territory of Hazára is now administered. This Act will consequently be repealed, and the District of Hazára, in common with all the Frontier Districts, will be administered in accordance with the general law of the country and the supplementary rules which have been laid down under 33 of Vict.

45. *Kohát.*—Three Native British subjects were, on the 15th April, murdered in the Kohát Pass by Afrídis of the Mulla Khel, Kargún Khail and Bassi Khail clans. These men were muleteers, and one serving as bearer in the employ of Captain Stainforth, Commanding 2nd Infantry. On their way through the Pass to Peshávar they were enticed from the road and murdered in cold blood in a most cowardly and brutal manner, while the property they were in charge of was plundered and carried off. The local authorities acted with great vigour. Several of the most important men of the offending clans in Kohát territory were seized, and all the property in the District belonging to the clans that could be laid hands upon, amounting in value to Rs. 10,000, was seized. The result was the complete submission of the Afridis and their acquiescence in the terms imposed, *viz.*, the entire destruction of the houses of the criminals, prohibition to rebuild them without first obtaining the consent of Government, the expulsion of the criminals from the Pass for one year, and payment as fine and blood money of Rs. 3,000. These terms were at once carried out. The villages of the offenders were destroyed with the assistance of the Bangash tribe, and the fine imposed was paid in.

46. This was the only serious offence against life which had occurred in the Kohát Pass since relations were restored by the settlement of 1866-67. The effect of the sudden punishment following the crime has been excellent in ensuring the safety of British subjects travelling through the Pass up to the present time.

47. *Bannu.*—A very serious offence was perpetrated on the morning of the 13th June by the Muhammad Khel Waziris. This tribe is a section of the Ahmedzais, who had been located in British territory on lands stretching from Báran nearly to the Gúmatti Pass. They number about 250 fighting men only. The majority of them remain in the plains for the cold weather; in the hot season about two-

thirds of their number were accustomed to retire to the hills, leaving one-third to look after the cultivation. Early in June the whole of this clan abandoned their lands in British territory and went off in a body to the hills. The reason assigned for this conduct was that they were much harassed by being made responsible for the safety of the Pass, that they had been grossly abused by the native officials of the Bannu District, and that they had not been allowed their fair share of water from the Kurram river. On the morning of the 3rd June a party of sowars of the 7th Punjab Cavalry, and sepoys belonging to the 4th Sikhs, left the Edwardesabad Cantonments before dawn for the purpose of relieving guard at the Kurram post. Just before daylight the infantry, who were passing the old Kurram post which was in ruins, were fired into by a number of Muhammad Khel Waziris from a distance of about 15 yards. The men were taken completely by surprise, and one naick and five sepoys were killed and the havildar wounded. The cavalry detachment was some short distance behind, but, hearing firing, they advanced rapidly, but were unable to inflict much loss on the Muhammad Khels, who obtained shelter under the high banks of the Kurram river. The cavalry detachment of the post at once turned out and pursued the enemy for some distance. One sepoy was wounded, a grass-cutter killed, and two horses were also killed.

The Muhammad Khails lost one man killed and three wounded, and several are believed to have died afterwards from their wounds.

48. During the whole of the year succeeding this attack, the Muhammad Khails remained in independent territory, wandering from village to village, receiving support from some tribes and sympathy from almost all, and the efforts of the Government to punish them were wholly fruitless. Many petty raids were made by them on British territory, from which they carried off cattle and where they committed many thefts and robberies. A few were at different times cut up by the troops, who were always on the alert; but the fact of their having no villages in the hills which could be destroyed, and the small number of the tribe, as also the inaccessible nature of the country, rendered any scheme for their punishment very difficult of execution.

The account of the submission of this troublesome tribe belongs properly to the current year, but it may be recorded that a most satisfactory settlement has at length been arrived at. The whole tribe, wearied of being hunted from place to place, with their names proscribed, and great pressure being placed upon other tribes to expel them, came in in a body to the Commissioner of the Deraját Division at Bannu, with their wives, children and cattle, and unconditionally surrendered. All the principal headmen and all of those concerned in the attack on the military detachment surrendered themselves. No such unconditional surrender of an offending tribe has been recorded in the history of the frontier, and its effect on the border has been very great. A heavy fine was imposed on the tribe, and the headmen were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment in the Lahore Central Jail. The tribe after this was permitted to resume the lands in British territory which they had abandoned. The clans and tribes who had assisted the Muhammad Khails during their rebellion have

also all submitted and paid the fines imposed upon them; while the village of Gumatti, which had harboured them, was altogether destroyed, the Waziris themselves carrying out the order for its destruction.

49. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—The condition of the Tánk border, in this District, has been for some years most unsatisfactory. The Nawab of Tánk, to whom the police and revenue administration is entrusted, has been unable to carry out efficiently the duties required of him, and constant raids, thefts and murders have been the result. The Lieutenant-Governor on his visit to Tánk in February last fully considered the question of the administration of the territory, and arrangements are being made to ensure more efficient police management for the future. The settlement of the Dera Ismail Khan District, which has now been sanctioned, will remove many of the difficulties in the way of a permanent pacification of this division of the frontier. The only raid of any importance on the southern portion of the Dera Ismail Khan Border was committed by a party of Sheoránis near Drában. This tribe had of late years behaved very well, and the raid in question was of no political importance, but was merely to plunder cattle from the frontier village of Kot Lállu, as many as 225 being carried off. Pursuing parties were at once organized from the villages of Kot Lállu and Drában, which entered the hills from different passes and overtook the marauders about 16 miles within the border. A fight ensued, in which the robbers were worsted and the whole of the cattle recovered.

50. *Dera Ghazi Khan.*—Throughout the year the Dehra Ghází Khan border has been perfectly tranquil. On the 3rd February 1871, under the instructions of the Government of India, a conference was held at Mithankot between the Lieutenant-Governor and Sir William Mereweather, Commissioner in Sind, to determine the question of the future relations of Government with the Marri and Bugti tribes, and the position of the Khan of Khelat and his relations to his Sirdárs. The Punjab officials who took part in this conference, in addition to the Secretaries to Government in the Civil and Military Departments, were, Brigadier-General Keyes, Commanding Frontier Force, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Officiating Commissioner, Deraját, Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghází Khan District.

Sir William Mereweather, and Colonel Phayre, Political Superintendent, Frontier Upper Sind, represented Sind in the conference. The conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner in Sind arrived were that the whole matter of the relations between the Marri and Bugti tribes would most appropriately be placed in the hands of the Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, and that the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, *qua* the above named tribes, should be under the orders of the Political Superintendent, and not under those of the Commissioner of the Deraját, who would be relieved of all responsibility so far as our political relations with these tribes were concerned. The arrangements which had hitherto been in force, although they had worked satisfactorily in the Dera Ghází Khan District, had yet been somewhat one-sided, and it was necessary that the Sind and Punjab authorities should enforce the same system in reference to the same tribes. Arrangements were made for the employment of horsemen from

the tribes in question, for it was considered that by giving them service under the British Government they would have a direct interest in the preservation of order, and that their pacification would be thus more easily ensured. Plundering had been very long their occupation; it was not therefore reasonable to expect them to abandon it unless some inducement which they could understand was offered them.

51. Two of the principal questions that occupied the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor during his tour through the Frontier Districts in February, March and April, were the reorganization of the Frontier Militia and the Pass responsibility of the several tribes. The existing Militia, of the Deraját Division especially, was found to be inefficient, and a large number of the men and officers entertained in it had been selected without requiring from them any knowledge of the country or influence with the border tribes, either for good service elsewhere in India, or because they were the retainers of some powerful Chief, who in former days had been allowed, in consideration of excellent service to Government, to provide in this way for his followers. The consequence was that the force had become a refuge for old soldiers who could not be otherwise provided for, and who had no local connection with the frontier. It was desirable to get rid of these men with the least hardship to themselves, and to supply their places by men having an intimate knowledge of the country, and who would be under the direct influence of the Chiefs whose tribes were responsible for the safety of the Passes leading to British territory. Considerable advance has been made in the reorganization of the Militia on this principle.

52. The question of Pass responsibility has not yet been finally decided, but the existing system in most of the Frontier Districts appears to have worked on the whole satisfactorily, and no great change will probably be necessary. Some of the tribes have entered into regular agreements, accepting their responsibility for Passes leading through their hills or opening into their lands in British territory; while responsibility is generally assumed in cases in which no written agreements may have been recorded. The enforcement of the responsibility has always been a question of great delicacy, requiring in District Officers both firmness and tact, so as, on the one hand, to avoid making Pass responsibility a burden too heavy to be borne, and, on the other, to prevent tribes allowing with impunity the passage of marauders into British territory through their lands.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

53. THE Punjab and its Dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship in January 1859. The Province is divided for administrative purposes into ten divisions, with an average area of 10,200 square miles;—these comprise 32 districts, with an average area of 3,188 square miles, which are again sub-divided into 132 tahsils, or revenue and judicial subdivisions, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 14,487 Police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions. The Punjab contains 34,462 villages, at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Law Court. The principal towns of the Province are—

	Population.
Dehli	154,417
Amritsar	135,813
Lahore	98,924
Peshâwar	58,555
Multán	56,826

The revenue derived from the Land Tax in 1870-71 was Rs. 2,00,52,752, and the gross revenue was Rs. 3,35,12,370, exclusive of canal revenue. For further particulars, see Appendix I C.

D.—Population.

54. THE return given in Appendix I. D., which is identical with that furnished with last Report, is based on the last Census, taken in January 1868. From the return it appears that on the latter date the total population of the province was 17,596,752 souls, giving an average of 173 per square mile. The districts of Amritsar, Ambála, Syálkot, and Hushiárpore contained the largest population,—the number in each of the three first being over a million, and in the last nearly a million. Omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the most thickly-populated districts were—

Jullundhur	586	per square mile.
Amritsar	532	" "
Syálkot	512	" "
Dehli	490	" "
Gurdáspore	488	" "
Hushiárpore	450	" "
Ludiana	429	" "

Of the total population, 9,581,292 were males, and 8,015,460 were females ;—10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 were youths and young women, and 6,248,442 were children under 12 years of age ;—17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 were Eurasians, 2,513 were Native Christians, 1,141,848 were Sikhs, 6,094,759 were Hindus, 9,331,367 were Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 were of other classes ;—9,430,868 were agriculturists and 8,165,884 were non-agriculturists.

C.—Fiscal.

55. SURVEYS.—The prescribed statistics will be found in Appendix I. E.—1, except as regards Trigonometrical Surveys, information as to which is not available.

56. Four Revenue Survey parties were employed in the Punjab during the field season of 1870-71,—one in the Deraját, another in the Dehli Division and two in the Bháwalpore State.

57. *Deraját Survey.*—The Revenue Survey of the Deraját was commenced this field season. 1,560 square miles of interior and 2,330 square miles of boundary survey were completed in the Dera Gházi Khan District, including the cantonment of Rájanpore on large scale, with one mile of surrounding country. Boundary survey was partially extended over 679 square miles more. The average cost per square mile of completed interior was Rs. 45-7-9,—that is, excluding the charge for the levelling party which was employed on work connected with the levelling operations in the Pesháwar District. No levels were run through the work of the past season.

58. *Delhi Division Survey.*—This survey party, which was ordered up from Sind to commence the survey of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, was unable to leave Kotri, in Sind, till the end of November; consequently operations were not commenced in the Delhi Division till the middle of January. During the two and a half months which remained of the field season this party surveyed boundaries over an area of 450 square miles in the Kaithal Tahsil of the Karnál District, and the interior details of an area of 350 square miles in the same tahsil.

59. *Bháwalpore Survey.*—Two survey parties were employed in the Bháwalpore State. One party, under Captain Tanner, which came up from Karáchi, was unable to commence operations until the middle of December. The interior details of 115 villages were surveyed, as also 165 square miles of desert tract adjoining. The total amount of country completely surveyed comprises an area of 550 square miles. In addition to the above interior survey, the boundaries of 206 villages were surveyed with theodolite and chain. The points obtained from this operation will be used to work upon during the ensuing field season in mapping the interior details. The average cost of area surveyed was Rs. 79-10-0 per square mile, and Rs. 381-6-0 per village circuit.

The other Survey party in Bháwalpore, under Mr. Johnson, which had also been employed during the previous year, carried on operations throughout the cold season. The survey of 700 square miles comprising the tahsil of Sádikpore was completed, and about 850 square miles were covered with levels.

60. SETTLEMENTS.—During the year, settlements were in progress in the Districts of Montgomery, Dera Ghází Khan, Pesháwar, Hazára and the Unah Circle, comprising portions of the Hushiárpore and Gurdáspore Districts; and it is proposed to extend settlement

operations to the Districts of Dehli, Gurgaon, Karnál, Mozuffurgurh, Dera Ismail Khan and Bunnoo, the settlements of which have either expired or will expire in 1872. The settlement of Kohát expired in 1866, and is being carried on from year to year. The term of the Multán settlement expired in 1867-68, but has been extended till 1873. The settlement of the Jhung District will expire during the current year; those of the Lahore and Kángra Districts were completed in 1869, and of Amritsar, Syálkot, Gurdáspore, Gujerát and Gujeránwála, between 1865 and 1869; but the period for which these settlements will run has not yet been determined, as the final reports have not been submitted to the Local Government.

The following table shows the dates on which the settlements of the remaining districts of the Province will expire :—

Year in which settlement expires.	District.	Term of years for which the settlement was made.
1873	Jhelum ...	10 years.
1874	Ráwalpindi ...	10 „
1876	Greater part of Sirsa ...	Under 30 years.
1880	Ambála ...	„
1881	Jalandhar ...	10 years.
„	Part of Karnál ...	„
„	Greater part of Ludiana ...	30 years.
1882	Simla ...	Under 30 years.
„	Hushiárpúr ...	For 30 years.
„	Kangra ...	„ 30 „
1885	Firozpúr ...	„ 30 „
1888	A small part of Sirsa ...	„ 20 „
1893	Part of Sirsa ...	„ 30 „

61. *Surveyed and Assessed Area.*—The statistics given in Appendix I E.—2 are identical with those given in the last two years—it having been determined to revise this statement only once in five years, as the variations from year to year are inconsiderable.

The total assessed area is returned as 65,283,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 are uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated and 14,186,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is Rs. 2,17,09,288, and the average rates are Rs. 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, Rs. 0-10-2 on culturable land, and Rs. 0-5-4 on total area.

62. VARIETIES OF LAND TENURE.—Very complete and elaborate statements of the several descriptions of tenure prevailing in the province (with the exception of those in the districts of Kohát and Hazára, in respect to which reliable information is not at present procurable)

have been prepared in the office of the Financial Commissioner; but they are too voluminous for inclusion in this report. The salient points are as follows :—

1.—*Tenures held direct from Government*,—that is, estates, the holders whereof are liable (unless specially exempted) to pay land revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord.—Omitting Hazára and Kohát, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 56,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table :—

Nature of tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
1. *Zamindári estates*—comprising :—				
(1).—Large Zamindáris (*i. e.*, estates owned by one or more individuals) paying more than Rs. 50,000 per annum revenue ...				
(2.)—Medium Zamindáris, paying more than Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 per annum...	4	37	44	294,408
(3.)—Small Zamindáris (other than those of cultivating communities), paying Rs. 5,000 per annum or less ...	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
(4.)—Village Zamindáris (estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, sharing expenses and profits and paying revenue in common) ...	1,522	3,426	37,781	3,536,393
2. *Estates* held by proprietary cultivating communities, providing expenses of cultivation and paying revenue in whole or in part, *separately* or *by sections*, with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including :—				

Nature of tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
(1.)—*Pattidári estates*—(where the property is territorially divided into main divisions or into sub-divisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or customary right) ...	4,237	9,372	472,720	10,125,869
(2.)—*Bhayachára estates*—(where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each shareholder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or customary right) ...	7,332	12,652	1,075,461	21,456,442
(3.)—*Mixed Pattidári and Bhayachára* ...	3,843	5,290	397,675	8,808,987
3. *Taluqdári estates* (estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allowance, paying the balance to Government),	115	435	5,760	5,011,202
4. *Revenue-free tenures*—(comprising (1) *jagirs*, or assignments of Government land revenue in favor of individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and				

Nature of tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
(2) *máfis* or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of revenue for life, years, or in perpetuity) ...	39,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,202
5. *Estates of grantees* of the British Government:—				
(1.)—Holding on lease ...	60	1,961	6,399	625,614
(2.)—Holding in freehold,	140	234	1,082	101,225
6. *Estates of land-holders* who have redeemed the revenue ...	32	22	80	18,846
7. *Purchasers of waste land*,	21	24	230	23,022
TOTAL ...	57,983	55,312	2,139,912	52,904,238

II. *Tenures not held direct from Government,*—that is, estates the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior landowner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors.—The total number of these, omitting Kohát and Hazára, is, 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties :—

1. Estates of intermediate holders between full proprietors and tenant cultivators—

(1.)—*Taluqdárs*—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in commutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in the mangement of the village ...	13,169
(2.)—Holders of farming leases ...	3,242
2. *Ryots* (tenant cultivators)—	
(1.)—With rights of occupancy ...	378,997
(2.)—Holding conditionally ...	50,685
(3.)—With no permanent rights ...	1,232,467
3. Holders of service grants ...	33932

63. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The prescribed register is given in Appendix I. E.—5. The subjoined statement shows the number of transfers recorded during the past two years, with the average area of each description :—

	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Number.	Average area in acres.	Number.	Average area in acres.
By voluntary sale or gift ...	7,470	35	17,714	10
By compulsory sale ...	122	54	137	78
By inheritance ...	34,540	20	49,817	24
Total ...	42,132	25	67,668	20

It thus appears that the number of transfers recorded in 1870-71 greatly exceeded the number recorded in the previous year, though the average area of each transfer was less.

Of the voluntary transfers in 1870-71, the largest number with reference to the nature of the holdings was in the following classes :—

	Number.	Average area in acres.
Shares in small zemindaries ...	11,387	3
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	3,249	20
Intermediate holdings of a proprietary character ...	1,411	20
Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities ...	858	25

Of the compulsory sales, 70 were holdings of proprietary cultivators, with an average area of 113 acres ; 30 were intermediate holdings, with an average area of 66 acres ; and 27 were shares in small zemindaries, with an average area of nine acres.

Nearly half the transfers by inheritance were holdings of proprietary cultivators.

64. LAND REVENUE.—The usual statement is given in Appendix I. E.—6.

65. *Assessments.*—The land revenue demand rose from Rs. 1,86,43,755 in 1869-70, to Rs. 1,87,13,900 in 1870-71, making an increase of Rs. 70,145, of which the following is the detail :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of revenue-free estates ...	47,398	14,161	+33,237
Revision of assessment ...	3,208	3,646	—438
Alluvion and diluvion ...	65,315	37,962	+27,353
Land taken up for public purposes ...	27	5,406	—5,379
Assessment of wastes ...	2,260	...	+2,260
Progressive assessments ...	6,719	...	+6,719
Other items ...	7,361	968	+6,393
Total ...	1,32,288	62,143	+70,145

It will thus be seen that the increase was chiefly in the items of lapses of revenue-free grants and the results of river action.

66. *Collections.*—The collections during the year were as follows :—

		Rs.
Regular land revenue	...	1,86,20,928
Tributes	...	2,74,631
Miscellaneous	...	11,57,193
Total	...	2,00,52,752

Of the regular land revenue collections, Rs. 1,85,77,268, or 99¼ of the demand, were the realizations belonging to the year 1870-71; and Rs. 43,660 were realizations of previous years.

The next head is tribute. There are 20 Chiefs who pay annually in the aggregate Rs. 2,80,465; the whole of this was realized in 1870-71, excepting Rs. 5,834, the greater part of which is due from the Raja of Suket.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue :—

	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue,—*viz.*, from lands summarily assessed and not brought on the revenue roll ...	2,77,324
Water-advantage revenue ...	1,14,589
Grazing dues ...	4,08,237
Sale proceeds of fuel ...	81,660
Proprietary dues ...	10,867
Lease of gardens and groves ...	14,886
Tax on barilla ...	38,780
" saltpetre ...	3,795
" alum ...	5,252
" fisheries ...	7,122
" water-mills ...	5,874
Other items ...	48,051
	10,16,437
Realizations of balances of previous years	1,40,756
Total ...	11,57,193

In the items of fluctuating revenue, grazing dues, sale of fuel, proprietary dues, leases of gardens, taxes on barilla, fisheries and water-mills, that is to say, in all the important items except water-advantage revenue, there was an increase as compared with the realizations of 1869-70; in the items of water-advantage revenue, and taxes on saltpetre and alum, there was a decrease. The decrease in water-advantage revenue is owing to the realizations of 1869-70 having included a much larger amount of the assessments of this rate for previous years than did those of 1870-71; and to nearly half a lakh of canal water-rates having been erroneously credited in the accounts of 1869-70 as water-advantage revenue.

67. *Outstanding balances.*—The outstanding balances at the close of 1870-71 aggregated Rs. 2,50,942, or Rs. 1,73,354 less than at the close of the previous year, which seems to indicate a return of general agricultural prosperity after the recent years of drought. The balances of 1870-71 are thus made up :—

	Rs.
Regular land revenue of years prior to 1870-71 ...	46,970
Do. of 1870-71 ...	1,36,632
Tribute of 1870-71 ...	5,834
Water-advantage revenue ...	28,177
Miscellaneous revenue ...	33,329
Total ...	2,50,942

Of the land revenue balances of 1870-71—

Rs. 45,319 are in train of liquidation,
" 14,708 are doubtful or undetermined,
" 19,098 are irrecoverable, and
" 57,507 are nominal.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

68. Of the three Tables under this head prescribed by the Statistical Committee, the first two (Statements of Acts and Bills) are inapplicable to the Punjab, which has no local legislature. The third (Statement of Draft Bills) will be found in Appendix II. A—3. It includes one entry, namely, a bill to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to raise funds to supplement the annual grant from the Imperial Revenues for Provincial Services and for other local purposes by imposing a light rate on land, and a tax on the income of Municipalities. The bill, after receiving material alterations, subsequently became law as "The Punjab Local Rates Act," XX. of 1871. By this Act all land assessed to the land-revenue is liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, not exceeding six pies for every rupee of its annual value. The proceeds of all rates so levied are to be carried to the credit of the Local Government, and to be expended on roads, schools, hospitals, or other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

69. No Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Supreme Legislature during the year under review, but the more important Acts passed affecting the Punjab in common with the rest of British India or with the upper provinces of the Bengal Presidency were as follows:—

The Court Fees' Act, VII. of 1870, applying to the whole of British India.

An Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants, VIII. of 1870, applying to the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh. The preparation of a set of rules for the working of this Act in this province is under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

The Land Acquisition Act, X. of 1870, consolidating and amending the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for companies, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition. This Act applies to the whole of British India.

The Indian Weights and Measures Act, XI. of 1870, providing for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures throughout British India.

An Act, XIII. of 1870, to apply the provisions of the Railway Act, XVIII. of 1854, to Railways belonging to or worked by the Government.

The Income Tax Act, XVI. of 1870.

The Indian Coinage Act, XXIII. of 1870, consolidating and amending the law relating to coinage and the mint.

An Act, XXVI. of 1870, to amend the law relating to prisons in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma, and to provide rules for the regulation of such prisons.

An Act, XXVII. of 1870, amending the Indian Penal Code.

An Act, I. of 1871, consolidating and amending the law relating to trespasses by cattle.

An Act, III. of 1871, consolidating and amending the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.

An Act, V. of 1871, consolidating the laws relating to prisoners confined by order of a Court.

An Act, VIII. of 1871, consolidating and amending the laws relating to the registration of documents.

An Act, IX. of 1871, consolidating and amending the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals, and certain applications to Courts, and providing rules for acquiring ownership by possession.

An Act, X. of 1871, consolidating and amending the laws relating to the excise revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.

70. In October 1870 the provisions of the Act XXXIII., Victoria, Chapter 3, were extended by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the frontier districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan in this province, and to the Trans-Himalayan pergunnah of Spiti, an outlying tract of the Kángra District. The Lieutenant-Governor is hereby empowered to propose to the Governor-General in Council drafts of any regulations for the peace and government of any these districts to which the provisions of this Act of Parliament have been extended, and any such drafts which may be approved of by the Governor-General in Council will have the force of law. No regulation was thus made up to the end of March 1871.

D.—Police.

71. As in last report, the Section relating to Police has been placed before those relating to Criminal Justice and Prisons. The statistical returns will be found in Appendices II. D.—1, 3 and 4.

72. STRENGTH AND COST OF POLICE.—The Police Force of the Province is divided into two bodies, namely, the Trans-Indus Police, including the six districts comprised in the Peshâwar and Derajât Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. During the past year a District Superintendent was appointed to the charge of the Peshâwar Police, to introduce the Cis-Indus system, though leaving the chief controlling authority with the Commissioner and District Officer. The system is an improvement upon that previously in force, and will be extended to the rest of the frontier with certain modifications which experience has shown to be necessary. At present, in the remaining Trans-Indus districts the Police is constituted on the old system, being under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, and subject to the inspection but not the control of the Inspector-General of Police. It is now proposed to extend Act V. of 1861 (the Police Act) to the Trans-Indus territory, with the modification that the District Officer shall take the place held Cis-Indus by the Deputy Inspector-General, and that the Commissioner of the Division shall perform the duties, except such as relate to inspection, pay and clothing, which are ordinarily performed by the Inspector-General of Police.

73. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is *ex-officio* also Under-Secretary to the Government), assisted by three Deputy Inspector-Generals. The force in each district is under the control of a European Officer (aided in most cases by a European Assistant), whose whole time is devoted to police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a Special Railway Police, under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General.

74. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force during 1870 was 19,942. The strength of the several grades was as follows:—

Inspector-General	... ...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	... ...	3
District Superintendents	... ...	28*
Assistant Ditto	... ...	17
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards,		49
Sub-officers on less than Rs. 100	...	489
Men { Mounted	... ...	1,419
Men { Foot	... ...	17,936

* Including Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.

The actual average strength of the force was 19,440. Of this number, 49 were Europeans, 6 were Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Classifying under the head of religion, 0·3 per cent. were Christians, 0·1 per cent. Goorkhas, 52·4 per cent. Mohammedans, 30·6 per cent. Hindoos, and 16·6 per cent. Sikhs.

Of the above number 213 were Railway Police, to a length of line of railway of 426 miles.

75. The total cost of Police of all kinds was Rs. 28,56,110, of which Rs. 23,88,275 were defrayed from Imperial Revenues and Rs. 4,67,835 from Municipal Funds and other sources. This gives a rate of about two annas, seven pie, or 3¾*d.*, per head of population.

76. There was one policeman to every 1,156 persons, and to an area of seven square miles.

77. STATE OF CRIME.—The statistical returns ordered for all India, and adopted for the first time in the past year, vary from those formerly in use. Hence the Annual Police Report does not show all the offences committed during the year, but only those which are cognizable by the Police, and so much of non-cognizable crime as the Police enquired into. Offences are not shown, as heretofore, under the headings "bailable" and "non-bailable."

78. The number of cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed in 1870 was 41,251—a decrease of 7·5 per cent. for the whole Province as compared with the previous year. But, while Cis-Indus there was a decrease of 9·8 per cent., there was an increase Trans-Indus amounting to 4·7 per cent.

79. The following table shows the number of the graver classes of cognizable offences, grouped under six various headings, committed in 1870 as compared with 1869:—

	1870.	1869.
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	628	750
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,854	2,268
III.—Serious offences against property ...	10,207	12,816
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	157	320
V.—Minor offences against property	21,818	23,753
VI.—Other offences, chiefly vagrancy, bad livelihood, and gambling	1,595	1,488

This general decrease of crime Cis-Indus is attributable to the fall of prices consequent on good harvests. The average price of wheat fell from 11 seers, 4 chittaks per rupee in 1869, to 14 seers, 2 chittaks in 1870. Trans-Indus, on the other hand, the average price of wheat rose from 13 seers, 14 chittaks per rupee in 1869, to 13 seers, 13 chittaks in 1870.

80. The following table shows the number of offences cognizable by the Police which have occurred annually in the Punjab during the past five years, with average price of wheat in each year :—

Year.	For entire Province.	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.	Average price of wheat per Rupee.			
				Cis-Indus.		Trans-Indus.	
				S.	C.	S.	C.
1866 ...	33,038	27,428	5,610	20	13	20	7
1867 ...	34,111	28,712	5,399	20	8	21	9
1868 ...	39,567	33,146	6,421	16	7	15	9
1869 ...	44,634	37,739	6,895	11	4	13	14
1870 ...	41,251	34,027	7,224	14	2	13	13

81. Police Administration.—The total number of cognizable offences reported to have been committed during the year of the classes included under headings I-V. of the former of the two tables above given, was 36,405. Convictions were obtained in 39 per cent. of these cases for the whole Province, or in 41 per cent. Cis-Indus, and in 31 per cent. Trans-Indus. Of 36,121 persons apprehended in these cases, 66 per cent. were convicted, or 70 per cent. Cis-Indus, and 53 per cent. Trans-Indus.

Three hundred and twenty-six murders were reported during 1870, 160 Cis-Indus, in 85 cases of which convictions were obtained, and 166 Trans-Indus, out of which convictions were obtained in 60 cases. 37 dacoities were reported, 17 Cis-Indus and 20 Trans-Indus ; convictions were obtained in 5 cases Cis-Indus, but in no case Trans-Indus. 292 robberies were reported, 182 Cis-Indus, convictions being obtained in 68 cases, and 110 Trans-Indus, of which convictions were obtained in 13 cases.

82. The following table shows the amount of property reported to have been stolen and the amount recovered by the Police during the past five years :—

Year.	Cis-Indus.			Trans-Indus.			Total.		
	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1866 ...	6,20,640	2,49,673	40	1,87,952	42,572	22	8,08,592	2,92,245	36
1867 ...	6,10,419	2,37,490	39	2,00,607	56,613	28	8,11,026	2,94,103	36
1868 ...	7,62,600	3,15,599	41	2,29,045	73,021	32	9,91,645	3,88,620	39
1869 ...	9,90,111	4,04,555	40	1,83,432	49,098	26	11,73,543	5,53,653	38
1870 ...	9,14,913	3,75,054	40	2,47,282	67,618	27	11,62,195	4,42,672	38

These results (even after due allowance has been made for the greater difficulties which attend the working of the Police in the frontier districts than in the more settled parts of the Province) clearly show the inefficiency of the Trans-Indus as compared with the Cis-Indus Police, and the need there is for some such reform of the existing system as is now under consideration.

83. MISCELLANEOUS.—The conduct of the Police Force during the year under report was satisfactory. Out of a force of 19,440 men, 330, or 1·6 per cent., were punished judicially, as compared with 1·5 in 1869, and 1·4 in 1868; 2,421, or 12·3 per cent., as compared with 18·9 in 1869; and 21 per cent. in 1868 were punished departmentally, of whom 585 were dismissed, and 1,836 fined, degraded or suspended.

84. Twelve per cent. of the force can read and write, while 7·5 per cent. attend school.

85. The number of enlistments during the year amounted to 11·5 per cent. of the strength of the force, and that of resignations to 5·6 per cent.

86. With regard to the health of the force, the average percentage of sick in hospital was 3·63, while the deaths amounted to 1·4.

87. The force is armed as follows :—

With firearms ...	8,570 men.
With swords only, or with swords and batons ...	10,846 "
With batons only ...	440 "

88. Sixty-one escapes from police custody occurred during the year, 50 Cis-Indus, of whom 34 were recaptured, and 11 Trans-Indus, of whom 3 were recaptured.

89. Some mention may here be made of the destruction of wild animals (tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyænas,) for which rewards are paid. The annual number of wild animals so killed has decreased from 5,425 in 1866, to 4,271 in 1870. Of this latter number, 12 were tigers, 204 were leopards, 5 were bears, 4,039 were wolves, and 11 were hyænas.

The number of persons killed and injured annually by wild animals has decreased from 116 in 1866 to 21 in 1870.

90. The desirability of offering rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes, which occasion far more deaths than wild beasts, has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

B.—Judicial.

91. COURTS OF JUSTICE.—From Appendix II. B—1 it will be seen that at the close of the year 1870 there were (exclusive of Settlement Courts and of the Court of the Financial Commissioner, who exercises final appellate jurisdiction as regards suits tried in the Settlement Courts,) 518 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of Criminal, Civil or Revenue cases, or one tribunal to about 33,970 persons. The above tribunals include—

(1). The Chief Court, consisting of three Judges (one of them a Barrister, the other two Covenanted Civilians), the final appellate authority in Criminal and Civil cases, and exercising the power of a Court of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of a Court of original civil jurisdiction in special cases.

(2). Twelve Divisional Courts of Session and Appeal.

(3). Thirty-two Courts of District Officers.

(4). One hundred and twenty-two Courts of Assistants to District Officers, European and Native.

(5). Eight District Small Cause Courts.

(6). Eight Cantonment Courts.

(7). Eight Boards of Honorary Magistrates in Towns.

(8). Two hundred and three Courts of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

(9). Thirty-five District Honorary Magistrates, known as "Jagirdar Magistrates."

The remainder includes the Courts of Canal, Forest, and Customs Officers, and Officers in charge of Jails, who are invested with magisterial powers for limited and specific purposes.

92. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The prescribed statistics of Criminal Justice will be found in Appendices II. B—2 to 5, and 11.

93. *Number of Cases.*—The number of criminal cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts in 1870 was 55,339, against 54,181 in 1869. The number of persons brought to trial was 118,840—an increase of 4 per cent. as compared with the number for 1869.

While, however, there was this increase in the total number of cases brought to trial during the past year, it is satisfactory to observe that the number of serious (non-bailable) cases decreased in 1870 by 9 per cent. as compared with 1869. This decrease, which chiefly occurred in offences against property, is attributable to the relief afforded by more

abundant harvests. Bailable cases, on the other hand, increased by 8 per cent.: the increase was chiefly in petty cases of assault, simple hurt, and criminal trespass, and offences under local or special laws, such as the Municipal, Cantonment, and Income Tax Acts.

94. Of the cases decided during the year, 14 were disposed of by the Chief Court; 482 by Sessions Courts; 517 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445A. of Act VIII. of 1869; 24,658 by Magistrates with full powers; and 29,603 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st or 2nd class.

The proportion of work done by unpaid Judges was 11 per cent., and by paid Judges, 89 per cent.

Sixty-six per cent. of the cases were disposed of by Native, and 34 per cent. by European, agency.

There were 637 cases, involving 1,254 persons, pending at the close of the year, of which only 15 cases had been pending more than two months.

95. The average duration of trials was seven days, or one day less than in 1869.

96. One hundred and forty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-four witnesses attended in the Magisterial Courts during the year, being an average of about 3 witnesses to each case disposed of. Of this number, 91 per cent. are shown as discharged after only one day's attendance; 6 per cent. after two days' attendance; and 1·6 per cent. after three days;—the remainder were detained for longer periods.

97. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 66 per cent. were convicted or committed—the same proportion as in 1869. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 52 per cent. were convicted, or 3 per cent. less than in 1869.

98. *Sessions Cases.*—Four hundred and seventy-one cases, involving 962 persons, were committed to the Sessions for trial in 1870. 33 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

99. The average duration of trials (reckoning from the date of commitment to that of decision) was 40 days, or one day more than in 1869.

100. Of persons committed, 67 per cent. were convicted, or 7 per cent. more than in 1869. There was a large increase in the percentage of convictions in the frontier divisions of Peshâwar and the Derajât.

101. *Punishments.*—Of persons convicted by Magistrates, 16,486 (being nearly the same number as in 1869) were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, either as a sole punishment or in combination with fine or whipping.

The following table shows the terms of imprisonment to which persons were sentenced in 1870:—

Terms of imprisonment.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to the whole.
One month and under ...	3,191	19·3
Above one month to six months ...	7,860	47·6
Above six months to two years ...	4,980	30·2
Above two years to seven years ...	455	2·7

Of persons sentenced to imprisonment, about 5 per cent. only were sentenced to simple imprisonment. Of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, somewhat less than one-third were sentenced to solitary confinement also.

102. The number of persons fined was 50,933, as compared with 51,421 in 1869. Of these, 78 per cent. were sentenced to fine alone.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,46,875, or Rs. 50,783 more than in 1869. Rs. 3,54,983, or a little more than 54 per cent., were realized during the year, as compared with 57 per cent. realized during the previous year.

The average incidence of fine was Rs. 12-11-2, against Rs. 11-9-5 in 1869, and Rs. 9-12-11 in 1868. Considering the general poverty of the people of the Punjab, this average of over Rs. 12 must be regarded as too high.

103. Rs. 72,889 were ordered to be paid as compensation to injured parties, of which amount Rs. 34,952, or 47 per cent., were actually paid. This percentage is 5 per cent. higher than in 1869, and 8 per cent. higher than that of 1868. These results are satisfactory.

104. The number of persons whipped has decreased from 3,136 in 1869 to 2,024 in 1870,—a falling-off amounting to 35 per cent. Of those whipped in lieu of any other punishment, 1,319 were adults, and 269 juveniles; 436 were sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishments. Of the 2,024 persons whipped, 407 were sentenced to not more than ten stripes, 767 to not more than twenty stripes, and 850 to not more than thirty stripes.

105. Two thousand four hundred and seventy persons, or 30 per cent. more than in 1869, were called on to enter into recognizances; and 1,788 persons, or 13 per cent. more than in 1869, to give security to keep the peace. 1,503 persons (6 per cent. less than in 1869) were required to find security for good behaviour.

106. In 498 cases—as compared with 456 in 1869—amends were awarded to defendants for frivolous and vexatious complaints. Rs. 2,962-8-0 were so awarded,—an average of nearly Rs. 6 per person punished. In 1869, the average of each such fine was about Rs. 4-10-0.

107. Claims to maintenance of wives and children numbered 1,790 in 1870, against 1,786 in 1869. An order for maintenance was granted in 22 per cent. of the cases, which is the same proportion as in 1869.

108. The number of European British subjects tried by Justices of the Peace was 46, to 19 in 1869, and 57 in 1868. Eleven were acquitted. Most of these cases occurred in the Lahore and Dehli Districts. Sixteen European British subjects were committed by Justices of the Peace for trial before the Chief Court.

109. The punishments inflicted by Sessions Judges were as follows :—

One hundred and thirty persons, or 20 per cent., were sentenced to death.

Ninty-four persons, or 15 per cent., were sentenced to transportation for life.

Thirty-nine persons, or 6 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding seven years.

One hundred and ninty-two persons, or 30 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding two years, but not exceeding seven years.

One hundred and thirty-nine persons, or 22 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding two years.

Forty-four persons, or seven per cent., were sentenced to fine alone.

Four persons, or 0·6 per cent., were sentenced to whipping alone.

Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 176, or 48 per cent., were also fined, and 2, ór 0·5 per cent., were also whipped.

In four cases, forfeiture of property formed part of the sentence.

110. *Appeals.*—Of 29,603 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 1,833, or about 6 per cent., were appealed to Magistrates, being the same proportion as in 1869. In appealed cases, in 14 per cent. orders were modified, in 19 per cent. orders were reversed, and in 66 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. This result is somewhat more favorable to the Courts appealed from than in 1869, in which year the orders of Subordinate Magistrates were not interfered with in 63 per cent. of cases appealed. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was eight days, the same as in 1869. 19 appeals, involving 33 persons, were pending at the close of the year.

111. Of 24,658 cases decided by full-power Magistrates, 2,506, or 10 per cent., were appealed to Sessions Courts, against 11 per cent. in 1869. In 5 per cent. of appealed cases, the orders of the lower Courts were reversed, in 11 per cent. they were modified, and in 83 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. In the previous year, the percentage

of orders not interfered with was 80. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts increased from 15 days in 1869 to 18 days in 1870. 80 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

112. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court held seven Sessions during the year in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, all at Lahore. Fifteen European British subjects were brought up for trial. Of this number, 3 were acquitted, and 12 convicted—3 of dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, 2 of cheating, 1 of criminal breach of trust and forgery, 1 of unnatural offence, 1 of concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body, 2 of causing grievous hurt, 1 of causing simple hurt, and 1 of assault.

113. The number of cases which came before the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death was 87, involving 126 persons, against 65 cases in the previous year. The sentence of death passed upon 97 persons was confirmed; in regard to 9 persons it was modified; and 21 persons were acquitted.

114. The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 523, or 15 less than the number preferred in 1869. In 81 per cent. of the cases appealed, the orders of the lower Court were not interfered with, in 6 per cent. the orders were modified, and in 12 per cent. reversed. These results are not so favorable to the Courts appealed from as those of the previous year, when, in as many as 94 per cent. of the cases appealed to the Chief Court, the orders of the lower Court were not interfered with.

115. As a Court of Revision, the Chief Court called for the records of 394 cases. In the previous year 277 cases were thus called for. The proportion of orders confirmed was 53 per cent., against 41 per cent. in 1869.

116. The following are the principal Circular Orders relating to the Criminal Department issued by the Chief Court in 1870:—

No. IV., dated 27th January.—Issuing instructions with a view to the speedy disposal of cases of breach of Canal Rules.

No. V., dated 18th February.—Directing Magistrates and Sessions Judges, in making reference to the Chief Court for revision of sentence or order under Section 434, Criminal Procedure Code, to submit with the reference the records of the case, as well as a statement in English in a prescribed form.

No. VII., dated 22nd March.—Directing Magistrates not to grant applications by the Police for the removal of cases from the register of reported offences, until they are satisfied that the offences were not actually committed.

No. XV., dated 8th August.—Desiring Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts to examine frequently the files of cases decided by their subordinates, and to exercise freely their powers under Section 434, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. XVI., dated 17th September.—Issuing detailed instructions for the conduct of *post-mortem* examinations.

No. XIX., dated 7th December.—Calling attention of Magistrates to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as regard reports of

crime, reports of arrests by the Police, and the preparation of diaries by Police Officers; and issuing instructions as to the use of the latter in evidence.

117. ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.—The statistics of Civil Justice will be found in Appendices II. B—6 to 10.

118. *Original Suits.*—The number of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of the Panjáb in 1870 (exclusive of suits for land instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers) was 205,606, being an increase of 41,011, or 24·9 per cent. over the number of suits instituted in 1869. This remarkable increase is mainly attributable to the return of agricultural prosperity after the severe distress of the preceding two years, and to the operation of the Court Fees' Act in reducing the duty on plaints. The increase occurred in every district of the Province, with the exception of Hazára, where the number of institutions decreased by 7 per cent. In the three Districts of the Hissár Division (the part of the Panjáb which suffered most from famine in 1868 and 1869), it was more than 80 per cent. over the previous year.

119. The following table will show the number of institutions in the various Civil Courts of the Panjáb during the past five years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ordinary Civil Courts,	134,243	114,502	124,866	130,712	168,032
District Small Cause Courts ...	24,751	22,662	27,162	26,115	30,628
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,526	7,464	7,522	7,768	6,946
Total ...	165,520	144,628	159,550	164,595	205,606

120. Of the suits disposed of in 1870, 26,688 were suits for land and interests in land, including rent, and 176,432 were for other rights, of which all but about 15,000 may be classed as suits founded on contract, express or implied. Of these, as many as 144,958 suits were for "money due," being 19 per cent. more than in the previous year. The principal heads included in this class are registered bonds, which numbered 9,999 cases, or 18 per cent. more than in 1869; unregistered bonds, which numbered 51,527 cases, an increase of 23 per cent. over 1869; parole debts, which numbered 34,186 cases; account stated, which numbered 37,000 cases. The suits of all kinds under the Punjab Tenancy Act were 4,659 in number, of which 1,279 were suits by tenants for occupancy status, 1,398 were suits by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy by tenants, 102 were suits by landlords for enhancement of rent, 185 were suits by

tenants for abatement of rent, 205 were suits by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy, and 812 for ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy. The remaining suits under the Tenancy Act were under minor headings.

121. The total number of suits was in the proportion of one suit to 86 persons. The bulk of the cases was, as usual, of very small monetary value: only 1,736 cases involved sums of more than Rs. 500; while 25,330 were for sums of Rs. 5 and under; 82,495 cases were for sums exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 20; 77,224 for sums exceeding Rs. 20 but not exceeding Rs. 100; and 16,047 for sums exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500. The average value of each suit was Rs. 52-12-8, as compared with Rs. 59 in the previous year. The total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 10,708,541, or an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year.

122. The number of suits for disposal during the year (including those pending from the previous year) was 213,314, against 177,615 in 1869. The number pending at the end of 1870 was 9,600. The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of final order was 19 days, the same as in 1869. In Small Cause Courts the average duration was 10 days.

123. The following table shows the agency by which the original Civil Suits were disposed of, and the average number of suits decided by the officers of each grade :—

Number.	Officers.	ORIGINAL CASES DECIDED.		Average number of cases decided by the Officers of each class.
		Number.	Percentage.	
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	905	0·4	28
58	Assistant Commissioners,	12,169	5·9	209
22	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European ...	6,650	3·2	302
56	Extra Assistant Commissioners, Native ...	33,266	16·3	594
121	Tahsildars ...	64,919	31·8	536
90	Naib Tahsildars ...	38,722	19·0	430
38	Honorary Civil Judges ...	9,961	4·8	262
8	Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	30,199	14·8	3,775
8	Judges of Cantonment Courts ...	6,923	3·3	865

124. The percentage of cases disposed of by Native Judges was nearly 5 per cent. higher than in 1869, and 8 per cent. higher than in 1868.

125. Of cases decided, 32·5 per cent. were decided on the merits, 25·5 per cent. on confession of judgment, 7·7 per cent. were compromised, 5·8 per cent. were decided *ex-parte,* 2·4 per cent. by arbitration, 13·1 per cent. were dismissed in default of appearance of plaintiffs, and 10·1 per cent. of the cases were adjusted by the parties and the claim withdrawn. The proportion of cases decided on their merits was ·5 per cent. higher than in 1869; dismissals on default and *ex-parte* decisions were the same; there was a decrease of ·7 per cent. in the number of cases settled by arbitration.

126. The percentage of dismissals on default was high, but in the majority of such cases, which are chiefly those involving a trifling amount, the suit has been amicably arranged out of Court, and the plaintiff saves himself the trouble of putting in an unnecessary appearance in Court on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit.

127. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 10-9-8, against Rs. 11-15-2 in 1869. The aggregate cost of suits was Rs. 11,35,992, as compared with Rs. 11,93,150 in 1869, or a decrease of four per cent. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 5-9-8, or Rs. 1-6-2 below that of the previous year.

128. *Miscellaneous cases.*—There were 2,067 applications for review of judgment, and 94,616 for execution of decree, involving a total sum of Rs. 72,86,464, of which number 84,608 applications were disposed of. In 37,476 cases, or 44 per cent., the decree was completely executed, in 20.681 cases, or 24 per cent., it was partially executed, and 24,738 cases, or 29 per cent., were struck off on default. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 21,11,088, or 29 per cent. of the aggregate value of decrees put in execution. Of this amount 16 per cent. was paid voluntarily into Court. The remainder was realized after issue or execution of coercive processes. 858 persons were imprisoned for debt, as compared with 635 persons in the previous year. Of these, 465 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding one month, 274 for periods exceeding one month but not exceeding three months, 109 for periods exceeding three months but not exceeding six months, and 10 for periods exceeding six months. Sanction was accorded by the Chief Court in only 5 cases to the sale of hereditary or joint acquired property. In 81 cases arrangements were made, under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, for the alienation of immoveable property until the debt should be discharged.

129. *Appeals.*—Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners were instituted during the year, as compared with 6,349 such appeals instituted in 1869. The total number for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 7,486, of which 6,788, or 90 per cent., were disposed of at an average duration of 27 days from the date of institution of appeal to date of decision. In 61 per cent. of the cases appealed the original decision was confirmed, in 6·4 per cent. modified, in 13·6 per cent. reversed, and in 12 per cent. the case was remanded for further enquiry. In the remaining cases disposed of the appeals were withdrawn or struck off on default. The average value of each case appealed was Rs. 45-14-6, or three annas higher than in

1869, while the average cost of each appeal was Rs. 5-11-3, or 12 annas, 6 pies less than in the previous year. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 12-6-9, as compared with Rs. 14-2-0 in 1869.

130. Four thousand one hundred and twenty-two appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants with full powers were instituted during the year, as compared with 4,504 institutions in 1869. The number of appeals for disposal was 4,580. 934 appeals remained pending at the close of the year, as compared with 458 at the close of 1869, of which 140 were pending over two months, and 446 over four months, chiefly in the Amritsar Division. It is, however, to be noted that, in the Amritsar Division, where by far the heaviest pending file was, the institutions increased by 46 per cent. over the previous year; while in all the other divisions, with the exception of Lahore where there was a trifling increase, the number of institutions decreased. The average duration of appeals in the Commissioners' Courts was 46 days,—22 days less than in 1869. In 64 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 6 per cent. it was modified, in 14·8 per cent. reversed, in 7·7 per cent. the case was returned for further investigation, and in 7·4 per cent. the appeals were withdrawn or struck off on default. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 296-12-9, the average cost Rs. 44-14-3, and the percentage of costs to value Rs. 15-2-2.

131. The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,442, or 12 per cent. more than in 1869. The increase was entirely in special appeals on points of law, which rose from 770 to 1,091, or 41 per cent., while regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners fell from 511 to 351, or 31 per cent. The number of appeals for disposal during the year was 1,778,—493 regular and 1,295 special, of which all but 182, 90 regular and 92 special, were disposed of, at an average duration of 52 days, against 56 days in the previous year. In 32·9 of the cases appealed the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 1·4 per cent. it was modified, in 9·2 per cent. reversed, and in 4·4 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 51·4 per cent. the appeals were withdrawn, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 192-13-5 in those for land, and Rs. 791-6-8 in those other than for land. This latter high average is owing to three of the appeals involving each an amount of upwards of a *lakh* of rupees. The average cost of an appeal was Rs. 35-1-6. These, however, are merely the costs of which the Court has official cognizance, and which are entered on the record, and do not represent the entire expenditure incurred by suitors, especially as regards Pleaders' fees. This observation applies also to the remarks as to the average cost of suits and appeals noted in preceding paragraphs.

132. The above results show that, while litigation generally increased largely during the year, there was a falling off of about 3 per cent., as compared with the previous year, in the number of appealable cases actually appealed to Deputy Commissioners, and a similar decrease in regard of appeals to Commissioners.

133. The following are the principal Circular Orders relating to Civil Justice issued by the Chief Court in 1870:—

No. III., dated 21st January.—Making rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding up a Company under Act X. of 1866.

No. X., dated 6th June.—Interdicting the practice of making over the files of cases of execution of decrees to a single officer for disposal; each Court to execute its own decrees.

No. XIII., dated 9th July.—Directing that extracts from the Settlement Record of any entry relied upon or referred to in pleadings or judgments of Civil Courts be attested under the seal and signature of the Court, and filed with the proceedings.

No. XIV., dated 6th August.—Prohibiting the practice of passing final orders in appeal on abstracts of cases prepared by Officers of the Appellate Courts; the Judges of such Courts should write complete and intelligible judgments containing the particulars required in Section 359 of the Civil Procedure Code.

134. Registration.—The prescribed statistical return is given in Appendix II. B—12. The total number of documents registered in 1870-71 was 92,712, or 20 per cent. less than in the previous year. Of instruments of which the registration is compulsory, the number registered was 32,427, a decrease of 3,459, or 10 per cent. as compared with 1869-70. Under this head, registries of deeds of gift decreased from 1,358 to 459, owing probably to a higher stamp being fixed for such instruments by the new General Stamp Act, which came into force on the 1st January 1870. Registries of deeds of sale and mortgage were 30,421, against 33,070 in 1869-70. This decrease may be attributed to the improvement in agricultural prospects which took place during the year under report, and the consequent diminished necessity for landholders to raise money on or part with their lands.

135. Of instruments of which the registration is optional, the number registered decreased from 80,315 in 1869-70 to 60,208 in 1870-71. The chief decrease was in registries of instruments of sale and mortgage for sums under Rs. 100, the number of which was 21,369, against 26,243 in the previous year, and of obligations for the payment of money, the number of which was 30,868, as compared with 44,323 in 1869-70. As regards this last named class of instruments, the number of registrations has steadily decreased since the introduction of Act XX. of 1866 into the Punjab. This may be accounted for by the assumption that the people have by degrees become aware that the registration of such documents is not compulsory. Under the registration rules formerly in force in this Province, all bonds for sums over Rs. 50 were required to be registered. The present law allows an extended period for bringing suits on registered bonds, but this privilege is not much appreciated, as creditors generally find no difficulty in obtaining a renewal of their bonds, if necessary.

136. The total receipts of the Registration Department during 1870-71, exclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,49,806, or Rs. 23,174 less than the receipts of the previous year; while the charges

(also exclusive of copying fees, which amounted to Rs. 31,183, against Rs. 36,113 in 1869-70) were Rs. 86,280, or Rs. 20,367 less than in the previous year, Rs. 19,453 of this decrease being under the head of remuneration to registering officers. The nett receipts for the year,—*i.. e.,* the balance of receipts after deducting all charges,—were Rs. 62,665, or Rs. 3,669 less than the nett receipts of the year 1869-70.

C.—Prisons.

137. THE usual statistics will be found in Appendices II. C.—1 to 7; but the forms have been somewhat modified and abridged to adapt them to new forms for statistics of Prison reports prescribed in 1870 by the Government of India.

138. ACCOMMODATION.—No increase was made to the number of jails during the year 1870, but progress was made on the works at various jails. The building of the new jails at Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan advanced satisfactorily. At Rúpar the jail for the prisoners employed on extra-mural labour was completed. At the Lahore Central Jail special accommodation for European Civil prisoners was constructed, and the building of 100 additional solitary cells was commenced. At Peshâwar progress was made in the building of new workshops. On the other hand, the works of the new jail at Amritsar were stayed for want of funds, and for the same reason the construction of some new jails which are greatly needed could not be taken in hand.

139. JAIL POPULATION.—The total jail population was 41,250, as compared with 40,880 in the previous year; and the daily average number of prisoners was 13,060, against 12,668 in 1869. A portion of this increase is nominal, owing to the returns for 1870 including the number of prisoners in the four lock-ups at Simla, Hushiárpore, Mozuffurgurh, and Hazára; while in previous years the prisoners in these lock-ups have not been included in the jail population. Of the total number of convicted prisoners, 804 were released during the year on appeal, 14,706 on expiry of sentence, 1,939 on payment of fine, 63 on account of sickness, 171 for good conduct, 126 were transported, 16 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 7 escaped and were not re-captured, 97 were executed, and 450 died.

140. HEALTH.—The mortality in the jails of the Punjab in 1870, calculated on the daily average strength of prisoners, was 3·66 per cent., or 0·29 higher than in 1869; but the death-rate of any individual jail did not reach the high figure attained by the Lahore Female Penitentiary and the Ráwalpindi Jail in 1869. The daily average number of sick was less than in 1869. There were 13,806 admissions into hospital, of which nearly two-thirds were from three classes of disease,—namely, intermittent fever, 7,510; remittent or continued fever, 770; diseases of the respiratory system, 730. There were also 1,509 admissions from diarrhœa and dysentery. Of the 450 deaths which occurred during the year, 263 were due to fevers and diseases of the lungs, and 101 to dysentery and diarrhœa. There were no deaths from cholera.

141. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.—There were no *emeutes* during the year; 3,483 prisoners were punished for offences committed in jail, or 28 per cent. on the total daily average number in jail, as compared with 19·73 in 1869. The increase is chiefly due to punishments inflicted for idleness. The largest number of punishments on this account was at Rúpar, where the outdoor work is harder than the

ordinary work at other jails, and where, too, idleness in work, owing to the nature of the prisoners' employment, is more easily detected. Of the total number punished during the year, 1,508 received corporal punishment, 759 were placed in solitary confinement, 928 were punished by reduction of diet, and 56 by loss of good-conduct marks. The remainder of the punishments inflicted were increase of labour, refusal of permission to see friends, and such like.

Of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 74 per cent. were employed on hard labor, 16 per cent. on medium, and 10 per cent. on light labor.

Of the total number in jail at the close of the year, 14·58 per cent. were re-convicted persons. More than two-thirds of these had only been once previously convicted, and the majority were re-convicted for the same class of offence.

Among those re-convicted more than once, the majority of re-convictions were for a different class of offence from that involved in the former convictions.

There were 22 escapes during the year, 4 from within jail and 18 by prisoners employed on extra-mural labor; 15 were re-captured, 7 were still at large at the close of the year.

142. JUVENILE PRISONERS.—There were 499 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the province during the year. Most of the prisoners of this class, whose sentences exceed six months, are sent to the reformatory attached to the Gurdáspore Jail, where some special attention is paid to their discipline and instruction. The arrangements, however, of this reformatory are not altogether satisfactory, and it has been for some time in contemplation to construct a new reformatory for juvenile prisoners, on improved principles, at Lahore; but hitherto it has not been found possible to carry out this project.

143. FEMALE PENITENTIARY.—The construction of a new Female Penitentiary at Lahore has been determined on. A site has been chosen near the Central Jail, and the plans of the buildings are being prepared.

144. EDUCATION.—Out of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, about 33 per cent. were under instruction. Of the number admitted into the various jails during the year, 93·9 per cent. were devoid of all education, 4·7 per cent. could read and write a little, and 1·4 per cent. were well educated. During the year, a fixed and improved scale of pay for jail school teachers was sanctioned, whereby it is expected the services of a more efficient class of teachers will be secured than has hitherto been generally obtained.

145. MANUFACTURES.—The following statement exhibits the value of the labor of the prisoners during the year, both the labor performed for which no cash was received, and the cash derived from the sale of articles made by the prisoners, paid into Government treasuries :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash profits on jail manufactures ...	71,949	15	7
Value of articles made for prison use, and labor expended in grinding wheat	28,879	11	0
Value of prisoners' labor employed in constructing jail buildings ...	89,044	1	0
Value of prisoners' labor employed on extra-mural works	13,440	6	0
Estimated value of convict labor employed on menial jail duties ...	68,359	12	0
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens	10,649	15	0
Total, Rs.	2,82,323	12	7

The first of the above items shows an increase of Rs. 14,440-3-0 as compared with the previous year; the second, an increase of Rs. 2,644-15-7; the third, of Rs. 23,479-10-3; the fifth, of Rs. 19,181-5-2; and the sixth, of Rs. 972-8-9. The fourth item is a new entry, and includes Rs. 6,048 the value of the labor supplied to the Irrigation Department by the extra-mural gangs at Rúpar employed for the last six months of the year on the earthwork of the Sirhind Canal,—Rs. 6,454-3-0 derived from the employment of prisoners at Ráwalpindi in brick-making for the new fort, and in breaking stones for the road at the Sohan bridge,—and trifling sums earned by prisoners employed in repairing station roads at Jhang, Mozuffurgurh and Dharmsála. The average earnings per month of each prisoner employed in the jail manufactories was Rs. 1-6-0, and of each prisoner employed in some of the other ways above mentioned, Rs. 2-4-0.

146. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on jails during 1870 amounted to Rs. 8,11,105-10-6, against Rs. 8,37,847-11-3 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 92,537-3-9 were expended on jail buildings, and Rs. 7,18,568-6-9 on the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, as compared with Rs. 7,84,088-8-1 in 1869. The decrease in 1870 is in reality greater than thus appears, as the cost of the prisoners in the lock-ups at Simla, Hazára, Hushiárpore and Mozuffurgurh, aggregating Rs. 13,722-7-5, was for the first time included in the calculation of jail expenditure. The decrease is due chiefly to reduction of the charge for rations by Rs. 69,652, which is attributable to the fall in the price of food. The charge for police guards was reduced by Rs. 20,426-12-3, owing to the substitution of night-watchmen for police sentries in the Cis-Indus Jails. Contingent guard expenses decreased by Rs. 4,246, hospital charges by Rs. 4,890, and clothing expenses by Rs. 4,890. Contingencies, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 3,958. The average cost of each prisoner throughout the province for the year was Rs. 55-4-6, as compared with Rs. 67-6-3 in 1869 and Rs. 61-10-2 in 1868.

147. Miscellaneous.—*The ticket-of-leave system*, which is in force at the Lahore Central Jail and at the Female Penitentiary, continues

to work satisfactorily. At the close of the year there were at the Central Jail 18 in the first stage, 11 in the second stage, and 5 in the third stage, or on release; and at the Female Penitentiary, none in the first or third stages, but four in the second stage.

148. The *good-conduct mark system* continues to be in force in jails where there are special Superintendents, and is reported favorably of as being of considerable use in the maintenance of discipline and good order among the prisoners.

149. Rules on the subject of *granting remissions of a portion of their sentence to prisoners for good conduct* were issued during the year. The substance of such rules is that all prisoners whose sentences exceed two years, except life prisoners, are eligible for remission. Officers in charge of jails are directed, in recommending a prisoner for remission of sentence, not to take into consideration the nature of the crime for which he has been imprisoned, but to be guided solely by the prisoner's conduct while in jail. The maximum length of remission of sentence is one-twelfth of the prisoner's term of imprisonment, except in the case of prisoner officials, who are eligible to obtain a remission of two-twelfths of their term of imprisonment, but not more than one month's remission can be granted in any one year, or, in the case of prisoner officials, two months. The eligibility of a prisoner for remission is to be estimated chiefly by the industry he has displayed in jail.

It may be confidently expected that the rewards thus held out will prove a powerful incentive to prisoners to be industrious and well-conducted.

150. Another important measure carried out during the year was the substitution of night watchmen for police sentries at all the Cis-Indus Jails—a measure of considerable economy. By this arrangement the entire management of the prisoners, including the prevention of ordinary escapes both by day and night, has devolved on the jail establishments. The police guards have been considerably reduced, and are only responsible for the suppression of *emeutes* among the prisoners. Hitherto the new system has proved successful.

151. LAHORE THUGGEE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—The number of inmates in this institution at the commencement of the year was 101, consisting of 30 approvers, 24 women, 26 boys and 21 girls. Four births occurred during the year. One approver, 4 women, and 4 girls,—9 in all,—died, thus leaving 96 inmates at the close of the year. The cause of the high death-rate among the females cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

152. The financial statement for the year is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Rs.
Pay of approvers	1,610
Pay of Police guard	1,030
Pay of fixed establishment	2,759
Clothing	60
Miscellaneous	237
Total ...	5,696

		Rs.
Cost of raw materials ...	...	20,676
Total expenditure ...	...	26,372
Total receipts from sale of tents	...	18,351
Difference	...	8,021

The average cost of maintenance of each approver was reduced from Rs. 206-4-0 in 1869, to Rs. 197-0-2 in 1870. This saving was chiefly effected by diminishing the strength of the Police guard.

153. The number of tents supplied was 151—15 more than during the previous year, but 65 less than in 1868. The outstanding debts due to the institution at the close of the year amounted to as much as Rs. 5,647. Measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of this unsatisfactory state of things.

E.—Military.

154. ARMY IN THE PUNJAB. *Bengal Army.*—The following abstract statement shows the number of troops belonging to the Bengal Army stationed in the Punjab on the 31st March 1871, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Where stationed.	British.	Native.	Total.	Field Guns.	Remarks.
Dehli	489	783	1,272	...	
Ambála	631	1,092	1,723	7	
Kasaoli	25	...	25	...	
Dagshai	946	...	946	...	
Solon	117	...	117	...	
Jatog	91	...	91	6	
Sabáthu	731	...	731	...	
Ludiana	...	42	42	...	
Philor	...	43	43	...	
Jallandhur	1,878	682	2,560	6	
Mían Mír	1,150	1,664	2,814	12	
Fort, Lahore	69	...	69	...	1 Post Gun.
Multán	1,104	1,148	2,252	6	
Firozpur	1,162	735	1,897	6	
Amritsar (Govindghur) ...	71	146	217	...	
Bakloh	...	708	708	...	
Kángra	...	89	89	...	
Dalhousie	2	...	2	...	
Ráwalpindi	1,089	1,868	2,957	18	
Murree	5	48	53	...	
Jhelam	...	1,813	1,813	...	
Attok	179	188	367	18	
Tallagang	...	532	532	...	
Syálkot	1,333	1,156	2,489	6	
Pesháwar	2,109	3,440	5,549	19	29 Post Guns.
Shabkadr	...	140	140	...	3 Ditto.
Michni	...	139	139	...	2 Ditto.
Abazai	...	129	129	...	2 Ditto.
Mackeson	...	55	55	...	
Naushera	777	945	1,722	...	
Moving in the District ...	1,013	...	1,013	6	
Total of 1870-71 ...	14,971	17,585	32,556	110	
Total of 1869-70 ...	15,005	17,805	32,810	123	
Difference ...	—34	—220	—254	—13	

155. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—The Punjab Frontier Force, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was composed and paid as undernoted :—

Arms.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.
Artillery	613	2,45,328
Cavalry	2,781	14,34,594
Infantry	8,831	19,66,545
Staff	2	37,223
Total of 1870-71 ...	12,227	36,83,690
Total of 1869-70 ...	12,466	36,31,249

The prescribed statistics will be found in Appendices II. E.—1 and 2.

156. *Outposts and Militia.*—For the suppression of raids and petty outrages on British Territory by the border tribes, there are 60 outposts garrisoned partly by regular troops and partly by Militia.

The most important of these posts are held by the Punjab Frontier Force, and the intermediate ones by the Militia,—all being under the command of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

157. The system of Militia was introduced by Sir N. Chamberlain with the sanction of the Punjab Government in 1861, and it may be said that it has worked well generally hitherto, although on some parts of the Frontier it has been found that the men are inefficient, because sufficient attention has not been devoted to the selection of candidates for the service, in accordance with the principles on which the system was originally introduced. Some changes in the nature of their duties are under contemplation, and the whole subject is now under the consideration of a Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who visited and inspected the whole of the border from Rajanpur to Hazára during the last cold season.

158. RAIDS. *Hazára.*—The only occurrences in this District worthy of mention took place on the 9th April 1870, when the village of Barcha in Agror was attacked by Akazaies and Syads. The Malik of Barcha, Hussein Shah, was killed, his son and daughter-in-law taken prisoners, and the village was fired. Cattle and other property to the value of Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500 became the booty of the raiding party.

On the 15th idem the small village of Simbûlbût, also in Agror, was similarly attacked and plundered.

These villages, as explained in last year's report (page 62), are situated on steep and rugged ground far up the slopes of the Black Mountain, wholly inaccessible for rapid support from the valley, and at the same time open to sudden surprises from above.

Since these events Agror has remained quiet during the year under report.

159. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—A treacherous and successful attack was made, on the 13th April 1870, on a guard of the 1st Sikh Infantry consisting of a naick and four sepoys, who were proceeding through the Tánk Zám Pass on their return towards Kot Kirgi.

These men were joined in the Zám by a body of from 20 to 40 Wazíris, who represented themselves as servants of the Nawáb of Tank, and, being allowed to mix with the guard, suddenly disarmed and attacked them, killing two, and severely wounding the remainder.

The attacking party on this occasion were Shingis, members of an outlawed clan of Másuds, who had come down for the purpose of waylaying stragglers between Tánk and Kot Kirgi.

160. *Bunnoo.*—A still more serious outrage occurred on the 13th of June, not far from Edwardesabad.

A colony of Wazíris of the Muhammad Khail division of the Sperkai, who had lands in our territory, somewhat suddenly left their fields early in June; but as it was the custom of these tribes to retire to the hills on the approach of the hot season, little attention was excited at the time by their abrupt departure.

It was not until afterwards that it was ascertained that they imagined themselves aggrieved or insulted in some manner by the native officials under whose immediate charge they were; but instead of seeking redress from the Deputy Commissioner, they seemed to be actuated by the idea that this would be more effectually obtained by taking the law into their own hands; and they accordingly laid an ambuscade, intending to destroy the detachments of troops * which marched from Edwardesabad to Kurram to relieve the guard of that outpost.

* Ten rank and file, 4th Sikh Infantry.
Eleven sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The road to Kurram from Edwardesabad has subsequently been altered; but at the above date it passed close by the Kurram river and by the ruins of a deserted fort; the road at this point was skirted by deep ravines, while a canal 10 feet in depth connected the dry bed of the Kurram with the ruins.

At this spot the infantry portion of the guard were met by a murderous volley from the ravines and ruins; and seven of their number fell; the Wazíris immediately despoiling them of their coveted ammunition and rifles.

The cavalry portion of the relief were at some distance in rear of the infantry. On their arrival the Wazíris were driven off, fighting, but keeping well under cover of the ravines by which they had

approached. Both the leaders of the detachment were severely wounded in this affair, and the sowars, who were only able to make use of their carbines owing to the impracticable nature of the ground, could inflict but slight loss on the enemy, who made good their retreat to the hills.

161. On the 4th July a strong body of the Muhammad Khails were detected by the patrol in the act of destroying the *bund* (or dyke) which supplies the Kurram post with water.

At sight of the patrol they retreated to the Khost Pass, but parties continued to occupy the surrounding low hills until the arrival of a detachment of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry from Edwardesabad. They then retired to the crest of a considerable hill two miles beyond our border, where further pursuit was useless, their retreat being open, and the ground not practicable for guns or cavalry.

The troops engaged on this day suffered severely from the heat, four men dying from sunstroke.

162. The attempt to destroy the dyke at the Kurram outpost was repeated on the 30th August, and this time with some success. A body of 200 Wazíris managed to destroy the embankment before they were discovered by the patrol. They then fired on the troops, although without effect, and retired to high ground, whence they annoyed the cavalry with the fire of their long matchlocks. On the arrival of infantry they retreated, and could not be induced to advance within range, although a feigned retreat was ordered for this purpose.

The ground occupied by the Wazíris on this occasion offered all the advantages of a natural fortress, from whence they could see at a glance all that went on in the plain below, and could tell the precise numbers of any force that might be brought against them, whilst they could easily conceal their own strength, and, if necessary, secure an immediate line of retreat. It was thus eminently suited to their peculiar tactics, while their long-range matchlocks gave them a great advantage over the cavalry, whose carbines were found to be comparatively useless. The re-arming of the latter with a breech-loading, rifled carbine, of long range, has since been ordered, and partially carried out.

163. The following occurrence, which took place on the 29th October 1870, pointedly illustrates the value of a good weapon.

Lieutenant Norman, 1st Sikh Infantry, had for some days been completing a survey of the Gúmal Valley, on the Tánk frontier, when he was informed that some marauding parties of Wazíris were in the passes between Girni and Khirgi. He, however, proceeded to the village of Shaik, at the mouth of the Girni Pass, where he halted during the heat of the day. About 3 P. M., a picket which had been posted at the mouth of the Pass came rushing back with cries of "Wazíris;" shots were heard from the hill, and from 60 to 80 men appeared, advancing in two bodies, and armed with matchlocks.

Lieutenant Norman then reports,—"I at once sent the cavalry to the mouth of the Little Girni, with orders to keep out of range of the hills, but still to prevent any men coming out of the pass, at any cost; and proceeded with the men of the 1st Sikhs and the Bitanni footmen

to the foot of the hill. As the Wazíris continued to descend I warned them (through a Bitanni) that I should be compelled to fire if they advanced any nearer; a shot was the answer, and as they continued their advance in a very determined manner, I fired low, in hopes of intimidating them. As my shot had not the desired effect, I sent the Naick of the 1st Sikhs, with ten Bitannis, to my right, with orders to fire on any one who came within range, but not to waste his ammunition, and, above all, not to let the Wazíris get round to our right. As there was no doubt now that these men did mean mischief, I thought it my duty to stop them, if possible, before they came close enough for a rush; and as I had every confidence in my weapon I felt that they would not care to come down the hill, exposed to the fire of a Henry-Martini rifle, until they came within the influence of the matchlocks and rifles of my escort. Some little time had been lost in getting the Bitanni picket under cover on my right, but directly I felt safe in that direction I thought it time to stop the advance, and fired three shots, in rapid succession; my 1st, as stated before, I had purposely fired low, and my 2nd fortunately threw so accurately that I had no occasion to alter my sight, but fired the 3rd and 4th without rising. At the 4th (which I had aimed at the man I took to be the leader), the man rolled over the hill-side, and the Wazíris immediately dashed down at him, and, seizing him, all ran up the hill and never turned or stayed till they had reached what was apparently a 'sungah' (an enclosure with stone walls or palisades) at the top. I considered then it would be useless to shed any more blood, as my object had been attained; so, waiting at the spot for nearly an hour, I withdrew the Bitannis from the right, and returned to Jutta."

164. On the 12th February 1871, a night attack was made by a party of 80 or 100 Mahomed Khails on the village of Súkhi, situated only 800 or 900 yards from the Gúmatti post. Although the picket on duty, on hearing the alarm, instantly galloped towards the place, and soon afterwards actually came upon the Wazíris, who were retreating through the ravines which lay between the village and the hills, yet the ground was so unsuited for cavalry, and the weapons in the hands of the sowars were so inferior, that they were not able to inflict any loss on the marauders, who escaped in the darkness, leaving their booty behind them.

165. The Mahomed Khails endeavoured to prevent the erection of the new post. They had for some days constantly shown themselves on the hills adjoining the Kurram, and had fired, though without effect, on the body of troops who protected the building of the new tower. On the 31st they advanced into the low hills and ravines close to the tower, when the Infantry detachment at the post, led by Lieutenant Harvey of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, dislodged them, and caused them to retreat precipitately to the higher mountains, carrying with them their wounded. The retreat of Lieutenant Harvey's party was unmolested.

166. The following are the statistics of raids and occurrences in the Derajat Division, as compared with last year :—

District.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Cattle-lifting.
Bannu ...	5	1	3	28
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	4	5	58
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	1
Rájanpúr ..	...	1	...	1
Total, 1870-71 ...	7	6	8	88
Total, 1869-70 ...	2	5	15	60

167. Horse-breeding.—On the 31st of March 1871 the number of Government stallions distributed throughout the Punjab amounted to 57. But during the year 67 (including four Arabian and Bokhara donkey stallions) were employed for the service of mares, *viz.* :—

Arabs	23
Stud-bred	36
Walers, Australian and Cape Horses	4

Fifteen stallions were received during the year under report from the Stud Department, but none can be expected during the current year.

The subject of horse-breeding is under the careful consideration of the Punjab Government; and, as the results hitherto have not been altogether satisfactory, it is under contemplation to assemble a competent Committee to review the whole question.

168. The usual Fairs were held at Ráwalpindi and Amritsar in the month of April, and they may be in some respects considered a success, although it is to be regretted that sufficient stress was not laid on the quality of soundness in the animals which carried off many of the highest prizes.

169. Volunteers.—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and the Punjab Light Horse Volunteers were inspected at Lahore, on the 7th March 1871, by Major-General Hill, Commanding the Lahore Division.

The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps is at present without a Commanding Officer, and the Command was assumed by Captain A. Higgins, the Senior Officer present with the corps.

The usual evolutions were gone through, and General Hill expressed his approbation of the appearance and efficiency of both bodies.

Men of all ranks had been exercised in ball practice during the season, and, taking into account the age and deterioration of the rifles, the result was creditable; one-sixth are reported to be first-class marksmen. The numbers present at inspection were 48 of the Infantry and 26 of the Cavalry, of all ranks.

170. The 2nd (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps were inspected by Major-General Hampton on the 8th October 1870, who expressed himself satisfied with the efficiency of the force.

F.—Marine.

171. VESSELS.—At the beginning of 1870-71 the following vessels were attached to the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla plying on the Upper Indus between Sakkar and Makhad—

Steamer *Napier*, 90 H. P.
" *Jhelum*, 60 "
" *Chenáb*, 60 "
" *Byás* (stern-wheel) 35 H. P. (nominal).
" *Rávi* (do.) 100 H. P. (do).

and seven flats and barges.

172. The *Napier* was put out of commission in December 1866, and thereafter was used only as a reserve vessel. In the early part of the year under report she exhibited symptoms of great decay, and was taken to pieces, when it was found that it would be unprofitable to repair her again. The boiler was accordingly sold by public auction, while the engines, paddle-wheels, &c., will be utilized as required in the remaining vessels.

173. The *Jhelum* made four trips up and down the river at an average period of 49 days. The vessel is in good condition and works well.

174. The *Chenáb* at the beginning of the year was at Karáchi, whither she had proceeded to be fitted with a new boiler; she did not return to head-quarters at Sakkar until 12th June 1870, so that her services were lost to the Flotilla for about one-fourth of the year under report. The vessel, which made three trips at an average duration of 65 days, is in good condition and wears well.

175. The *Byás*, a stern-wheel steamer of 35 horse-power (nominal) made five trips, averaging 54 days each in duration. Her hull and engines are in good order, but her paddle-shaft has exhibited cracks, and will have shortly to be renewed.

176. The *Rávi*, which is the newest, the largest, and in many respects the best vessel attached to the Flotilla, is also a stern-wheel steamer, constructed on the model of the *Byás*, but of 100 horse-power (nominal), and with improvements suggested by experience. This vessel was described in last report, as well as her trial in Karáchi harbour, her first unsuccessful trip up river from Sakkar, and her second successful voyage to Makhad and back. She again started from Sakkar on the 8th July 1870, with two barges, and made an excellent passage to above Mithankot, where an accident occurred to the machinery, and the intermediate crank shaft, which was of cast steel, gave way and broke. A Committee of Engineers reported that the accident was not owing to any negligence of the Commander or Engineer of the vessel, as at the time of the accident she was under ordinary pressure of steam and in a broad part of the stream. It was recommended, however, that in future cast steel be not used for the shafts of vessels sent out for the Flotilla. The *Rávi* returned to Sakkar on the 25th July 1870, since when to the close of the year she was under repair.

177. EARNINGS.—The following statement shows the earnings of the vessels for the past four years :—

Year.	Cash.	*Pro formâ.*	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68 ...	10,465	75,488	85,953
1868-69 ...	17,320	66,247	83,567
1869-70 ...	14,856	67,505	82,361
1870-71 ...	13,155	88,664	1,01,819

Thus the earnings of 1870-71 amounted to upwards of a lakh of rupees, a higher sum than was earned in any previous year. If to this be added Rs. 5,186, which is the saving to Government resulting from adopting the Upper Indus route for the conveyance of malt liquor for troops to Peshâwar, in preference to the route by Multân and Lahore, a saving which may fairly be claimed by the Flotilla as an earning, the total earnings of 1870-71 may be said to have amounted to Rs. 1,07,000; and this although, as before said, the services of the *Chenâb* were lost to the Flotilla for about three months, and those of the *Râvi* for nearly the whole year.

178. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Flotilla for 1870-71, as compared with 1869-70 :—

Income.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Expenditure.	1869-70.			1870-71.		
Cash Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings of Vessels ...	14,856	1	0	13,155	4	6	Establishment of Vessels ...	1,23,945	1	6	1,25,577	10	6
Factory out-door earnings ...	153	11	0	787	14	6	Iron and Wood Departments ...	17,105	4	4	17,406	3	10
Sale of old stores ...	628	15	0	169	10	9	Fuel	44,002	5	9	48,942	4	4
Miscellaneous ...	206	5	8	841	12	2	Stores and Contingencies...	17,265	3	4	11,470	7	0
Pro formâ Charges.							Travelling and Deputation allowances ...	1,281	8	0	992	0	3
Earnings of Vessels ...	67,505	3	7	88,664	3	4	Putting together, re-fitting, and repairing vessels ...	46,277	10	7	1,260	8	7
Factory out-door work ...	...	...	...	994	11	2	River Conservancy ...	12,068	8	6	11,598	15	5
Total ...	83,350	4	3	1,04,613	8	5	Total ...	2,61,945	10	0	2,17,248	1	11

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

179. Imperial Revenues and Expenditure.—The Financial Statement furnished by the Accountant-General is given as usual in Appendix III. A. The following table shows the general result:—

Year.	Civil Receipts.	Civil Disbursements, exclusive of expenditure in Public Works Department.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	3,57,18,874	1,47,27,520	2,09,91,354
1870-71 ...	3,60,75,356	1,43,71,678	2,17,03,678
Difference ...	+3,56,482	—3,55,842	+7,12,324

180. From this it appears that the surplus of Civil Receipts in 1870-71 over Civil Disbursements (exclusive of Public Works expenditure) exceeded the surplus of 1869-70 by more than 7 lakhs of rupees. But, to allow of a fair comparison between the net results of the two years, it will be necessary to eliminate the following items, which were exceptional:—

In 1869-70.

Receipts, 4½ lakhs of unclaimed bills of more than three years' standing.

Disbursements.—Extraordinary political charges, chiefly connected with the Amir of Cábul, 8 lakhs; adjustments of account (mostly nominal) 1 lakh; famine charges, 1½ lakhs.

In 1870-71.

Increased charges on account of official postage, 1¼ lakhs.

Allotment for provincial services, 2½ lakhs.

The net financial result after throwing out these items is about 4½ lakhs in favor of 1870-71.

The causes of increase and decrease under each head of account will now be examined more particularly.

181. *Receipts.*—The return shows a decrease of Rs. 4,373 under *Land Revenue*; but this is nominal, and results from the transfer of large tracts of woodlands to the Forest Department, by which the latter gained by more than 2 lakhs of rupees, as has already been explained in Section E., Part I. The regular land revenue increased by above

Rs. 70,000; and the miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue by about half a lakh; while nearly a lakh of the balances of previous years was collected in 1870-71. The deficiency under Tributes is nominal, and will be made up in the following year.

182. Under *Forests* the revenue shows an increase of about 5½ lakhs, of which 2 lakhs have already been explained as the income of rukhs transferred from the Land Revenue Department. The remainder is due to increased supplies of timber to State Railways.

183. Of the increase under *Excise,* Rs. 19,110, the greater part is due to the transfer to this head of receipts heretofore classed under "Opium."

184. The *Income Tax* receipts of 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 16,18,969, or Rs. 9,89,958 in excess of the receipts of 1869-70. This increase is partly, but not entirely, explained by the higher rate of taxation prevailing in 1870-71; for, since the rates for the two years 1869-70 and 1870-71 were as 12 to 25, the mere enhancement of rate should have brought the income of the latter year up to only Rs. 13,10,439; the difference therefore between that amount and the actual collections, *i. e.,* Rs. 3,08,530, may be set down to increased care in the assessment of the tax.

185. Under *Customs* there was an increased revenue of Rs. 1,21,990, while under *Salt* there was the very large falling-off of Rs. 8,57,295. The former may be attributed to the return of prosperity after the famine, whereby carriage which had been employed in the conveyance of grain was set free for the conveyance of salt and sugar. The latter, which occurs entirely in Sháhpore salt, is reported by the Commissioner of Customs to be "due to the fact that the trade of these mines during a portion of the previous year was of unexampled extent, consequent on the demand for rock salt in the Central Provinces, the result of the temporary stoppage of all Banjara-carried supplies of Baragora and Kansi salts; during the present season no such demand has occurred, partly because the Banjaras have resumed their trade, and partly because there has been a large increase in the importations of Kokan salt into these provinces."

186. *Stamps* show an increase of Rs. 2,47,266; but of this sum the greater part is nominal, judicial talabana having been taken to credit under this head in 1870-71, while in the previous year it was credited under "Law and Justice."

187. Under *Law and Justice* there is a net decrease of Rs. 2,57,553; of this sum Rs. 2,19,000 talabana receipts have, as just explained, been credited under Stamps; and Rs. 54,000, credited to "Law and Justice" in 1869-70 on account of sale proceeds of jail manufactures, were in 1870-71 credited to "Local Funds." There was a falling-off of Rs. 22,000 in registration fees; but in all other minor heads there was an increase.

188. *Police* receipts show an increase of Rs. 80,114, of which Rs. 13,000 are on account of Thuggee and Dacoity, shown here for the first time in 1870-71; the remainder is due to increased contributions from municipalities, and is met by a corresponding increased charge per contra.

189. *Education* shows a decrease of Rs. 40,760, which is mostly nominal, the receipts and charges of the Central Book Depôt having been thrown in 1870-71 into a debt head.

190. *Miscellaneous* receipts must necessarily fluctuate; in 1870-71 there was a falling-off of Rs. 4,73,644, but the greater portion of this is due to an exceptional item in 1869-70 (as explained in last year's report) on account of unclaimed bills of more than three years' standing.

191. *Disbursements.*—Under the head of *Refunds* there is a decreased charge of Rs. 1,66,408, owing chiefly to exceptional adjustments made in 1869-70.

192. *Land Revenue* shows a net increase of charge amounting to Rs. 46,015, which may be thus explained. Under Revenue Surveys the increase was Rs. 14,323, under Settlements, Rs. 26,847, and under Official Postage, Rs. 49,000; on the other hand, there was a saving in salaries of officers, arising from variations in the number of permanent incumbents, of Rs. 28,600, and in rukh charges, transferred to Forests, of Rs. 10,500.

193. *Forest* charges show an increase of Rs. 4,76,314, partly due to the transfer of woodlands from the Revenue Department already alluded to, and partly to extended operations, as will be described in the following section.

194. Under the head of *Salt* there was a saving of Rs. 43,000 in establishments, and of Rs. 23,000 in excavating salt; on the other hand, Rs. 9,000 were expended on a wire tramway, and Rs. 20,000 in other minor works and experiments in connexion with the Mayo Mines. The net decrease is Rs. 40,631.

195. Under the head *Administration* there were nominal savings arising from the transfer of the Sanitary Commissioner's charges (Rs. 23,372) to the head "Medical," and of the charges for the salaries of Additional Commissioners (Rs. 36,000), to the head "Law and Justice;" also Rs. 12,000 in Official Postage. In other minor heads there were moderate increases or decreases, the net decrease being Rs. 82,344.

196. The following variations occurred in *Law and Justice* charges as compared with those of the previous year. Under the following minor heads there were increases:—Chief Court, Rs. 19,000, arising from the appointment of a third Judge; Law charges, Rs. 11,000; salary of an officer on special duty, *i. e.*, making a collection of the orders and rules which had acquired the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, —Rs. 5,500; salaries of two Additional Commissioners, previously charged under the head of Administration, Rs. 36,000; cost of process-service, heretofore charged to a local fund, Rs. 1,37,000; Official Postage, Rs. 49,000. On the other hand, there were savings under the following minor heads:—Prison labor fund, now provided for from a local source, Rs. 35,000; Jail charges, cost of rations, &c., Rs. 88,500; Registration fees, Rs. 23,000, chiefly due to a reduction in the allowances of Sub-Registrars; savings in salaries of officers, as under Land Revenue, Rs. 23,000. The net result is an increase of Rs. 90,861.

197. *Police* charges increased by Rs. 57,500 on account of Railway and Municipal Police (more than met by a corresponding receipt

per contra), by Rs. 3,400 for the Thuggee School of Industry, not heretofore charged to this head, and by Rs. 80,000 on account of Official Postage. On the other hand, there was a saving in the charges for petty constructions and repairs, and a considerable reduction in the strength of the force, the net result being a saving of Rs. 64,513.

198. The decrease in *Marine* charges is mainly due to the extraordinary charge in 1869-70 for putting together the steamer *Ravi.*

199. The decrease under *Education* is principally due to the transfer, already noticed, of the charge for purchase of books for the Central Book Depôt to a debt head, and to the transfer of the Lahore Medical School to the head "Medical." There was an increase of about Rs. 5,000 under the sub-head "Direction and Inspection."

200. The savings under *Ecclesiastical* resulted merely from changes in the *personnel* of the Chaplains employed in the province.

201. The increase under *Medical* is almost entirely nominal, and is made up, as before mentioned, by the transfer to this head of (1) Sanitary charges (Rs. 24,100) from Administration, and of (2) charges of the Lahore Medical School (Rs. 49,500) from Education.

202. *Printing* charges show a decrease of Rs. 11,169, but there was an extraordinary charge in 1869-70 of about Rs. 13,000 for purchase of stock for the Civil Secretariat Press.

203. Under *Political Charges* there was the large saving as compared with 1869-70 of Rs. 8,20,225, but in that year there were several extraordinary items, chiefly in connexion with the Amir of Cábul, which did not recur in the year following.

204. *Allowances under Treaty* and *Pensions and Gratuities* exhibit the usual fluctuations. In the first head there were several lapses, nor was there such an expenditure in 1870-71 in the purchase of pensions as in the previous year; in all, there was a reduction of Rs. 15,157. On the other hand, the expenditure under *Pensions and Gratuities* increased by Rs. 1,48,762, chiefly in payments to policemen discharged in consequence of the recent reduction of the force.

205. Under the head *Miscellaneous* there was a charge of Rs. 44,000 on account of the District Dâk, which in 1869-70 was met by a grant from the Government Bullock Train Fund. In famine charges there was a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees; the net saving under this head was Rs. 1,11,096.

206. *Provincial Services.*—By an important Resolution, No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870, the Government of India divested itself of the immediate control of the departments and services marginally noted, and made them over, under certain specified conditions, to the several Local Governments, with their revenues, and a permanent annual grant (to be called a grant for "Provincial Services") which in the aggregate amounted to £350,000 less than the assignments made for the same services in 1870-71; this deficit was to be made up by local taxation.

Jails.	Roads.
Registration.	Miscellaneous public improvements.
Police.	Civil buildings.
Education.	
Medical Services.	
Printing.	

The Punjab annual grant was fixed at £516,221,* and the amount which the Punjab was required to make good by local taxation came to £38,693.

Subsequently, to enable Local Governments to inaugurate this scheme successfully, the Government of India, by Resolution No. 1649, dated 20th March 1871, made a special allotment of £200,000 to Local Governments from the resources of the year 1870-71, the Punjab share of which was £23,521.

The measures taken to carry out these important changes belong to the history of the current year.

207. Local Funds.—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the principal Local Funds for the past two years:—

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries—Imperial ...	2,57,408	2,02,921	2,51,321	1,50,091
District Funds ...	7,80,955	8,01,380	6,81,561	6,35,421
Station Funds ...	2,12,008	1,98,773	2,15,937	1,97,818
Municipal Funds ...	14,37,462	15,29,513	13,86,014	14,67,104
Staging Bungalow Funds ...	31,020	38,922	47,161	28,303
Educational Cess Fund ...	2,19,367	2,21,048	2,00,002	2,03,560

208. By a resolution, dated 4th April 1871, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor determined that the separate existence of the several Local Funds (excepting only Cantonment and Municipal Funds) should cease with the close of the year 1870-71, the balances being amalgamated with the sum transferred by the Government of India, as an opening cash balance for "Provincial Services."

* Subsequently raised by Financial Resolution, No. 1660, dated 21st March 1871, to £528,800.

B.—Public Works.

209. STAFF.—During the past year, the Engineering Staff of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, exclusive of the Irrigation and Railway Departments, consisted of—

1 Chief Engineer,
1 Assistant to Ditto,
3 Superintending Engineers,
1 Assistant to Ditto,
22 Executive Engineers, and
27 Assistant Engineers.

The Engineering Staff of the Irrigation Department comprised—

1 Chief Engineer,
1 Assistant to Ditto,
3 Superintending Engineers,
3 Assistants to Ditto,
24 Executive Engineers, and
50 Assistant Engineers.

210. EXPENDITURE.—The following is an abstract of the Expenditure incurred on Public Works (excluding Railways) during 1870-71 :—

	From Imperial Revenues.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	16,97,945	...	16,97,945
Civil Buildings...	3,51,192	19,341	3,70,533
Communications	8,44,776	2,82,302	11,27,078
Irrigation Works	16,19,789	...	16,19,789
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,01,082	14,133	2,15,215
Establishments...	21,17,543	31,480	21,49,023
Tools and Plant	69,004	25	69,029
Profit and Loss	7,231	...	7,231
Total ...	69,08,562	3,47,281	72,55,843

For further statistical information, see Appendices III. B—1 and 2.

211. MILITARY WORKS. *Fortifications.*—A new fortified post, to be garrisoned by the Frontier Militia, was constructed at Kot Khirgi, and the new post at Muhammadzai was enlarged. Additions and improvements were made to the forts of Govindgarh, Lahore, Attok and Harripore, the fortified arsenal of Ferozpur and the frontier outpost of Touziáni.

212. *Accommodation for Troops.*—During the year 8 barracks for British troops were completed and 8 were in progress, at the cantonments of Dagshai, Jalandhar, Balún, Ráwalpindi and Murree; of the remodelling of the old barracks at Ambála 11 were finished and 1 nearly so; at Ambála, Dagshai, Kassaoli, Sabáthu and Ferozpur,

14 blocks for families were completed and 5 were in progress; at Multán, the ends of 3 of the existing barracks and some domed buildings in the old fort were converted into quarters for the families of the British Infantry Regiment. The conversion of the buildings in the palace enclosure at Delhi into quarters for the officers and troops of the garrison was nearly completed. The work on 4 blocks of officers' quarters with out-offices in the new fort enclosure at Peshāwar was brought to completion. The renewal of the roofs and raising of the walls of the barracks for Native Infantry at Dera Ismail Khan were in progress, as were the new Native Infantry lines at Kohát, of which 5 half company barracks were completed; and the extension of the Gurkha lines at Abbottabad, where a family barrack was commenced, and 2 old barracks altered. Subsidiary buildings, such as quarters for Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Native Doctors, Sergeants' Messes, guard-houses and cells, magazines, bells-of-arms, gunsheds, store-rooms, workshops and shoeing sheds, gymnasia, cook-houses, wash-houses, water tanks, wells, latrines, &c., &c., were completed or in progress at several stations.

Several of the buildings at Ambála in connexion with the rest-houses for troops travelling by rail were brought to completion; the buildings finished were—a block of quarters for 88 men, with the necessary subsidiary buildings, the quarters for families with their out-offices, the officers' quarters and subsidiary buildings, and the out-offices for the Commissariat Department; another block of quarters for 88 men was in progress; the bungalow for the Superintendent of the rest-house was finished; a platform for the Railway siding from the Ambála Cantonment Station to the rest-houses was being constructed.

213. The new hospital for British Infantry at Sabáthu was approaching completion; the masonry superstructure of the first floor of the double-storeyed hospital for British Infantry at Ferozpur was finished, as was also a portion of that of the second floor; the hospital for females in the same lines was nearly completed. Hospitals were completed during the year at Bakloh for the Gurkha Regiment, and at Ráwalpindi and Edwardesabad for Native Cavalry. A temporary hospital was constructed at Tallagang for the Native Infantry Regiment quartered there. Additions and improvements were made to the hospital accommodation at Kassaoli, Syálkot and Murree.

214. At Syálkot, temporary stabling was commenced for the horses of the British Cavalry; at Ferozpore stabling for 114 horses, with huts for the necessary complement of grooms, was completed in the Artillery lines; at Ráwalpindi the Horse Artillery stables were completed and those for the Light Field Battery horses were in progress; some huts for grooms were also built.

215. *Commissariat Buildings.*—New bakeries were completed at Syálkot and Mían Mír and additions made to the bakery buildings at Jalandhar. At Mían Mír a new slaughter-yard and other Commissariat buildings were constructed.

216. *Cantonments.*—Experimental Artesian borings were made at the cantonment of Ambála and at Sabz-al-kot on the Deraját frontier. At Ambála the boring was taken down to a depth of 455 feet, when

the work was discontinued owing to a fracture in the pipes; at Sabz-alkot the bore was commenced at the bottom of a dry well 200 feet deep, and a large supply of good water was reached at a depth of 415 feet from the surface of the ground. Spurs were thrown out in the Indus near Dera Ismail Khan, to protect the cantonment from the encroachments of the river; the work was successful. The buildings in connexion with the Gas Works at Ráwalpindi were completed, including the workshop, store-room and a bungalow with out-offices for the Gas Engineer; the mains were laid from the site of the Gas Works to the Governor House, and from thence to the Church and Artillery Lines, and the lighting of the barracks with gas was commenced. Sundry other improvements, such as tree-planting, water-supply, drainage, roads, erection of boundary pillars, &c, &c., were effected in several other cantonments.

217. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The new District Court-house at Lahore was completed during the year; the building provides, in a compact form and under a handsome exterior, accommodation for the Deputy Commissioner's Court, the Subordinate Courts, the Treasury and Currency Offices. The unsightly temporary buildings erected for troops at the first occupation of Lahore, and which have hitherto been occupied by the Courts, have in great part been cleared away. Additions were made to the Court-houses at Ráwalpindi and Murree, and a house was provided for the Assistant Commissioner in Kullu. Tahsil buildings were completed or in progress at Dabwali, in the Sirsa District, at Dipálpur, in the Montgomery District, and at Harripore, in the Hazara District; a rest-house for the Civil Officers was also constructed at Dipálpur.

218. The new jail at Montgomery made good progress during the year, the labor of prisoners being largely employed; the outer enclosure wall, workshops and other buildings were completed, and the hospital and watch-tower were in progress. Wards for European prisoners under trial and for debtors were built outside the Central Jail at Lahore; 100 solitary cells were nearly completed, and other minor works given. Workshops and other additions and improvements were provided for the prisons at Dehli, Pesháwar and Multán.

219. Large police stations were completed or in progress at Mahbal, in the Derajat, at Khanpur, in Hazara, at Lakki, in Kohat, and at Mardan and Rustam, in the Pesháwar District. Accommodation was provided for the Police of the districts of Sirsa, Rohtak, Ludiana, Gurdáspur and Syálkot; and for the Municipal Police of various towns in the Sirsa, Rohtak, Dehli, Ferozpur and Pesháwar Districts. The combined Post and Telegraph Office at Abbottabad, mentioned in last report, was completed.

220. Enclosure walls were given to the churches at Kassaoli and Murree; also to the cemetery at Dalhousie. A new cemetery was provided at Sabathu, and that at Murree was enlarged.

221. In the building at Lahore occupied by the several Offices of the Public Works Department, additions and alterations were made to provide increased accommodation for the Offices of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, and of the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

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221. In the building at Lahore occupied by the several Offices of the Public Works Department, additions and alterations were made to provide increased accommodation for the Offices of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, and of the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

222. A poor-house was built from Local Funds at Dehli to accommodate some 30 or 40 paupers. To the Lahore Lunatic Asylum a tank was given to hold a month's supply of filtered water. Lock hospitals were supplied in various places. An extra barrack was built for the blind in the Amritsar poor-house. Additions were made to the Leper Asylum at Ráwalpindi. The dispensary at Hassan Abdál was completed; new dispensary buildings were in progress at Ajnála, Tarn Tárn, Pak Pattan, Pind Dadan Khan, Tiri and Hangu; while those at Sirsa, Fazilka, Ferozpore, Gujeránwála, Wazirabad, Multán, Mozuffurgurh, Shahpore and Shekhbuddin were added to or otherwise improved.

223. The construction of the Lahore Medical School Hospital, an imposing structure situated between the City and the Civil Station of Anárkalli, was pushed forward vigorously during the year, and the building completed with the necessary out-offices; its cost has been about 1½ lakhs of rupees, one-third of which was contributed from Imperial Revenues, the remaining two-thirds being met from Local Funds.

224. Two store-rooms were added to the Central Book Depôt. Additions were made to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Sanawar; school buildings, constructed from Local Funds, were completed or in progress at various places in the districts of Dehli, Kángra, Gurdáspur, Ferozpur, Mozuffurgurh, Ráwalpindi, and Pesháwar.

225. COMMUNICATIONS. *Metalled Roads.*—The trunk line of road from Dehli to Pesháwar *viâ* Lahore was maintained in efficient order throughout the year, except the section between Lahore and Jhelum, which deteriorated considerably; this is attributed to insufficiency of funds. A diversion of the road near the Railway bridge across the Satlej, much wanted for convenience of traffic, was nearly completed, and the Biás diversion road was metalled.

Of other metalled roads, the Punjab portion of the line connecting Dehli with Mattra made fair progress; preparations were made for metalling the line from Dehli to Bahadurgurh; the road from Ambála to Jagadri was nearly completed; and the metalling of the road from Multán to Shershah, as well as of a road across the dry portion of the bed of the river Satlej near Ferozpur, was in progress.

226. *Unmetalled roads.*—The Kalka and Simla road did not progress satisfactorily owing to insufficiency of funds, from which cause several sections had to be left unprotected by railings or parapets; the Raoli bridge of 25 feet span, with iron girders, was finished; work on the Tara Debi cliff and on the Jabli and Kalka bridges was in progress, but had to be suspended from want of funds. The Hindustan and Tibet road was maintained in good order; but in August 1870 four bridges of spans varying from 15 to 50 feet were carried away by heavy floods, and could not be renewed for want of funds. From the same cause the work of the Kangra Valley Road made only moderate progress; on the Nurpur and Bandarghat section a mule track was completed, thus utilizing a large portion of the finished mileage between Nurpur and Kotla; the cart-road from Kangra to Palampur is practically open; the first cart arrived at Palampur during the fair of November 1870, since when carts have been plying steadily and almost daily over the road. Four miles of the mule road from Dunera to Balun were

completed. The provision of parapet walls or stout wooden railings at dangerous places on the Ráwalpindi and Murree road was completed during the year. Work on the Abbottabad and Murree road was continued by a European Military working party until the sections which were at an elevation sufficient to allow of European labour being employed were completed; parties of the 23rd Punjab Pioneers worked on the lower sections of the road, and towards the close of the year coolie labor was also employed; about three miles of the road only were left to be completed at the end of the year. The improvement of four miles of the road over the Surdak Pass, on the new line from Peshawar to Kohát, *viá* the Mir Kalan Pass, was in progress.

Of the less important unmetalled roads in the plains, that from Lahore to Shekopura was vigorously pushed on; that between Syálkot and Gurdáspur was well advanced; 18 miles of the raised embanked road between Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan were opened for traffic.

227. *District Roads.*—Expenditure was incurred in every district of the province in the construction of new, or maintenance and improvement of existing district roads. It will be sufficient to notice in this place the road from Kángra and Kulu through Lahoul towards the Ladakh frontier; at the close of the year, about 46 miles of the Bara Lacha line were completed, and about two-thirds of the new line at the Rohtang Pass. About 20 miles of road remained to complete the work.

228. *Bridges.*—Progress was made in the construction of the bridge over the Western Jumna Canal on the Ambála and Jagadri Road, as well as in the renewal of the arches of sundry bridges on the Ambála and Kalka Road. The masonry bridge over the West Beyn was nearly finished. On the Kángra Valley line good progress was made in the construction of the bridges at Samula, Boner, Darrun, Kholi, Dehri and Bhali: the Triloknath bridge was finished. The masonry bridge over the Leh nulla on the road from the Sadr Bazar to the city of Ráwalpindi was completed and opened for traffic. The construction of the iron suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Kohala, connecting the territory of the Maharaja of Kashmír with the British district of Hazára, was well advanced.

229. *Boat Bridges and Ferries.*—New superstructure was constructed for the boat bridge across the Chenáb near Wazirabad. The superstructure of the Jhelum bridge was completed up to the quantity sufficient for 75 boats with trussed beams; and an additional length of planked roadway was constructed to admit of a sand-bank midstream being bridged with country boats when flooded in the months of April to June. Two additional van-boats were built to facilitate the transit of travellers during the ferry season at Jhelum. The materials for a turn-treadle boat and life-boat for the Koreshi ferry opposite Dera Gházi Khan arrived from England and were set up; the former is reported to have caused a large increase of income, and, so far as can be judged already, to work well.

230. *River Improvements.*—During the hot weather the Indus Conservancy establishment were employed mainly at Dera Ismail Khan

in repairing the boats, &c., and preparing for the winter's work. Their operations in the low season of the river extended from Kalabagh to Mithankot. Between Kalabagh and Rokri one large snag was removed; and between Rokri and Mianwali, 19 snags, some of them of large size. Between Mianwali and Selu, a huge shisham tree was broken up by two charges of gunpowder weighing 220 lbs., and 18 other snags were removed between Selu and Pipla; most of these obstructions were shisham trees between 9 and 12 feet in girth. Between Ghrang and Dera Ghazi Khan most of the snags proved to be clusters of trees of all sizes locked together, and gunpowder had to be used in almost every instance. Altogether the wreck of a large native boat, the brick-work of three wells, and 189 snags were removed, and 146 trees cut down, between Kalabagh and Mithankot, a length of river of over 260 miles.

231. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—Fourteen travellers' rest-houses were completed or in progress in the Kángra, Montgomery, Jhung, Multan, Hazára and Kohát districts, and improvements were made to some others. A house adjoining the Post Office at Ráwalpindi was purchased as a staging bungalow, and by the addition of two sets of rooms has been adapted for the accommodation of travellers. Progress was made in the construction of 14 new sarais, most of which were completed or nearly so; additions and improvements were made to existing serais and supply houses.

232. IRRIGATION WORKS. *Bari Doab Canal.*—The usual operations of current repairs and maintenance were carried on in the finished parts of this canal; the principal works of extensive repair were the reconstruction of a lock on the Dinanaggar navigation canal, half of which had failed, and the restoration of the injured parts of the old dam at the regulating head. The new weir across the River Ravi at the canal head made very satisfactory progress; its total length is 2,800 feet, of which 2,250 feet were in hand at the commencement of the year; at the close it was almost finished, and has since been completed right across the river in time to be tested by the floods of the present rainy season.

233. The remodelling of the central line of the canal between the regulating heads of the Kassúr and Lahore branches was also well advanced: by the close of the year, the excavation and embankments along all but 4 miles of the total distance (24 miles) were finished. Some works were executed in connexion with the embankment along the Biás, erected some years ago to keep floods out of the low tract under the town of Kanowan. A short distributary at the termination of the central line, *viz.*, the Vahu rajbuha, was completed, as well as an escape to the Shalimar rajbuha.

234. It was mentioned in last report that the Kassúr and Sabraon branches of the original Barí Doab Canal project had again been taken in hand, and that designs and estimates were under preparation. These received the sanction of the Government of India on 30th May 1870. The total length of the Kassúr Branch is to be 90 miles, and that of the Sabraon Branch 67 miles. At the commencement of the year under review, excavation was just begun, and materials for masonry

works were being collected; by the end of the year, the alignment of the Kassúr Branch had been marked out to within 6 miles of its termination, and that of the Sabraon Branch to its end; nearly all the levels had been taken to determine the position of the distributing channels; excavation was in progress along 50 miles of the Kassur and 40 miles of the Sabraon Branch.

235. *Inundation Canals.*—These Irrigation Works are, for administrative purposes, separated into three divisions, comprising, respectively, those in the central portion of the Barí Doab, drawn from the Satlej; those situated in the lower extremity of the same Doab, drawn from the Satlej and Chenab; and those in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, drawn from the Indus. No works of importance were executed on these canals during the year beyond the ordinary annual silt clearance and other works of maintenance.

236. The Inundation Canals in the Mozuffurgurh District have not heretofore been under the control of the Public Works Department, but the Officer appointed to the superintendency of the Deraját Irrigation has examined them and has submitted a report on their present condition and any possible or desirable alterations or extensions of irrigation there.

237. *Sirhind Canal.*—The sanction of the Government of India to the detailed designs and estimates for the main line of this canal, comprising the upper 37 miles, was accorded on the 9th June 1870, and was confirmed by the Secretary of State in a despatch dated 30th September following. During the year 66 millions of cubic feet of excavation were done; good progress was made in the collection of materials, and construction of temporary shelter for Assistant Engineers and others; the Executive Engineer's quarters and office at Rúpar were finished, and 9 inspection houses were completed or in progress. There is a scarcity of labor, especially in the upper division; and during the year the experiment of employing prison labor on excavation was tried, with success. Nearly 4 millions of cubic feet were excavated by prisoners, and it has been decided to increase the number so employed from 500 to 3,000, to be located at different points along the line as soon as shelter can be provided for them.

238. The surveys and levels necessary for designing and estimating the whole of the branch canals, except the navigable communication with the Western Jumna Canal, were completed: the designs and estimates for about 100 miles of the branch channels were nearly finished at the close of the year.

239. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The operations on the old channels of this canal were confined, with a few exceptions, to the maintenance of existing works and irrigation. The excavation of a short channel to cut off one of the loops in the tortuous upper portion of the canal, over which a new bridge for the road between Ambála and Saharanpur is being erected, was commenced. The new escape into the Jamna from the bifurcation of the Dehli branch at Rer was all but finished by the close of the year.

240. The establishment of the new Hansi Branch Division was employed chiefly on preparing maps, designs and estimates for the projected new canal and other collateral works, as well as taking additional surveys and levels; the aggregate lengths levelled and traversed amounted to 672 miles. The establishment of the Special Survey Division was altogether employed on similar operations for the projected alterations and new works of the canal, the aggregate length surveyed and levelled by them being 915 miles.

241. During the hot weather a design and estimate were drawn up for the proposed masonry dam across the Jumna at the heads of the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, and forwarded for the opinion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, within whose jurisdiction the former of these canals lies. In March last, a report was submitted to the Government of India on the whole scheme for alterations and additions to the existing canals, with an approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 1,29,21,990, comprising two new channels, one running to the westward into the Sirsa District, the other to the south into the dry tract north of Jhajjar; the remodelling of the present channels from the heads to Dehli and Rohtak, providing for navigable communication from the Punjab Railway crossing opposite Ambála to Dehli, and the new Agra Canal, together with a complete system of distributaries and the dam across the Jamna at the heads above alluded to.

242. *Pesháwar Irrigation.*—Pending orders on the above scheme three officers were detached in January from the Western Jamna Canal to survey and report on the practicability of drawing water from the Swat River in the Pesháwar Valley for the irrigation of an extensive tract of high land in Yusufzai, which now lies almost uncultivated for want of water. The value of developing cultivation in these parts is enhanced by the political benefits which would probably result in inducing men of the wild tribes beyond the frontiers to settle in the plains and take to the peaceful pursuits of agricultural industry. Sufficient data were collected by these officers to admit of the drawing up of preliminary designs, and a sketch estimate of probable cost, which are under preparation.

243. *Madhopur Workshops.*—The completion of the buildings is still in abeyance pending final orders. The outturn of the foundry during the year was 832 maunds, and the weight of wrought-iron work from the shops aggregated 186 maunds, besides sundry tools, surveying requisites, &c. During the year the question was raised whether one workshop at another site would not answer the purposes both of the State Railways and the Canals, the Madhopur establishment being reduced to the extent required for repairs of local works; until a decision is come to on these points, and the future scope of the shops determined, they cannot be expected to exhibit successful financial results.

244. *Sutlej Survey.*—These operations comprise the contouring of the tract of low land on the right bank of the Sutlej between Ferozpur and Multán, and the preparation of designs for developing irrigation in this tract and on the left bank of the river. Up to October, the establishment were occupied in plotting field work executed during the pre-

vious cold season; sufficient details had been collected to admit of the drawing up of a general sketch of projected works and a rough estimate. The project comprises the construction of a dam across the Satlej near Ferozpur, as first proposed by the late Colonel J. C. Anderson in 1856, with a net-work of channels therefrom on the right and left bank of the river; and an alternative scheme, in case the construction of the dam were not deemed advisable, for extending the present inundation canal system in the low land on the right bank of the Satlej between Ferozpur and Multán. Additional levels and surveys were taken in the ensuing cold weather. Lines were levelled from the site of the dam above Ferozpur, on the left bank, to the boundary of Bháwalpore, and on the right bank to Multán, a distance of 300 miles; accurate surveys of the present course of the river above and below the dam site were partially completed; detailed sections of existing nullas, which it is proposed to supply with water from the Satlej, were carefully taken, aggregating 672 miles in length. Observations were also made of the discharge of the Satlej at the site of the proposed dam; during an ordinary flood in August, the discharge was 102,799 cubic feet per second; when the river was at its lowest on 19th January, the volume was 6,477 cubic feet per second.

245. *Indus Survey.*—This establishment was formed with the view of obtaining data and projecting improvements and extensions to the existing irrigation right and left of the river Indus. Operations have hitherto been confined to the right bank under the Sulaiman range of hills. Cross sections of the Dera Gházi Khan District at intervals of four miles apart, commenced in 1868, were completed in 1869-70; in the summer of the following year, all the data previously obtained were put into shape; in the winter, a line of 103 miles was surveyed and levelled for a proposed main supply channel, with cross sections a mile apart, to determine the best alignment; detailed sections of several of the existing canals and two or three of the larger hill torrents were levelled; lines of levels were carried northwards as far as Dera Ismail Khan; in all 700 miles were levelled and surveyed, and 52 square miles surveyed during the year. Data had thus been obtained by the close of the year to admit of the preparation of a general scheme and sketch estimate for improving and developing, as far as possible, the irrigation in the Dera Gházi Khan District.

246. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The restoration of the *Diwan Khas* and the *Summan Burj* at Dehli was completed: the memorial monument on the Dehli ridge was also finished, all but the inscriptions; the monument on the battle-field of Aliwal was completed.

247. *Municipal Works.*—At Dehli a considerable expenditure was incurred by the municipality in widening the Hamilton Road and in new drains; the clock-tower was completed; new lamp-posts and improved lanterns were put up; new conservancy carts were constructed with a shed for their shelter; a wire fence was made round the bandstand garden; attention was given to the preservation of antiquities in the neighbourhood, and the necessary expenditure was incurred in repairs, and in cleaning. At Simla, experimental tunnels were

in progress for improving the water-supply; station roads were railed and fenced with wire; and the Annandale Garden was improved. At Amritsar, further expenditure was incurred in compensation for houses, &c., taken up for forming approaches to the block of city buildings, and the construction of one approach from the direction of the Railway Station was taken in hand; and some improvements were made in the drainage and sewerage. At Dalhousie, the widening and improvement of the Tirá Mall was completed. At Lahore, a masonry water-course was made from the Lohari Gate of the City down the Anárkalli Bazar to the Golbagh; two bridges on the road to Mian Mir were enlarged; and four public necessaries were built for the City and Civil Station. At Murree, a slaughter-house, huts for conservancy sweepers, and additional reservoirs for water were constructed; and revetment walls were built along the station roads. The drainage project for the city of Multán was matured, and the work well advanced. Additions were made to the building at Pesháwar for the accommodation of native visitors of distinction; further expenditure was incurred in filling and levelling near the Jail and the Small Cause Court, in the purchase of drainage bricks for the city, and in the construction of drains; 59 new latrines were built in and out of the city; and part of the city wall was renewed. At the minor towns, a large number of municipal works were executed, consisting of gateways and gates, bonded warehouses, public necessaries, paving and metalling streets and roads, works connected with drainage, sewerage, and water-supply, &c.

248. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 69,624 was expended by private persons in various places on works of public utility, consisting of 5 sarais, 3 dharmsalas, 38 masonry wells, 2 tanks, 1 public garden, and some others.

249. FORESTS.—The forests and woodlands under the charge of the Forest Department comprise—

I.—The more important forests and "rukhs" (wooded tracts of the plains) which are the property of Government, or in which the Government has paramount forest rights.

II.—Forests leased by the British Government in Native States.

250. The first class includes—

(1). The forests of the Hazára District, consisting of cedar and various conifers;

(2). The forests of the Ráwalpindi District, consisting of *chíl* *(Pinus longifolia)* and deciduous trees, including fuel brushwood;

(3). The forests of Kángra, consisting of *chíl*, bamboos, with fuel brushwood and a little *sál (Shorea robusta)*;

(4). Tracts of *chíl* in the Gurdáspur District;

(5). *Chíl* and bamboo forests in the Hushiárpur District;

(6). The cedar and coniferous forests of Kulu;

(7). The small *sál* forests of the Kálesar Dhun, in the Ambála District;

(8). The *shísham (Dalbergia sissu)* forests of the Kachhi on the river Indus;

(9). The fuel and timber woodlands, known as the *rukhs* of the plains.

251. The leased forests are—

(1). Those of the Chamba State on the rivers Chenáb and Rávi, consisting mainly of *deodar* (cedar), but containing also various other conifers and some deciduous trees;

(2). The forests of Basáhir and Poári, in the valleys of the Satlej and its tributaries.

252. The Forest Department has also charge of various tracts of fuel and timber plantations, extending along the lines of railway from Changa Manga, in the Montgomery District, to beyond Ambála.

253. The general control and direction of the department are vested in a Conservator of Forests, who also has the control and audit of the forest accounts, which are under the charge of a Deputy Conservator specially attached for such duty to the Conservator's Office.

254. The forests are divided for administrative purposes into ten divisions, some of which are further divided into sub-divisions or into circles. The divisions, so far as they relate to the hill forests, follow the valleys of the great rivers. The Upper River Divisions (or sub-divisions, as the case may be,) have most of the actual forest work, while the Lower River Divisions have the superintendence of the transit, floating, and ultimate sale of the timber.

The divisions are—

I. The Jhelam Division, in charge of a Deputy Conservator, an Assistant Conservator, and a Forest Ranger. This division comprises three sub-divisions,—the Upper River (containing the Hazára forests), the Lower River, and the Ráwalpindi.

II. The Upper Chenáb Division, in charge of an Assistant Conservator, containing the forests in Pángi leased from the Chamba State.

III. The Lower Chenáb Division, in charge of an Assistant Conservator.

IV. The Upper Rávi Division, in charge of an Assistant Conservator, containing forests leased from the Chamba State.

V. The Lower Rávi Division, in charge of an Assistant Conservator.

VI. The Byás Division, in charge of a Deputy Conservator and a Forest Ranger, containing the Kulu, Kángra and Hushiárpore forests.

VII. The Satlej Division, in charge of a Deputy and an Assistant Conservator, containing the leased forests in Basáhir and Poári, and the Kálesar forests in the Ambála District.

VIII. The Fuel Reserve Division, in charge of a Deputy Conservator, an Assistant Conservator and a Forest Ranger. This division contains three sub-divisions,—the *Central*, comprising the reserved tracts in the Lahore, Amritsar, Gujeránwála and Montgomery Districts, and the

chíl tracts of the Gurdáspur District; the *Northern*, comprising the reserved tracts in the Gujerát, Jhelam and Sháhpur Districts, and the Kachhí forests on the Indus; and the *Southern*, comprising the reserved tracts in the Multán and Mozaffargarh Districts.

IX. The Plantation Division, in charge of a Deputy Conservator, three Assistant Conservators and a Forest Ranger, and divided into five Circles,—the Lahore, Changa Manga, Detached (containing the plantations in the Amritsar, Jullundhur and Ludiana Districts, and at the Island of Naushera on the Byás), Dehli, and Northern Railway (containing the plantations in the alluvial lands of the Chenáb and Jhelam).

X. The Special Works Division, consisting of one Deputy Conservator attached to the Accounts Branch of the Conservator's Office, and one Assistant Conservator employed on survey duty.

255. Considerable progress was made during the past year in completing the arrangements for transferring forests tracts to the management of the Forest Department.

256. *State Forests.*—In Hazára, the survey of the forests and demarcation of such of them as are intended to be reserved for strict conservancy was commenced, and a complete set of rules issued for their management. In the Ráwalpindi District, the transfer of all the remaining wooded tracts was completed. In Hushiárpur, the opportunity of a revision of settlement was taken to effect a re-allotment of forest lands, and a satisfactory arrangement was concluded with the consent of the proprietors of the interested villages, whereby Government, instead of retaining certain rather indefinite rights over a large and scattered area of forest, obtained a much smaller but compact area in which its right is absolute. In Gurdáspur, the demarcation of the *chíl* forests in connection with the revision of settlement was proceeded with, and nearly completed. The *shísham* forests of the Káchhi on the Indus were fully surveyed and divided into compact blocks.

257. *Leased Forests.*—A set of rules and a revised lease were prepared for the Chamba forests, and progress was made with the survey, demarcation and settlement of the reserved forests.

The Kálátop forest, near the hill station of Dalhousie, and the *chíl* forests near the Military Cantonment of Baklo, were taken in hand. A considerable improvement has already resulted in the former forest.

258. The *modus operandi* in felling timber, cutting the trees up into logs, and launching, was described in para. 271 of last year's Report. The operations of the year now under report were directed with a view to saving *deodar* (cedar) as much as possible, and bringing into the market pines, whose timber, though inferior to that of the *deodar*, is generally thought too little of, as it is well adapted for numerous constructive purposes where exposure to wet is not anticipated. The supply of such timber is considerable, as the forests containing such trees as *Abies Smithiana* and *Pinus excelsa* have as a rule escaped the fate of indiscriminate felling which in former years overtook the *deodar* forests on nearly all the rivers.

259. The following table will show the estimated quantities of *deodar* trees on each river, and the fellings up to date :—

River.	Estimated number of 1st class trees.	Felled in 1866.	Felled in 1867.	Felled in 1868.	Felled in 1869.	Felled in 1870.
Jhelam ...	In 1867. 10,000 or 15,000	*None.*	500	350	1,113	666
Chenáb ...	In 1866. 16,990.	4,000	1,002	*None.*	797	976
Rávi ...	In 1866. 12,425.	18	*None.*	*None.*	155	500
Byás ...	In 1865. 10,000.	792	120	397	432	150
Satlej ..	In 1864. 48,000.	250	167	208	237	*None.*

The number of pines felled in 1870 was as follows :—

River.	Pinus Excelsa.	Pinus Longifolia.
Jhelam ...	579	...
Chenáb ...	900	...
Rávi ...	1,000	3,387
Byás ...	...	6,659
Satlej ...	...	...

This large felling of *Pinus longifolia* took place in the lower forests of Gurdáspur and Kángra, and was a special work.

260. The following table shews the launching work of the year, excluding the special felling of the 10,046 *chíl (Pinus longifolia)* trees in the lower forests above noted. Each forest, besides its fellings of the season, generally has a large quantity of logs left from former fellings, or caused by windfall and snow, which have to be included in the total of the launching operations.

River.	Kind of wood.	Total logs in forest.	Launched in 1870.	In forest at close of season.
Jhelam ...	Deodar ...	3,913	2,222	1,691
	Pinus Excelsa ...	4,442	1,859	2,583
	Abies Smithiana ...	...	...	...
	Pinus Longifolia ...	4,464	4,323	141
	Windfalls ...	5,072	4,604	468
Chenáb ...	Deodar ...	7,258	7,258	*Nil.*
	Pinus Excelsa ...	5,600	5,600	*Nil.*
	Abies Smithiana ...	...	...	...
	Windfalls ...	14,156	13,560	596
Rávi ...	Deodar ...	5,380	4,455	925
	Pinus Excelsa ...	4,330	3,730	600
	Abies Smithiana ...	...	...	...
	Windfalls ...	8,756	8,756	*Nil.*
Byás	Deodar ...	5,760	3,314	2,446
	Pinus Excelsa ...	...	...	...
	Windfalls ...	...	...	...
Satlej	Deodar ...	1,302	432	870
	Pinus Excelsa ...	...	...	...
	Windfalls ...	5,478	5,478	*Nil.*

In addition to the above, 1,535 sleepers were sawn and launched on the Rávi, and 744 logs of *tún* (*Cedrela túna*) were launched on the Satlej.

261. The receipts of timber during the year at the various depôts were—

Jhelam	... 7,374 logs and 2,257 sleepers.
Chenáb	... 27,310 logs.
Rávi	... 17,721 „
Byás	... 2,270 „
Satlej	... 5,779 „

262. The disposal of stock during the past year was not very satisfactory. This was partly owing to the necessity of keeping large quantities of timber for the Northern State Railway (now in course of construction from Lahore to Jhelam), which could not make arrangements for taking it over before the close of the year, and partly to there being a complete glut of the market on the Satlej, owing to Messrs. Brassey and Co., the contractors for the construction of the Punjab and Dehli Railway, having a large stock of surplus timber for disposal consequent on the completion of their Railway works.

The stock in hand at the close of the year was worth Rs. 5,27,000

263. Considerable success was obtained in plantation work, both in the hills and in the plains. The total cost of plantation operations during the year—namely, the new work, and the maintenance and irrigation of that already done—was Rs. 68,153; while an income from grazing and miscellaneous products amounting to Rs. 21,593 was realized.

264. The financial results for the year of the whole department are exhibited in the following table :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Assets at the beginning of the year.			
Value of timber stock	...	3,22,636	
„ dead and other stock	...	3,788	
Outstandings on account of sales	...	57,783	
„ „ „ payments to contractors	...	2,29,799	
		6,14,006	
Expenditure during the year	...	11,24,022	
			17,38,028
Receipts during the year.			
Timber	...	7,12,763	
Other products	...	2,47,468	
Outstandings recovered	...	64,174	
		10,24,405	
Assets at close of the year.			
Value of timber in depôts	...	5,27,344	
Dead stock	...	24,823	
Outstandings on account of sales	...	65,019	
„ „ payments to contractors	...	1,36,166	
		7,53,352	
			17,77,757
Profit on year's operations	...		39,729

The results are really better than these figures seem to show, as in the expenditure are included Rs. 45,000, representing the purchase of timber lying in forests and realizable in the next two or three years. Moreover, the assets have been reduced by striking off Rs. 33,853 of nominal or irrecoverable outstandings which have hitherto been borne on the books as available assets. It must further be recollected that the whole of the expenditure on plantations, amounting to Rs. 68,153, is a reproductive one. It may accordingly be considered that the department has worked at a virtual profit of about one lakh of rupees.

C.—Railways.

265. GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.—An Act of Parliament which received the Royal assent on the 12th July authorized the amalgamation of the four separate undertakings of the Sind Railway Company, viz., the Sind Railway, the Indus Steam Flotilla, the Punjab Railway and the Dehli Railway into one Company, entitled the Sind, Punjab, and Dehli Railway. This amalgamation of the four Companies will, it is expected, lead to considerable economy in the aggregate cost of the management, as well as conduce to greater simplicity in the arrangements for working the traffic along the Indus Valley Route.

The Indian affairs of the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway have been made subordinate to the Agency at Lahore, but no definite decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the conduct of the Government control over the Company; a proposal being now under consideration of the Secretary of State for India for the Government control to be exercised direct by the Government of India without the intervention of any Local Government.

266. A section of Railway between Jalandhar and Phillor, 24 miles in length, was opened on the first day of the year. On the same date arrangements were introduced by which goods might be booked between all the principal stations from Calcutta to Karáchi over the only remaining break in the line which then existed, *viz.*, between Phillor and Ludiana. These through booking arrangements were, on the whole, successful, and greatly facilitated the traffic between the Punjab and the seaboard so long as this interruption in the through communication remained.

267. The last section of the line between Phillor and Ludiana, including the Satlej Bridge, was thrown open to public traffic on the 15th of October, the opening ceremony being presided over by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiála. The opening of this section practically completed the construction of the Railway, and threw Lahore and Calcutta into direct railway communication.

268. Owing to the subsidence of one of the piers, fears were at one time entertained that the opening of the Satlej Bridge would have to be postponed. The pier, however, subsequently bore, without yielding, the same proof test to which the rest of the bridge was subjected, and no further movement of the pier has since been observed to justify any apprehension as to the safety of this bridge beyond what may be felt with regard to this (still considered by some) experimental class of construction on single well piers.

269. At the commencement of the rains heavy floods occurred down the Chitting and Márkandah rivers, which breached the Railway embankment between Jagadri and Burrara and stopped all goods traffic on the line from the 29th June to the 2nd of July. But slight interruption, however, took place in the passenger traffic and the transport of the mails.

270. STATE RAILWAYS.—*Punjab Northern State Railway.*—The opening of the year found the work on this line quite in an elementary

but not unsatisfactory state. The delay which was at first apparent in giving effect to the orders of the Supreme Government and in organizing the Staff on the Public Works system was fast disappearing under a change of management, and the purchase of a quantity of tools and plant from Messrs. Brassey and Company placed in the Engineers' hands the most necessary mechanical appliances. The permanent way material which had reached Calcutta during the cold season was daily arriving in Lahore, and the prospect of a good out-turn of work during the season was very encouraging.

271. But ere long several causes arose tending seriously to retard progress in actual construction, and yet the year has been a busy one for the staff, and very considerable results have been obtained.

272. Of the retarding causes the chief has been the alteration in gauge. The question of this change, its advantages and possibilities, began to be discussed very early in the year; and although the Engineers were still employed in preparing the final estimates on the 5′ 6″ gauge, yet the growing probabilities in favor of the narrower track led to all works likely to be seriously affected by the change being arrested pending the final decision. Another cause which operated against constructive progress, although in a minor degree, was an alteration in the spans of the openings of the larger bridges, which was determined upon in England, and a doubt as to whether these were to be constructed on the 3′ 3″ gauge as a finality, or in such a manner as to be readily convertible to the then existing Indian standard.

273. Early in January final orders for the adoption of the 3′ 3″ gauge were issued by the Indian Government, and the work of construction at once received an impetus productive of very satisfactory results, but this change of gauge added very materially to the labor of the Engineers; for not only had the works of the line to be pushed forward adequately to the wishes of the Government, but the whole of the estimates which had been completed on the 5′ 6″ gauge had to be recast to suit the radical change which the recent orders introduced in the rolling-stock as well as in the width of tracts.

274. At the close of 1870-71 the work stood as follows:—

Land had been taken up and occupied.

Earthwork had been completed, except in the approaches to the large bridges and in the Kharian Pass diversion, which had, however, progressed fairly.

Small Bridges and Culverts had made excellent progress. The minor works of this class near Lahore and Gujeránwála had been completed, and the conversion of the large ones on the Trunk Road to adapt them for Railway purposes was far advanced.

Stations and Staff accommodation had been nearly completed.

Flush gaps and flood openings had not made much progress. Their introduction is a novelty in Railway Engineering, and involved a good deal of discussion as to how far the principle should be

carried. All requisite material was, however, stacked on the sites, so that the work could be turned out of hand with great rapidity and a minimum of inconvenience to the public.

Permanent way for the new gauge had been ordered in England, but none had arrived in this country.

Of the rails for the old or 5′ 6″ guage that had reached Lahore something over 12 miles were utilized in temporary road and tramways and the remainder are available for transfer to the Irrigation Department, where there is full use for them.

Sleepers were at first cut for the 5′ 6″ gauge, and 30,000 had been sawn. These can all be used for the smaller gauge without serious loss. Some 11,000 of the smaller scantling have since been cut. The subsequent completion of the steam sawing apparatus at the Rávi and Chenáb, and the refitting of the water-power well at Dhulyal on the Jhelam now permits sleepers to be turned out at the rate of 1,000 a day.

For construction purposes two temporary wooden bridges of some magnitude have been erected: one over the Palku Nullah, 421 feet long, connects the Wazírabád brick fields with the Chenáb Bridge works; and the other, a pile bridge of 114 spans, having 1,594 feet of clear waterway across the cold-weather channel of the Rávi, connects Shadera with the Lahore Station, and the material yards and store depôts with the permanent bridge works.

Large Bridges.—Well-sinking in piers and abutments had not commenced, but a considerable supply of well curbs had been obtained. Protective or training works on the Rávi and Chenáb have been constructed on a large scale and with very considerable success on this latter river.

Those on the Rávi are very tentative, and consist of a series of dams to prevent a flow of water down the nullah known as the back channel. The floods of 1870 breached the head-works and showed an element of weakness where such was not looked for.

The Chenáb works are continuous earthen dams of great extent and solid construction, and have hitherto been all that could be desired.

275. Whilst the gauge discussion militated against constructive operations, it allowed ample time to organise arrangements for the supply of materials for the larger works, and the year's operations in this respect have quite satisfied anticipation.

The outturn has resulted in—

96 lakhs of sound, well-burnt bricks.
200 lakhs moulded and ready for burning.
1,45,450 cubic feet of lime burnt or ready for the kiln.
73,000 cubic feet of *surkhi*, besides a vast amount of "bats" ready for grinding.
4,85,000 maunds of wood fuel for kiln purposes.
4,60,000 of timber in log.
17,00,000 cubic feet of ballast.

276. With the exception of the reduction of a Superintending Engineer, Mr. Collet, who was transferred to the Indus Valley Railway, the establishment of the Punjab Northern State Railway has remained much the same as it was in 1869-70. The position of Chief Engineer has been held for nearly the whole year by Mr. A. Grant, who was appointed on the departure of Mr. Lee Smith, deputed on special duty to England.

The Store Department has been organized during the year, and has on the whole worked well.

277. *Indus Valley Railway.*—When the year 1869-70 closed the Indus Valley Line was quite in its infancy. Survey parties were at work between Multán and Rohri, a length of about 183 miles. Having started late, the Engineers were hard pressed to get the data ready before the rains set in, and remained in the field until far into the hot-weather season; but the preliminary survey operations were at length completed, and the staff proceeded to elaborate the surveys and plans. Alternative estimates were prepared on the 5′ 6″ and on the 3′ 6″ gauge, and submitted to the Supreme Government by the end of September 1870.

The average mileage rate on the two systems were as follows:—

On 5′ 6″ guage ...	...	£ 7,235 per mile.
On 3′ 6″ guage ...	...	£ 6,171 „
	Difference,	£ 1,064 „

278. The section between Multán and Rohri was divided into two districts. The upper or Multán District was at first placed under Lieutenant-Colonel Innes, R. E., V. C., and on the transfer of that officer to the higher appointment of Accountant-General, Public Works Department, Mr. Collet, C.E., was transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway and placed in charge of the work as Superintending Engineer. The Lower or Rohri District was held from the commencement by Mr. Nethersole, C.E.

279. The estimates for the Multán District were accepted, and the acknowledgments of the Supreme Government conveyed to Colonel Innes and Mr. Collet for the complete way the preliminary investigation of the line to be adopted and the subsequent estimate of cost was prepared.

280. The estimates for the Rohri District were found incomplete, chiefly in the part affected by the Indus floods, which breasted the proposed line north of Rohri. The subject is one of great difficulty, and requires to be treated theoretically and practically, as there is absolutely no data on which to base the calculations of the volume of water pouring over the banks of the Indus and submerging the country for miles.

Colonel O'Connell, an officer of experience in both Canal and Railway work, was deputed to investigate the subject, and if possible solve the difficult problem. This officer's report is now in preparation.

Pending the final decision as to the manner of dealing with this flood water, the estimates for the Rohri District remain of necessity incomplete.

281. STAFF.—The Engineering (Government) Staff of the Railway Department at the close of the year consisted of—

1 Consulting Engineer,
1 Deputy Consulting Engineer,
1 Chief Engineer,
4 Superintending Engineers,
22 Executive Engineers, and
29 Assistant Engineers.

282. EXPENDITURE.—The expenditure on Railways from Imperial Revenues during the year 1870-71 was as follows:—

Punjab Northern (State) Railway	... Rs.	17,35,058
Indus Valley (State) Railway	... „	7,65,068
Guaranteed Railways	... „	77,108
Total	... „	25,77,234

For further statistical information, *vide* Appendix III. C.

D.—Agricultural.

283. CROPS.—The prescribed statistics will be found in Appendix III. D—1. From the annexed Table it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year, the area under cultivation in the spring crop of 1870-71 was 285,334 acres less, and that in the autumn crop was 377,018 acres more :—

	1869-70. Acres.	1870-71. Acres.
Spring crop	9,422,361	9,137,027
Autumn crop	8,862,491	9,239,509
Total	18,284,852	18,376,536

The principal decrease on the cultivation of the spring harvest was in wheat, of which the area was 257,164 acres less than in 1869-70; the cultivation of other food grains and pulses was also less by 67,461 acres; poppy cultivation increased from 13,836 to 17,279 acres. In the autumn harvest of 1870-71 the area under rice cultivation was larger by 41,913 acres than in that of the previous year; that under other food-grains and pulses by 495,623 acres; and that under sugar-cane by 28,590 acres. Cotton cultivation decreased from 837,628 to 801,535 acres.

284. The chief crops grown in the spring harvest were :—

		Acres.
Wheat	... ...	5,402,473
Barley	... ...	1,685,694
Pulses	Gram	1,014,098
	Peas	107,547
	Masúr	155,787
Oil-seeds	Sarson	281,040
	Tara Míra	130,388
Tobacco	... ...	89,237

In the autumn harvest the principal crops were :—

		Acres.
Bájra (spiked millet)	... ...	2,352,310
Joár (great millet)	... ...	2,101,290
Indian corn	... ...	940,449
Cotton	... ...	801,535
Rice	... ...	710,742
Sugar-cane	... ...	370,195
Pulses Mash	... ...	335,209
Pulses Múng	... ...	269,085
Oil-seed, Til	... ...	168,036

285. *Rice* was sown most largely in the districts of Ambála, Kángra Syálkot, Hushiárpur and Gurdáspur; *wheat* was grown largely in all districts; *sugar-cane* was under cultivation most largely in the districts of Syálkot, Hissár, Hushiárpur, Dehli, Jalandhar and Gurdáspur; *indigo* cultivation is almost confined to the three districts of Multán, Mozuffurgurh, and Dera Ghází Khan; Kángra is the only district in which *tea* is grown; the districts in which the greatest area was under *cotton* cultivation are Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ráwalpindi, Ambála, Gujeránwála, Hissár, Syálkot, Lahore, Dehli, Montgomery, Jalandhar and Karnál.

286. STOCK.—The statement given in Appendix III. D—2 is identical with that furnished with last report. Accurate information on

such subjects can be procured only with great difficulty and labor, and it is proposed to prosecute enquiries on this head but once in five years, giving meanwhile the latest information available.

According to the return, the number of horned cattle in the Province is about 6¾ millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions; and 70,000 pigs. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs, as more than 1¼ millions; and boats, as 3,300.

287. RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—The prescribed statement will be found in Appendix III. D—3; it purports to show the average rent per acre for land suited to ten of the principal crops, and the average produce of land per acre in lbs. It is to be feared that the figures contained in the statement are not very accurate. Instructions have been issued to ascertain the rates of rent of tenants-at-will, which alone shows the amount of rent fixed by competition, and to discover the rates of produce per acre by actual experiments. This procedure will, it is believed, procure more accurate statistics.

The following is a summary of the averages :—

Lands suited for cultivation of—	Per acre. Rent.			Per acre. Produce.
	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice ...	6	6	4	680
Wheat ...	4	11	5	640
Inferior grains ...	3	5	9	525
Indigo ...	5	10	1	40
Cotton ...	4	11	1	83
Opium ...	7	14	9	9
Oil-seeds ...	3	9	3	317
Fibres ...	3	1	4	250
Sugar—Raw ...	14	9	9	1,547
Do. Refined ...				577
Tobacco—Undried ...	9	2	1	1,212
Do. Dried ...				667

E.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

288. PRODUCE.—In Appendix III. E—1 will be found a Table showing the current prices of the chief articles of produce at Dehli, Ambála, Lahore, Syálkot, Multán and Pesháwar, for the past two years.

289. The average prices of all the principal food staples fell during 1870-71, as compared with 1869-70, as will be seen from the following Table:—

	On 1st June 1869.		On 1st Jany. 1870.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st Jany. 1871.	
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat, seers of 2 lbs. per 1 rupee	13	0	10	7	14	3	16	8
Barley ...	20	3	17	0	20	3	23	13
Gram ...	11	10	9	3	13	14	16	14
Indian Corn ...	14	8	17	12	19	7	24	10
Joar (Great Millet) ...	11	11	19	3	18	12	26	0
Bajra (Spiked Millet) ...	10	14	16	3	16	6	22	0
Rice, 1st sort ...	6	6	6	3	6	10	7	13
Potatoes ...	9	8	11	7	10	4	12	11

It was in the latter months of 1868 that the rise of prices consequent on the famine took place, and a comparison between the prices as they stood on the 1st June 1868 and on 1st January 1871 will show how far they have recovered from the effect of the famine. On those dates the average prices of the above produce were as shown below:—

	1st June 1868.		1st Jany. 1871.	
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat ...	19	11	16	8
Barley ...	30	6	23	13
Gram ...	12	13	16	14
Indian Corn ...	17	6	24	10
Joar (Great Millet) ...	20	11	26	0
Bajra (Spiked Millet) ...	20	0	22	4
Rice, 1st sort ...	4	7	7	13
Potatoes ...	9	12	12	11

290. LABOR.—In Appendix III. E—2 is repeated the Table showing the prevailing rates of labor which was given in the two last reports. As before explained, wages in the Punjab are, to a great extent, regulated by custom, and vary little from year to year, and it is proposed to collect the statistics for this Table only once in every five years.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

291. THE prescribed return will be found in Appendix III. F. The following summary of the metallic and mineral resources of the Province is for the most part repeated from last Report.

292. METALS AND ORES.—The principal metallic products of the Punjab are *iron, copper, antimony, lead* and *gold.*

293. *Iron.*—The iron ores of the Punjab are produced along its north-eastern mountain frontier, as well as in the low hills of the Sulemání Range and those to the south-east of the Bannu District, and to some extent in the Salt Range and in the hilly portions of the Gurgaon District. Along the Himalayan frontier, the principal places of production are, the Simla Hill States of Jabúl, Dhámi, Bassáhir and Rámpur; the independent States of Mandi and Suket, Trans-Sutlej; Kot Khai, Fattehpur and Bír Bangál, in the Kángra District; the hills of Chamba; Reyasi, Sauf, Kutyár and Púnch, in the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmír; and Bakót, in Hazára. The ore is also obtained at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar, and at Kánigoram, in the Wazírí hills. The selling price of native manufactured iron varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per maund of 80 lbs., according to quality.

294. *Copper* ore is found in small quantities in the hilly portions of the Gurgaon and Hissár Districts, and in the Salt Range; it also exists in Kullu and Spitti, but has not heretofore been worked. Some copper and lead mines have recently been examined in the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District by Mr. Calvert, a gentleman of experience in mining, to whom a mining lease has been granted.

295. *Antimony.*—This metal occurs in various parts of the Province as a black ore of antimony; in composition it is a ter-sulphide, and is called by the natives *surma.* It is reduced to a fine powder, and sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes, in which case it is supposed to act as a tonic to the nerves of the eye, and to strengthen the sight. The ore is much imported from Kandahár, but is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan Range. *Surma* also occurs in the Salt Range, in Bhagát, in Kullu, in Spitti, and at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar.

296. *Lead* occurs in various places in the form of a sulphuret or galena, sometimes associated with quartz; it is called *surma* by the natives, and is confounded by them with antimony. Besides the lead mines in Kullu before referred to, a mine near Sabáthu, in the Baraulí Pargannah of the Simla District, is worked by the Patiála and Sabáthu Mining Company, which yield about 40 tons of ore per mensem, containing from 16 to 72 per cent. of lead; the annual yield of lead is, therefore, about 3,400 maunds.

297. *Gold.*—This metal occurs only in sand, washed down in greater or less abundance by the rivers of the Punjab. Gold-washing is taxed and becomes a source of revenue to the State; but the amount realized is insignificant. Not more than three or four annas' worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's labor at washing.

298. SALTS.—Under this head are classed alimentary salt, including common rock and evaporated salt, saltpetre, alum, barilla (*sajji*), and sal ammoniac (*naushādar*). All these are important articles of trade. Another salt, called *kalar* or *reh*, an efflorescent sulphate of soda, is so prevalent in some parts of the country as to destroy cultivation; it has not yet been utilized, nor have the efforts which have been made from time to time to discover a cheap method of neutralizing its evil effects on the soil been successful. The manufactories of saltpetre and the salt mines are sources of permanent revenue to the State. In some places, as at Jhang, Montgomery and Sirsa, there is income derived from the manufacture of barilla, and in Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Hissár from the brine-pits.

299. *Rock salt* is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhelum and Sháhpur Districts, and on to Kálabágh, Trans-Indus; in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Kheil, in the Kohát District; and at Drang and Gumatti, in Mandi territory.

The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness; but masses of salt are also found interspersed among the marls, and detached from the main beds.

The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, is remarkably pure; it contains traces of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium, on which account it is very little deliquescent.

300. The mines are of two kinds,—one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations; the other where, as at Kálabágh, the salt is at the surface, and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at four places in the Range, *viz.*, at the Kheora (now called the Mayo) and Sardi Mines, in the Jhelam District; at the Warcha Mine, in the Sháhpúr District; and at the Kálabágh Quarry, in the Bannu District. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government, and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for Rs. 3-1-0 per maund. The total out-turn during 1870-71 was 11,53,938 maunds, valued at Rs. 34,61,818; in the previous year the out-turn was 14,97,378 maunds, valued at Rs. 44,97,153. Salt exists in large quantities at ten other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes even beyond the frontier on all sides. A special trade is carried on between Hazára and Kashmír in exchange for "ghee." Punjab salt is used throughout Kashmír by the richer classes, and also in the Jammu territory; beyond these districts the poorer classes and the army consume Changthan and Thibet salt.

301. In the Kohát District, salt is obtained from five quarries in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khail; these are at Malgín, Jatta, Narí, Kharak and Bahádur Khail. It is chiefly of a black or dark-green colour, and is found near the surface. The rates levied vary at the different places; at Malgín, Jatta and Narí, a fee of four annas per maund is taken by Government; at Kharak, the fee is three annas; and at Bahádur Khail, two annas. Salt is obtainable at thirteen other places in these hills, but its excavation is prohibited.

The total out-turn for 1870-71 was 4,07,098 maunds, valued at Rs. 85,565: in 1869-70 the Kohát mines yielded 4,96,216 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,07,314. A portion of this salt finds its way down the Indus; the greater portion is consumed by the Pathán tribes inhabiting the Pesháwar, Kohát, and Bannu Districts, and the countries beyond the north-western frontier.

302. At Drang and Gumatti, in the territory of the Raja of Mandi, salt of a dull grey colour, much mixed with impurities, is obtained from excavations or pits; it is far cheaper than pure salt, and is on this account used by the poorer classes in the hills and submontane districts. A considerable trade in Mandi salt is carried on by the hill people, who employ numbers of small cattle to carry it. Donkeys and mules are employed also. The salt is usually bartered for gram, rice, and other articles of food.

303. *Evaporated salt* is produced to some extent in the Hissár and Rohtak Districts, and in Dera Gházi Khan; but the great manufacturing district is Gurgaon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine, or salt-impregnated water, in shallow pans or pools, to the heat of the sun.

304. Some of the salt villages are within the Gurgaon District; but those producing the best salt are in the Jhajjar Pargannah. The salt is generally classified into two kinds,—the *Salámbha* and the *Sultánpuri*—the latter being the best. Salámbha salt is made in the Noh Pargannah, which contains twelve salt villages; Sultánpuri salt is made in the pargannah of Farrukhnaggar (containing one salt village), Jhársa (three villages) and Jhajjar (five villages). The annual produce is about 100,000 maunds of Salámbha and 700,000 maunds of Sultánpuri salt,—the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund, according to quality. A tax, under the name of *Hakímí Cess*, is levied by Government, varying from six pie to one and three-quarter annas per maund, in addition to the Customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

305. *Saltpetre* is found naturally in the soil in most districts of the Punjab, and is obtained by evaporation from water in which has been thrown earth containing the crude salt. It is manufactured in two methods,—1*st*, by boiling in pans; 2*nd*, by evaporation in shallow basins, termed by the natives *ágars*. A tax of Rs. 2 a year is levied on each boiling-pan, and Rs. 8 a year on each *ágar*. There are about 4,200 pans and about 20 *ágars* in the Province; the annual yield per pan varies from 35 to 100 maunds. The largest quantity is produced in the Sháhpur District.

306. In the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, an alimentary salt of a very inferior description, called by the natives *nimak shor*, is educed. It was formerly consumed by the poorer classes, but since the passing of Act XXXI. of 1861, which subjects salt thus educed to the full duty, whether purified or not, it is manufactured in comparatively small quantities, and is used for preserving hides, tanning leather, cleansing rice, and as a stimulant for cattle, particularly camels. From an analysis made in 1859 of 32 samples of saltpetre obtained from the dis-

tricts of Shahpur, Montgomery, Jhang and Multán (the principal saltpetre-producing districts), it appeared that the proportion of alimentary salt varied from a mere trace in three samples, up to as much as 75 per cent.,—the average being about 22 per cent.

307. *Alum.*—Bituminous shale, yielding more or less alum, is abundant all through the Salt Range; but the manufacture is confined to Kálabágh, on the river bank, and Kutki, in the Trans-Indus portion of the Range; it is exported to all parts of the Punjab and Hindustan, being shipped from Esa Khail to the southern districts of Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.

308. At Kálabágh, the principal place of working is at Chátah, where the shale strata are nearly 200 feet thick. The alum produced is of a pinkish color, which arises from chloride of iron; the annual produce is about 12,000 maunds.

309. At Kutki, there are opposition alum works owned by a company of Esa Khail merchants; these are of much more recent date than the Kálabágh works, which have gone on for eight or nine generations. The materials are cheaper, and the cost of production less at Kutki than at Kálabágh. The amount annually produced at Kutki is about 10,000 maunds. Kálabágh alum sells for Rs. 3-4-0 a maund on the spot, and Kutki alum at Rs. 2-8-0.

310. There are also some alum works near Nimmal, in the Kohát District.

311. *Barilla.*—This is an impure carbonate of soda, prepared by burning plants of the *salsola* and other species, and collecting the ashes, which melt into a dark-colored mass; it is called by the natives *sajji*, and is principally produced in the Montgomery, Sirsa, and Jhang Districts. The plants grow spontaneously; but as cultivation is increasing, the quantity of the plants, and consequently the amount of the alkali manufactured, is diminishing. It is produced of several qualities, and its selling price varies from Rs. 8 to 8½ As. per maund.

312. *Sal Ammoniac.*—This important salt (chloride of ammonia—in the vernacular, *naushádar*) is manufactured largely at Kaithal and Gúla, in the Karnál District,—the annual produce at the former place being 300 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,500, and at the latter 2,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,000. It is occasionally extracted from brick-kilns in other districts, but in small quantities. It is used as a freezing mixture with nitre and water, and in arts in tinning and soldering metals, and in the operation of forging the compound iron used for gun-barrels by native smiths.

313. COAL.—Several samples of a mineral resembling coal, found in various parts of the Province, have proved on examination to be in most instances lignite, and procurable in insignificant quantities. But in the Salt Range a good fuel in larger quantities has been discovered in several localities, the best being in the neighbourhood of Kálabágh, where six mines are at work supplying fuel for the steamers plying on the Upper Indus. Coal or lignite occurs also in the Salt Range at Bhagán-

wála, Drengan, Kheora, Pid, and a few other places in the Jhelam District; but the quantity is believed to be too limited, and a large portion of it is too inaccessible to be of practical value.

314. BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Sandstone, granite*, and other descriptions of stone suitable for building purposes, are procured in abundance in all the hilly portions of the Province. White, black, and gray *marbles* are obtained from Sahi Balabgarh, in the hills to the south-west of Dehli; and an inferior kind from Nárnoul, in Patiála territory. The Salt Range contains many varieties; and yellow marble is to be found in Yusufzai.

315. *Kunkur*, or irregularly-shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts, and is extensively used for metalling roads; it forms, when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar. *Limestone* of other descriptions is to be obtained in most of the hilly districts, and sometimes in the form of boulders in the beds of torrents in the submontane tracts. The Salt Range is rich in *gypsum*.

316. *Slate*.—Extensive quarries, producing slate adapted for roofing and flooring, exist in the Kángra and Chamba Hills, and are worked scientifically. Those at Kángra, near Dharmsála, and those in the vicinity of Dalhousie, are worked by European companies; so also are the quarries in the Mewátti Hills, near Rewári, in the Gurgaon District. Slates fit for roofing and flooring purposes, but in smaller quantities, are procurable in the hills about Simla, and in other localities.

317. OTHER MINERALS.—Several deposits of *plumbago* exist in the hills near Sonah, in the Gurgaon District. This mineral marks paper easily, but little of it appears fit for the manufacture of black-lead pencils. *Sulphur* is found extensively throughout the Salt Range, and is manufactured at Kohát; the valley of Púga, in Ladákh, from whence borax is obtained, also yields sulphur.

318. Some attention has been given to the subject of *kaolin*, or the clay from which porcelain is manufactured. It is procurable in plenty at Dalhousie, but the cost of carriage is great; it is also procurable in large quantities in the hills of the Gurgaon and Dehli Districts. Specimens of the clay from both localities were sent for experiment to Dr. Hunter, Superintendent of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, who reported favorably on them.

319. *Petroleum* is found at Jabba near Kálabágh, at Dhádar and Narsingpur, in the Salt Range, at Jabba near Núrpore, in the Algad Ravine, at Káfirkot on the Indus, at several places in the neighbourhood of Futtehjang, in the Ráwalpindi District, and in smaller quantities at other places.

G.—Manufactures.

320. THE usual Return is given in Appendix III. G.; but the figures must be accepted as only approximately correct. According to it there are 477 large Works, of which 236 are returned as Paper, 82 as Cotton, 59 as Wool, 46 as Silk, and 13 as Shawl; and 441,339 small Works, of which 234,389 are returned as Cotton, 55,383 as Wood, 37,337 as Leather, 27,603 as Iron, 11,954 as Gold and Silver Lace, 10,900 as Building, and 10,032 as Oil. The total number of workmen of all kinds is entered as 1,162,888, and the total value of block in large Works as Rs. 10,11,769.

321. The value of the manufactures of the year is estimated at Rs. 5,16,59,000, or 132⅓ lakhs of Rupees in excess of the estimate of 1869-70. The details of the two years are as follows :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	18,22,000	10,51,000
Cotton	1,11,36,000	2,01,23,000
Wool	15,95,000	12,30,000
Other Fibres	3,26,000	6,50,000
Paper	1,17,000	1,19,000
Wood	52,71,000	69,33,000
Iron	22,08,000	39,44 000
Brass and Copper ...	10,91,000	9,99,000
Building	21,86,000	21,40,000
Leather	34,73,000	49,14,000
Gold and Silver Lace ...	24,48,000	29,56,000
Dyeing	6,72,000	4,93,000
Oil	7,23,000	14,21,000
Tea	51,000	85,000
Shawls	11,01,000	8,24,000
Other Manufactures ...	42,05,000	37,77,000
TOTAL ...	3,84,25,000	5,16,59,000

322. The falling-off in the Shawl trade is due to the effects of the Franco-German war. The shawls of Amritsar, the chief seat of this manufacture in the Punjáb, were mostly exported to France, and the cessation of the demand, occasioned by the result of the war, caused considerable distress among the shawl-weavers.

H.—Trade.

323. EXTERNAL TRADE.—It will be seen from Appendix III. H—1 that the total value of the external trade of the Punjab was Rs. 4,76,89,494 in 1870-71, that of the preceding year being Rs. 5,48,75,826.

The value of imports decreased from Rupees 3,13,87,575 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,62,76,695 in 1870-71, and of exports from Rupees 2,34,88,251 to Rs. 2,14,12,799.

324. The following is an abstract of the external trade :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Satlej Sikh States ...	15,83,091	18,13,110	33,96,201
Hill States ...	3,93,908	1,03,881	4,97,789
Countries on the North-West Frontier ...	39,64,224	23,71,404	63,35,628
Central India, excluding Central Provinces ...	26,52,950	89,01,176	1,15,54,126
Other Provinces of British India and other countries ...	1,76,82,522	82,23,228	2,59,05,750
Grand Total ...	2,62,76,695	2,14,12,799	4,76,89,404

325. *Imports.*—The following are the principal articles imported during the past two years :—

Description of Goods.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*
Grains ...	9,58,334	7,24,899
Salt ...	6,59,950	7,39,700
Sugar ...	3,89,316	4,45,813
Rice ...	1,64,918	2,15,977
Oil-seeds ...	1,13,903	81,676
Drugs and Chemicals ...	85,003	51,593
Metals ...	70,980	60,129
Fruits ...	65,290	65,077
Cotton ...	54,393	35,781
Cotton cloth ...	...	57,007
Ghee ...	27,251	24,183

326. Since 1868-69 there has been a steady decrease in the quantity of grains other than rice and oil-seeds imported, while the

imports of salt and rice have largely increased. Grain was chiefly imported from the Cis-Satlej Sikh States, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces; salt was almost entirely brought from Central India, and sugar from the North-Western Provinces; rice came chiefly from the North-Western Provinces, and the countries on the North-West Frontier; fruits from Kashmir and Cabul, and oil-seeds from the Sikh States and the North-Western Provinces. Metals were imported from Bombay, Calcutta, and Sind; and cotton cloth from Calcutta, Bombay and Bahawalpur.

327. *Exports.*—The following statement shows the exports in the same years :—

Description of Goods.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*
Grains ...	8,45,307	4,39,610
Sugar ...	6,42,286	7,75,397
Salt ...	3,86,666	5,38,449
Rice ...	1,68,779	1,78,716
Cotton ...	1,07,809	53,504
Oil-seeds ...	77,584	46,368
Drugs and Chemicals ...	83,907	89,225
Metals ...	47,672	18,275
Wool ...	35,029	32,700
Dyes ...	12,370	14,329

328. There has been a large increase in the export of salt, which goes chiefly to the North-Western Provinces; sugar and oil-seeds are exported principally to Central India, grain and cotton cloth to Central India and Sind. The chief exports of rice are to the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States, while the North-Western Provinces and Central India receive the bulk of the dyes exported. Wool is mainly exported to Sind.

329. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following statement shows the trade, exclusive of Railway traffic, of the principal commercial centres of the Punjab during 1870-71 :—

Names of Towns.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Multán ...	1,36,34,618	84,66,829	2,21,01,447
Amritsar ...	49,18,380	56,86,899	1,06,05,279
Bhewani ...	66,09,067	6,99,884	73,08,951
Ambála ...	28,36,603	15,73,437	44,10,040
Lahore ...	35,46,143	88,595	36,34,738
Ludiana ...	13,66,585	19,33,742	33,00,327
Peshawar ...	16,24,985	14,79,544	31,04,529
Jullundhur ...	16,93,866	10,45,682	27,39,548
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19,41,596	1,51,124	20,92,720
Ferozpore ...	14,29,924	5,08,848	19,38,772
Kangra ...	7,92,812	10,42,831	18,35,643
Hissár ...	10,33,430	7,44,621	17,78,051
Ráwalpindi ...	11,82,565	5,40,483	17,23,048
Dehli ...	74,28,416	90,09,987	1,64,98,403
Pind Dadun Khan ...	11,19,729	2,80,613	14,00,342
Rewari ...	10,01,097	1,67,635	11,68,732
Jhung ...	4,44,501	4,41,565	8,86,066
Simla ...	99,043	1,61,551	2,57,594
Gujerát ...	1,75,095	60,281	2,35,376
Jhelum ...	1,02,062	93,190	1,95,252

The value of the trade of Multán has increased by nearly 80 lacs of rupees as compared with the preceding year, while that of Amritsar and Dehli has decreased by 21 and 20 lacs respectively, and the trade of Ludiana has fallen from 115 to 33 lacs.

330. BOAT TRADE ON THE INDUS.—The trade of the Indus is registered at Sakkur in Sind. The up trade amounted to 1,66,677 maunds, valued at Rs. 7,23,566. The chief items of the up trade were—

	Maunds.
European Iron ...	56,708
Rice ...	13,563
Fruit ...	8,229
Madder ...	3,941
Ghee ...	3,092
Piece-goods ...	1,129

The down trade amounted to 9,66,320 maunds, with an estimated value of Rs. 57,04,890. The principal divisions were:—

	Maunds.
Wheat ...	3,34,224
Bajrá and Jowár ...	2,22,422
Gram ...	71,446
Cotton ...	75,017
Oilseeds ...	65,873
Goor ...	57,760
Wool ...	48,371
Munj ...	33,840
Country cloth ...	8,799
Ghee ...	7,744

By far the largest quantity of the Indus trade consists of food grains.

331. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The total amount of goods carried by the Punjab Railway was 50,80,994 maunds of 80 lbs. weight, which is classified as follows:—

	Maunds.
Grain ...	10,90,779
Fuel ...	5,57,948
Sugar ...	7,92,945
Cotton, Wool, Silk, &c. ...	3,15,148
Liquors ...	2,80,931
Railway materials ...	2,62,536
Salt ...	2,15,348
Piece-goods, &c. ...	1,87,458
Metals ...	1,23,124
Fruits ...	75,283
Hides, &c. ...	43,656
Ghee, oil, &c. ...	39,519
Dyes ...	22,846
Indigo ...	15,059
Tea ...	14,697
Spices ...	14,100
Drugs and Medicines ...	8,087
Other goods ...	10,21,494
Total	50,80,994

332. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—There are 12 Companies in the Punjab registered under Act X. of 1866, of which three are Banks, three are engaged in Agricultural pursuits, three are Clubs or Hotels, one is a Brewery, one a Printing Establishment, and one a Slate Company.

There were no registrations of new or dissolutions of existing Companies during the past year. The affairs of the Upper India Commercial Association have not yet been wound up. This Company has been under liquidation since June 1867.

333. COMMERCE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.—Under the treaty concluded early in 1870 between the British Government and the Maharaja of Kashmír, Joint-Commissioners were appointed to Ladakh to supervise trade matters, conduct judicial enquiries, and improve the routes for merchants; Pandit Bakshi Ram, on the part of Kashmír, was associated with Dr. H. Cayley, on the part of the British Government, and the arrangement worked satisfactorily, the Kashmír officials generally co-operating with the Joint-Commissioners.

334. The following account of the trade of Ladakh during the year 1870 is extracted from Dr. Cayley's report:—

"The total value of the imports into and exports from Ladákh during the year amounted to Rs. 15,48,000, being an increase of about Rs. 2,56,000 on the trade of 1869. In the course of four years this trade has risen from Rs. 5,54,945 to Rs. 15,48,000.

"It may be observed that these sums represent the value of both imports and exports; but as the imports into Ladâkh are mostly re-exported, the actual value of the merchandise passing through Ladákh is only about half the above amounts.

"This increase is very considerable, when the nature of the trade, the difficulties of transport, and many uncertainties attending it, are taken into consideration. Many circumstances have this year occurred to diminish the trade:—First, the dearness of food and general scarcity in the Punjab last winter almost stopped the sale of bhung, which forms one of the staple imports from Yárkand, and many of the merchants were unable to dispose of their last year's stocks, and could not this year carry on their usual mercantile transactions. Hardly any of the Kángra merchants who come regularly to Ladákh were this year to be seen. Several also of the Yárkandis who came over in the autumn of 1869 returned almost empty-handed.

"The demand for bhung has now been re-established, and the price has again risen to the average rate. The disturbances in the dominions of the Atálik, and the wars in which he has been engaged, have tended decidedly to diminish commerce. Heavy demands have been made on the merchants for money, horses, &c., and the trading caravans were not allowed to start till a month after the usual time, so that several of the merchants did not come over, and the rest were so late that they could not proceed beyond Ladákh, and large stocks of goods have been left in Leh till next season. Many pilgrims also generally come down through Ladákh on their way to Mecca, and among them are commonly a number of wealthy men, who combine trade with their holy calling; but this year pilgrims were forbidden to leave Yárkand, and only one or two managed to evade this restriction. Again, owing to the disturbances in Khotan and Aksu, very little silk or pushm, the products of those two districts, were procurable in Yárkand. The export of horses was almost prohibited.

"In spite, however, of these circumstances, there was a considerable increase in the trade from nearly all sides.

"The imports from Yárkand amounted to nearly 3,000 maunds (80lbs.), of the value of Rs. 2,68,488, against Rs. 2,78,800 in 1869. There

was a great falling off in the quantity of silk and pushm; only 49 maunds of the former and 198 maunds of the latter reached Ladákh, against 127 and 268 maunds respectively in 1869.

"The chief increase was in bhung, carpets and felts. Of bhung, 2,587 maunds, or 862 horse-loads, worth Rs. 1,29,317, were imported. Of this, nearly 800 maunds has been left at Leh till next season, as there were so few purchasers from the Punjab; and, owing to their late arrival and the early fall of snow, the Yárkandis did not venture beyond Ladákh.

"The chief import from Chanthang was brick tea, to the amount of 566 maunds (80lbs.), and value Rs. 89,000. Of this, the first consignment of 64 maunds, belonging to the Trading Agent of the Lhassa Government, was taken back to Lhassa, as the 'chabba,' or merchant, could not get his full price.

"Brick tea has slightly fallen in price in Ladákh and Kashmír, and Kángra tea is coming into favor and taking its place, and the 'chabba' would not sell below the former rates.

"Pushm—the fine under-fleece of the goat, from which good shawls are made—comes almost entirely from Yárkand and Chanthang. From the former country is brought the fine Turfani wool, which is the most valuable description. This year, however, only 198 maunds were imported, and nearly the whole went to Kashmír. From Chanthang the amount was 886 maunds, besides 132 maunds of sheep's wool, which is far inferior in value to pushm. Coarse cotton cloth is imported to some extent from Yárkand, for use in Ladákh and the neighbouring districts. The cloth is manufactured in Yárkand from the cotton of the country, and is much cheaper and stronger than English cottons.

"Gilar patar, or dried sea-weed, comes through Yárkand from China. It is always greatly in demand, and fetches the high price of Rs. 6-8-0 per seer. It is used as a medicine for goitre in the hill districts and the Punjab. Its virtue doubtless depends on the iodine it contains.

"Toranjbeen (manna) and gharikoon (agaric) have this year for the first time been brought over from Yárkand. They are valued as medicines, and are generally imported into the Punjab from Cábul. Sulphur, saltpetre, salt and borax are all imported from Chanthang; but sulphur and borax come chiefly from the district of Puga, in Ladákh.

"The salt is largely consumed in Ladákh and Kashmír, Lahoul and Spiti. Felt rugs, carpets, and mushru (a fabric of silk and cotton) come from Yárkand in considerable quantity. The fine Kothan carpets are of beautiful texture. The mushru is chiefly sent on to Lhassa.

"Kurus (silver ingots), and gold in dust and bars, have been brought over in less quantity than usual; but only a small proportion of what comes over is shown in the returns.

"Of imports from the Punjab, the total quantity was 1,628 maunds, or 543 horse-loads, valuing Rs. 3,24,371. In 1869 the value was Rs. 1,95,957. In some articles there was a diminution, as lakhi (skins of red leather), spices, indigo, copper vessels, and otter skins. The spices

consist chiefly of turmeric and kachoor, dry ginger, cloves, pepper, and long pepper. The drugs are chiefly senna, cassia fistula, tamarind, nutmeg, cinnamon, cardamums, betel-nut and catechu.

"The following articles have been imported in greatly increased quantity :—tea, haberdashery, opium, velvet, brocades, satin, broad-cloth, aniline dyes, guns and rifles, and ammunition.

"Only Kángra tea, and none of the China teas from Bombay and Calcutta, was this year taken to Ladákh. The amount was 364 maunds (of 80lbs.), of the value of Rs. 58,000. The price in Leh was Rs. 2 per lb. Only green tea finds a sale.

"The Yárkandi merchants and pilgrims who last year went down to India returned with considerable quantities of velvets, brocades, and other valuable fabrics. Arms, also, and ammunition were eagerly purchased, English rifles being especially in request. Most of these were in the hands of agents sent over directly by the Atálik for the purpose, and the rest will all be bought up by him for the use of his troops.

"The opium trade was formerly very extensive; but since the Chinese were driven out of Yárkand, six years ago, and the Mussulman rule established, the admission of this article has been strictly prohibited. Now, however, the trade is being revived on a small scale. This season 4¼ maunds were taken to Yárkand. The price in Ladákh was Rs. 6-4-0 per lb.

"Buzzazi, or cotton piece-goods, always forms one of the most valuable of the exports from India to Yárkand. The amount this year was 486 maunds, of the value of Rs. 85,000. Common calicoes and sheeting always form a large proportion; but colored calicoes, muslins, plain and figured, long-cloth, prints and chintzes are much in request. Coloured chintz is very generally used for the lining of chogas (robes) and other articles of dress, and is always preferred of a darkish pattern, especially red, and with very little white about them, and resembling those supplied by Russia to the markets of Turkistán. These markets are at present always well stocked with Russian goods, but, with the exception of chintzes, English manufactures seem to be preferred in Yárkand, and are, as a rule, cheaper.

"No less than 763 English guns and rifles, and 47 pistols, besides several of Kashmír make, and 3,64,000 gun-caps (not counting three lakhs taken by the Yárkand Envoy), went over to Yárkand.

"Aniline dyes—all of a red colour, as that alone was found to be fast—were much valued, and 120 boxes passed through Ladákh to Yárkand.

"During the past season a much larger proportion than usual of the trade between the Punjab and Ladákh has passed by the Kashmír route. By Kullu 973 maunds of goods reached Leh, being 115 maunds less than in 1869, and by the same route only 808 maunds were exported.

"The lateness of the arrival of the Yárkand kafila, and the early fall of snow and consequent closing of the passes, caused many of

the merchants to go down by Kashmír, who would otherwise have gone by Lahoul to Palampur; and now that all duties have been abolished in Kashmír, that route certainly offers some advantages over the one by Kullu. In spite, however, of the greater difficulties in the way, the Kullu road is at present in much the best order.

"Since the duties on the two roads, by Kullu and Rampur, respectively, were equalised, the Rampur line has been almost abandoned, except by the people of Kunawar and those going across from Simla.

"Business in Ladákh is chiefly carried on by barter. There was last season, however, much less than usual, as the merchandise from India was chiefly in the hands of Yárkandis, who came over in the previous year, and during the cold season made their purchases in Amritsar, Calcutta and Bombay, and carried their goods direct to Yárkand. The effect of this is seen in the comparatively small export trade from Ladákh to the Punjab, which only amounted to Rs. 1,82,810, when the imports from the Punjab amounted to Rs. 3,24,371.

"The exports from Ladákh correspond in great measure with the imports from other countries, as Ladákh itself has few productions, and Leh is only a central and conveniently situated mart where the merchants meet and exchange their goods.

"The chief native productions are carbonate of soda, sulphur and borax (the two first are exported to Kashmír, the latter to the Punjab); 'puttoo,' woollen cloth, and 'chadars,' plain shawls or scarfs, are also manufactured in Ladákh, and taken to Kashmír and other hill districts. They are less fine than those made in Kashmír and the Punjab, but are much valued for their strength and durability. Dried apricots and currants, which are extensively grown in the lower parts of Ladákh and Bultistan, are largely exported to Lhassa.

"The amount this year was 490 maunds (80lb) of the former, and 50 maunds of currants. These are also taken to Simla, and are sold there as Zante currants, which they exactly resemble. They are a species of small, stoneless grape.

"Large quantities of wheat, barley, and flour are taken every year to Lhassa and Chanthang, but the greater part of this is taken direct by the zemindars of Ladákh, who receive in exchange tea, salt, and wool. This does not appear in the trade return.

"The local trade between Ladákh and parts of the Kashmír territories shows a decided tendency to increase with the general development of commerce.

"In 1869 and 1870 this was as follows:—

		1869.	1870.
Exports from Ladákh to Kashmír and Skardo ...	Rs.	71,919	81,393
Imports to Ladákh from ditto ...	„	40,002	1,18,185

"Sulphur and salt, however, are included in the exports of the present year, and not in 1869.

"The imports are chiefly increased by a large consignment of shawls sent by the Maharaja for transmission to Yárkand.

"Customs duties, which in 1869 were reduced to an *ad valorem* rate of 4 per cent., have been entirely abolished. The effect of this more liberal policy has not yet had time to show itself, as the change was only made last May.

"The abolition of duties only applies to the through traffic, and goods admitted for consumption in Kashmír still pay duty. In some cases this has been increased. The duty on brick-tea taken to Kashmír has now been raised from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 the 'damro,' or brick of Rs. 18 value. On pushm wool, also, duty has risen from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the maund of 16 seers, valuing Rs. 24. On other goods the duty is 12 per cent. A new tax has been imposed on all animals kept in Ladákh, in addition to the old taxes on land and produce. The rate is one rupee for every pony, and four annas for yaks and asses, and a smaller rate on sheep and goats. The effect of this must tend to keep down the number of animals in the country, and so reduce the carriage available for merchandise.

"The Chanthang trade is almost entirely in the hands of a few privileged individuals, and no outsiders attempt to compete with them; and so exclusive is the policy of Lhassa, that only the inhabitants of Ladákh and some of our hill districts are allowed to go even as far as Gortok.

"The old arrangements are still in force, that every third year an agent of the Lhassa Government comes to Ladákh and an agent of the Maharaja proceeds to Lhassa, and they are allowed free carriage in the respective countries. Besides these, there are about a dozen families in Ladákh who have the privilege of going as traders to Chanthang and Lhassa; and a very large trade is carried on in tea, wool, salt, woollen goods, grain, flour, dried fruits, and other articles.

"Through Rupshu and the eastern portions of Ladákh the people of our hill districts of Spitti, Lahoul, Kullu, Rámpur and Bassáhir carry on an extensive trade with Chanthang and Gortok.

"It is estimated that from Kullu and Lahoul as many as 7,000 sheep, 200 asses, and 150 ponies go every year to Chanthang, laden with rice, iron, haberdashery, honey, tobacco, flour, spices, calicoes, and coarse country cloth and silver (rupees), to the value of Rs. 15,000, which are exchanged for wool, borax, salt, pushm, sheep and goats.

"There is also an equal amount of trade between Kunawar and Gortok. Almost every house in Kullu, Rampur, and the neighbouring districts is engaged in mercantile as well as agricultural pursuits, and the flocks and droves of laden animals may be seen passing in thousands through Kullu and Lahoul. This is no unimportant part of the trade of these regions, as it forms the main support of hundreds of families in our hill districts. There is also trade on a smaller scale between Lahoul and Zanskar, consisting of copper vessels, iron, and piece-goods, which are exchanged for horses, asses, sheep and goats.

"Borax is found chiefly at Puga, in Rupshu, a district of Ladákh; it also comes from Rudok. The valley of Puga shows signs of volcanic action; it contains numerous hot springs, in some of which the temperature of the water is 150°F., and is surrounded by gypsum rocks

containing valuable beds of sulphur. The borax appears on the surface of the soil as a thin crust, often mixed with, or covered by, thin layers of sulphate and carbonate of soda. The salt is scraped from the surface and dried, and it renews itself every year. During the last two years, steps have been taken by the Kashmír Government to purify the salt on the spot, by boiling and crystalizing a solution of the impure borax,—fuel being plentiful a few miles down the valley. This has as yet been carried on only on a small scale.

"The plan adopted for collecting and removing the borax is as follows:—The traders of Lahoul, Kullu and Rampur come every year to Puga with their flocks and herds and families. They bring many thousand animals laden with rice, tobacco, cotton goods, and many other articles, with which they pay for the borax at the rate of about one rupee per maund (80lbs). Formerly half the price went to the Kardar of Rupshu, and half to the zemindars; but since two years ago half the price has been claimed by the Maharaja. The traders themselves collect the borax and carry it off on their own animals, each sheep carrying one 'rugál,' about 32lbs. In Kullu the price of the borax is about Rs. 2-8 per maund (80lbs.), and it is taken on to Amritsar and purified, and then sells at about Rs. 35 per maund. The goods given in exchange for the borax are chiefly taken by the Rupshu people to Gortok, and there exchanged for wool and other articles; and thus a considerable trade is kept up, and upon it the people in great measure depend for their livelihood. This season the sole right of collecting borax in Puga has been sold by the Kashmír Government to Wazir Goshaon, of Mandi, on a lease of three years.

"The effect of this change will, I fear, prove ruinous to the Rupshu people, and to the numerous families of our hill districts engaged in the trade, whose occupation is suddenly put a stop to. This year they suffered most serious loss, on account of not being allowed to carry off the borax they had collected,—no notice of the change having been previously given. At the end of the season they were permitted to take away some of the borax, when it was found that no arrangements had been made by Wazir Goshaon; but many of the traders had then left empty-handed, and the rest lost hundreds of animals from being kept in Ladákh for several months beyond the usual time.

"It is hardly possible that the Kashmír Government can gain anything by selling the borax to one man, and the people of Rupshu, who pay their revenue chiefly out of the gains from this trade, as well as a very large number of petty traders from all sides, will suffer great loss. It is estimated that on an average 80 'tól,' or sets of traders, come each season to Puga, with about 10,000 animals, and they collect and carry away some 3,500 maunds (80lbs.) of impure borax, for which they pay in goods to the value of Rs. 3,000—half of which goes to the Government. Each tól also pays a tax of one rupee to the Government.

"In the following table is shown the number of traders, and of laden and spare animals, that reached Leh by the several routes during the season:—

	Kullu.	Rám-pur.	Kash-mír.	Chan-thang.	Yár-kand.	Total.
Mules and horses, laden,	388	15	464	460	956	2,283
Asses, do.	35	35	...	45	13	128
Sheep, do.	510	...	...	...	...	510
Spare horses, for sale ...	10	2	75	5	129	221
Camels ...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Men ...	86	15	310	75	146	632
Women ...	4	...	8	...	...	12
Pilgrims ...	...	...	...	...	10	10

"This year for the first time the mule-owners of Kángra have hired their animals for the whole journey to Ladákh, at a rate of Rs. 25 for three maunds, or 240lbs., from Kángra to Leh. In former years the mules were never taken beyond the head of Kullu; but now that the roads have been so much improved, and they have once made the journey, it is probable that this will become an established custom, to the great convenience of the merchants, who will be rendered less dependent on the uncertain carriage of Kullu and Lahoul.

"Camels also came this year from Yárkand by the Changchenmo route, which was found to be especially suitable for them. Of these animals 18 arrived, all heavily laden, and no loss occurred on the road. They were of the two-humped Bactrian breed, such as are found on the Pamir steppes and mountain districts of Central Asia. They are very hardy animals, and able to bear the most extreme cold. They are also very powerful, and good mountaineers.

"If camels should come into general use, the expense and difficulties of the journey to Yárkand would be greatly lessened. They could easily go on from Ladákh to the Punjab.

"Several of the Yárkand 'kerayakash'—the carriers who hire out their horses to the merchants—have this year gone beyond Ladákh to the Punjab, where they purpose selling most of their animals and returning next season to Yárkand with merchandise. If this plan should become common, it would also greatly lessen the difficulties of carriage.

"The carrying trade between Ladákh and Yárkand will probably always remain chiefly in the hands of Yárkandi carriers. The Ladákh ponies are little fitted for such a journey, and yaks are quite unsuitable.

"The horses of Yárkand, though generally the cheapest and worst animals in the country used as baggage-carriers, are very strong and hardy, and perform the long journey without much difficulty. Many always die on the road, partly from want of care and feeding on the way, but chiefly from their being in so weak a condition at starting.

"Very few riding horses of any value were to be seen this year at Leh, as they were required for the Atálik's troops and their exportation forbidden. About 130 in all came over, among which were very few good animals.

"Pilgrims for Mecca were prohibited from leaving Yárkand, and only two hajis, with eight attendants, who came under the guise of merchants, succeeded in getting to Ladákh. Last year there were 670, of whom about 100 have returned, including Mirza Alum, a nephew of the Atálik; Ayi Khan, a daughter-in-law of the late Habiboolah Khan, Ruler of Khotan; and several of the wealthy merchants and others who went last year to Mecca. Most of them took back with them valuable merchandise. Several influential men among these pilgrims have died.

"Nearly all the Yárkandi merchants who in 1869 went to Pálampur and the Punjab returned this season to Yárkand. Generally they have done well, but one or two have been ruined by finding no sale for their bhung. Very few Yárkandis have this year come down to the Punjab, for reasons before given.

"The trade between India and Eastern Turkistán will, I believe, always be chiefly carried on by Yárkandis.

"A few enterprising Punjabis have of late years gone over to Yárkand,—notably Tara Sing and Khan Chund, of Ráwalpindi, agents of Wazir Goshaon, of Mandi; Bhonad Ali, and also some Guddis from Kángra, and a few others; but the Hindustani merchants are not accustomed to such long journeys, and are less fitted to undergo the hardships and exposure of a march over the Himalaya and Kuenlun mountains than are the more hardy dwellers of Central Asia, who seem to disregard distance and physical difficulties in their pursuit of gain. These remarks apply to the through traffic to Yárkand, for large numbers of Hindustani traders go every year to Ladákh to exchange their wares in the Leh bazaar with the productions of Yárkand and the surrounding countries, returning the same season.

"The returns of the last four years show a continuous and very considerable increase in the trade through Ladákh, which has almost trebled in amount in that time. This is due to the reduction of duties and the arrangements made for checking the oppression and unauthorized exactions formerly so much complained of; and there is every reason to believe the trade will go on increasing year by year, though its magnitude must necessarily be limited by the expense and difficulties of transport.

"The uncertain state of politics in Yárkand, and the uncertain stability of the rule of the Atálik, may at any time temporarily check the increasing traffic. The Atálik Ghazi is undoubtedly favorable to trade, and does much to protect and assist the mercantile community; but his rule is despotic, like that of most Asiatics, and this in many ways interferes with commercial freedom;—for instance, the arbitrary manner in which permission to the kafilas to depart is given or withheld often gives rise to much inconvenience and loss. There is every autumn a large fair held at Gortok or Gai, on the Upper Indus, in he Lhassa territory.

"At this place the hill people from all sides assemble and purchase pushm, sheep's wool, brick tea, ponies, sheep and goats, which are collected from all parts of Great Tibet. The Hindus and Buddhists also flock as pilgrims to the sacred Mansarowa Lake, or 'Man Talao,' the traditional source of the four great rivers of India, and the holy mountain of Kailas or Gangri, the most lofty peak of the great Trans-Indus range of mountains. Every sixth year is especially observed as a great festival, and thousands of devotees collect from all quarters and ascend the sides of the mountain to do homage at the Hindu and Buddhist shrines and bathe in the holy waters of the lake. One of these high festivals was held in 1870, and the roads leading to Rupshu and Gortok were crowded with people,—traders, with their families and flocks and herds, Lamas, Brahmins, and beggars, all progressing towards the holy Man Talao.

"Many merchants of Kashmír are engaged in trade with Ladákh and Yárkand, and the number has increased during the last few years. Among these Kashmiris, some are trading agents of the Wazirs and Diwans, and others are engaged on their own account.

"The Changchenmo route to Yárkand is not yet generally used, and it will take some time before it is well known and appreciated. Many of the merchants from Yárkand came by it this season. Some spoke very favorably of it; others, again, decried it.

"A considerable number of horses died on the road, but in less proportion than by the Karakoram, and several of the merchants who made proper preparations did not lose a single animal. At present the chief complaint against the route is that it is new, and the traders are imperfectly acquainted with the country, and fail to hit upon the best halting-grounds, where grass, fuel and water are to be found. The arrangements on the Ladákh side are not yet complete. These drawbacks will in time be remedied, and the route itself is undoubtedly much easier than the old one by the Karakoram. The disasters that occurred this year in connection with the Yárkand expedition have added greatly to the feeling against the road.

"The climate in Ladákh and the neighbouring regions has this year been very exceptional, and, instead of almost uninterrupted fine weather and cloudless skies, has been characterised by a continuance of what might almost be termed a rainy season. Snow fell almost daily through great part of August and September, and the passes were often closed for days together. This constant snow added greatly to the difficulties of the various routes, and entailed severe hardships on the traveller, and often great loss of baggage-animals. This was especially felt on the Changchenmo plains, when the grass and fuel, whose situations were not well known, became concealed.

"The camels, from their size, strength and endurance, were found especially fitted for encountering these difficulties."

335. Detailed statistics of the Ladákh trade of 1870 will be found in Appendix III. H—2.

336. At the close of the year Dr. Cayley proceeded on furlough to Europe, and was succeeded by Mr. R. B. Shaw.

337. *Fairs.*—It was stated in last report that two annual fairs had been established with a view to the development of trade between Central Asia and Hindustan,—one at Pálampur, in the Kangra Valley, for traders from Yárkand and the countries of Eastern Turkistán; the other at Pesháwar, for the merchants of Afghánistán, Bokhára, and Western Turkistán, and of the countries to the north of the Pesháwar valley. Both these fairs were held in 1870 at the same time as in the previous year.

338. The *Pálampur Fair* was opened on the 10th November; the following statement shows the approximate value of the articles brought for sale, as well as of the sales:—

Amount of Sales.		Articles.	Value of Imports.	
		Imports from Yárkand, &c., &c.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
... ...		Raw Silk ...	2,500 0 0	
1,365 0 0		Felts ...	1,400 0 0	
140 0 0		Carpets ...	1,300 0 0	
1,600 0 0		Gold ...	2,000 0 0	
600 0 0		Silver ...	1,000 0 0	
2,230 0 0		Horses ...	3,750 0 0	
... ...		Mules ...	500 0 0	
21,429 0 0		Charras ...	28,450 0 0	
2,409 0 0		Opium ...	3,450 0 0	
200 0 0		Miscellaneous ...	700 0 0	
	29,973 0 0			45,050 0 0
		Imports from Kangra District, including Kulu and Lahoul, and from the Districts of the Punjab, principally Amritsar, Jalandhar, Hushiárpur and Ambála.		
3,410 0 0		Tea ...	3,410 0 0	
510 0 0		Woollens ...	2,530 0 0	
4,400 0 0		Pashmína ...	4,400 0 0	
2,825 0 0		Salt (from Mandi State) ...	7,900 0 0	
7,406 0 0		Iron (from ditto) ...	11,300 0 0	
1,482 0 0		Jewellery ...	2,850 0 0	
3,600 0 0		Coral ...	7,800 0 0	
11,165 0 0		Kinkobs and embroidered silks and dresses ...	18,000 0 0	
69,058 0 0		English piece-cloth ...	85,625 0 0	
5,228 0 0		Country cloth ...	12,020 0 0	
35,912 0 0		Metal vessels ...	45,475 0 0	
23,359 0 0		Charras ...	20,415 0 0	
13,581 0 0		Opium ...	18,690 0 0	
1,620 0 0		Horses ...	1,460 0 0	
200 0 0		Cattle ...	200 0 0	
600 0 0		Felts ...	800 0 0	
8,790 0 0		Pedlars' wares ...	10,852 0 0	
22,556 0 0		English stores ...	30,700 0 0	
11,044 0 0		Articles of food, including grain, vegetables, sweetmeats, &c. ...	11,470 0 0	
5,950 0 0		Miscellaneous, including groceries, medicines, wearing apparel, tobacco, &c. ...	9,008 0 0	
	2,32,696 0 0			3,05,005 0 0
Sales	2,62,669 0 0	Grand Total Imports ...	... ...	3,50,055 0 0

339. Compared with 1869, the results were as follows:—

	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yárkand imports ...	1,28,159	45,050	...	83,109
Sales ...	84,504	29,973	...	54,531
Kángra imports ...	1,36,621	1,45,553	8,932	...
Sales ...	90,774	1,05,091	14,317	...
Punjab imports ...	48,872	1,59,452	1,10,580	...
Sales ...	30,119	1,27,605	97,486	...

This gives a net increase in imports of Rs. 36,403, and in sales of Rs. 57,372.

340. An early fall of snow, as above mentioned, prevented the Yárkand traders who had not got beyond Leh from continuing their journey, and thus the attendance of these merchants and the amount of goods from Central Asia brought for sale at the fair was less than usual. The importance of the fair as a place of local trade has increased, and the amount of transactions in local commodities and sea-borne goods made the sum of the trade at the fair larger than in previous years, which shows that the fair has a local importance which will make it popular even if the Yárkand traders are hereafter prevented from attending as they were in 1870.

341. The Yárkand imports were insignificant, with the exception of *charras*, of which drug three times the quantity brought in 1869 was exposed for sale, and a larger proportion of it was sold. The transactions in tea were small owing to the small number of Yárkand traders present, and also to the fact that the tea-planters were disinclined to barter tea except for bullion. The approaching completion of the Kangra and Pálampur cart road and the establishment of a mule train from the Bara Lacha Pass to Pálampur, will, it is hoped, tend to increase the attendance at the fair.

342. The second *Peshávar Fair* was opened on the 10th November, and continued until the 20th December. The same site was selected as in the previous year, and the results were much the same,—the sales in

1869 having aggregated Rs. 3,18,000, while in 1870 they were as follows:—

Dry and fresh fruits of all sorts	Rs.	49,246
Postín, barrak, skins, &c.	„	3,974
Silk	„	4,609
Tea	„	7,313
Indigo	„	38,645
Metals, drugs, spices, sugar, &c.	„	34,937
Piece-goods	„	1,44,765
Pashmína	„	4,000
Horses	„	14,957
Arms	„	356
Total	Rs.	3,02,802

There was an increased sale of indigo and piece-goods, and a decrease in all the other articles specified. Regarding the nationality of the traders, some 13 well-to-do men came from Cábul who deal with Turkistán and Peshâwar; amongst the other traders were men of 14 tribes of Afghánistán, both trading on their own account and carriers; some 10 horse merchants brought horses through the passes; the agents of 6 large Amritsar houses were present, as well as some Bhojpur horse-dealers, and an Armenian house sent up from Calcutta over £10,000 worth of tea.

343. The arrangements, sanitary, protective and otherwise, were the same as those of 1869, described in last report (except that there was no military guard, the Police supplying the entire watch and ward), and they were equally successful; again there was not a single case of robbery or theft. The total expenses of the fair amounted to Rs. 1,832; but this sum was more than covered by the levy of weighmen's and other fees.

344. His Honor the late Sir Henry Durand, accompanied by his staff and the Financial Commissioner, visited the fair early in December 1870.

PART IV.
INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

345. DATA are not available at present for the Return of Religious Institutions prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

346. Clergymen of the Church of England on the Bengal Establishment are posted at the following stations :—

Dehli.	Lahore.
Ambála.	Mian Mir.
Simla.	Ferozpur.
Kassaoli.	Ráwalpindi.
Sabáthu.	Murree.
Dagshai.	Multán.
Jalandhar.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Dharmsála.	Peshawar.
Amritsar.	Naushera.
Syálkot.	Abbottabad.

Another is deputed annually during the summer months to Kashmír. There are also Clergymen provided by the Addition Clergy Society, receiving allowances from Government, stationed at Hissár, Dalhousie and Jhelam.

There are the following Missions of different Christian denominations in the Punjab :

(1.) American Presbyterian Missions at Ambála (with a branch at Sabáthu), Ludiana, Jalandhar, Lahore and Ráwalpindi ;

(2.) Church of Scotland Missions at Syálkot (with a branch at Wazírabád) and Gujerát ;

(3.) Church of England Missions at Kotgurh, Kángra, Amritsar (with branches at Jhandiála and Nárrowál), Dera Ismail Khan, Edwardesabad, Pesháwar, Multán (with a branch at Shujabád), and Lahore;

(4.) A Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Dehli ;

(5.) A Moravian Mission at Kailang, in Lahaul ;

(6.) A Baptist Mission at Delhi.

There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, and a Convent of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Syálkot.

B.—Education.

347. FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—The assignment from the imperial revenue for expenditure on education in the Punjab during 1870-71, placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, amounted to Rs. 6,27,641.

The expenditure was as follows :—

	From Imperial Revenue.	From Local Sources.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and its subsidiary charges, including expenditure on account of the book department ...	1,14,509	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges...	96,696	5,644
Instruction and its subsidiary charges,	3,81,754	4,20,035
Total, Rs. ...	5,92,961	4,25,679
Grand Total, Rs. ...	...	10,18,640

Of the expenditure from local sources, Rs. 2,03,560 were contributed out of educational cess, and Rs. 2,22,119 from other sources.

The actual expenditure on direction was rather less than in the previous year. That on the Book Depôt increased, owing to the fact that the establishments of the Educational Press were during the year brought on to the Government books, but, as the Press is self-supporting, the increase of expenditure is balanced by the receipts. The cost of inspection rose by Rs. 6,401. This was in consequence of an increase being sanctioned to the salaries of Inspectors and of the appointment of several District Inspectors, a superior class of officials on higher pay, in place of Chief Moharrirs. The expenditure on instruction from the imperial revenue was less by Rs. 2,818 than in the previous year, owing to the fact that grants-in-aid of primary schools were almost entirely withheld during the year under report, but there was an increase of Rs. 3,071 in the amount expended on instruction from local sources.

348. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—There were in the Punjab in 1870-71—

1,360 Government Educational Institutions;
562 Grant-in-aid Institutions;
4,133 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

The above institutions include—

2 Colleges (exclusive of the Punjab University College) affording instruction to students who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

4 District Schools of the Higher Class, teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University,—an increase of one as compared with the year 1869-70.

11 Aided Schools of a similar grade,—an increase of two over the previous year.

97 District and Town Schools of the Middle Class, teaching English, Urdu composition, Persian, Arithmetic, Geography and History;—an increase of one over the previous year.

39 Aided ditto,—a decrease of one.

1,116 Government Schools of the Lower Class (including Village Schools and Jail Schools), teaching Reading and Writing and the elements of Arithmetic,—a decrease of 39 as compared with 1869-70.

167 Aided ditto,—the same number as in the previous year.

138 Government Female Schools,—a decrease of 26.

327 Aided ditto,—a decrease of 106.

3 Government Normal Schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

7 Aided ditto,—the same number as in the previous year.

4,133 Unaided Indigenous Schools,—an increase of 138;

11 Aided ditto,—a decrease of 49.

The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows:—

In Colleges, 74,—an increase of 28 over the previous year;
In District Schools of Higher Class, 171—an increase of 57;
In Aided ditto, 1,974,—an increase of 505;
In District Schools of the Middle Class, 7,476,—a decrease of 87;
In Aided ditto, 2,722,—a decrease of 1,187;
In Schools of the Lower Class, 36,556,—a decrease of 280;
In Aided ditto, 8,168,—an increase of 497;
In Female Schools, 2,811,—a decrease of 277;
In Aided ditto, 7,049,—a decrease of 1,418;
In Government Normal Schools, 166,—an increase of 4;
In Aided ditto, 162,—an increase of 2;
In Indigenous Schools, 50,551,—a decrease of 1,928.

349. The following table will show the annual cost of educating each pupil in the various Government and Aided Institutions during the year under report:—

	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Government Institutions.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	697 0 0	608 0 0
Schools of Higher Class	176 0 0	164 0 0
Schools of Middle Class	15 6 10	12 1 3
Schools of Lower Class	3 14 11	0 6 4
Female Schools	4 5 8	1 14 11
Normal Schools	149 4 9	60 2 4
Jail Schools	1 2 6	...
Aided Institutions.		
Schools of Higher Class	28 12 5	13 1 5
Schools of Middle Class	32 11 0	12 11 7
Schools of Lower Class	5 11 6	2 8 6
Female Schools	7 7 9	3 5 7
Normal Schools	145 2 6	89 9 0

350. *University Examinations.*—Four students went up for the Calcutta University B. A. Examination, of whom one passed in the first division, gaining the second place in the whole Presidency; the other 3 failed. Twenty candidates went up for the First Arts Examination, of whom 3 passed in the first, 9 in the second, and 3 in the third division. For the Entrance Examination, Government Schools sent up 36 candidates, of whom one passed in the first, 15 in the second, and 7 in the third division. Thirteen failed. Aided schools sent up 37 candidates, of whom 5 passed in the first, 15 in the second, and 8 in the third division. Nine failed.

351. *Punjab University College.*—The income of the Punjab University College consists of the interest of endowments made by Native Chiefs, and of donations and annual subscriptions, to which is added a Government grant-in-aid equivalent to the income derived from private sources, up to a limit of Rs. 21,000 per annum. During the year under report, scholarships to the value of Rs. 589 were assigned to students of the Lahore and Dehli Government Colleges. An Oriental School has been established, which is attended by students who receive instruction in Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, in one of which languages they must have made some progress before joining. The

students are also required to study Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, the History of India, and Geography. English and Vernacular Law Classes have been instituted. The former contained at the close of the year 27 and the latter 41 students. The Lahore Medical School has been affiliated to the University College, and the examinations of its students will in future be conducted under the instructions of the Senate. Lectures are delivered once a week to native private practitioners. Arrangements have been made to hold in the autumn of 1871 an Entrance Examination and a First Arts Examination, corresponding with the similar examinations of the Calcutta University. Examinations will also be held for granting diplomas of Maulavi, Pandit, and Múnshí. The examination will be of three standards, and some knowledge of History, Geography, and elementary Mathematics will be necessary to entitle a candidate to a certificate. Lastly, the McLeod-Kashmír Fellowship of Rs. 103 per mensem, for distinguished attainments in English and Sanskrit, the Alexandra Fellowship of Rs. 75 per mensem for graduates of the degree of B.A., and the Patiála-Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 66 per mensem, also the McLeod-Kapúrthala annual prize for Natural Science, Rs. 1,000, have been offered for competition. Successful candidates will be required to devote their time to translation and literary pursuits.

352. *Lahore Government College.*—The Lahore College contained at the end of the year 48 regular matriculated, 3 casual matriculated, and 1 non-matriculated student. At the close of the previous year there were 45 regular and 10 casual matriculated students. The average number on the rolls during the year was 46, and the average daily attendance 40, as compared with 24 in the previous year. One candidate went up for the Calcutta University B.A. Examination, but failed in Arabic. Thirteen went up for the First Arts Examination, of whom 9 passed, 2 in the first, 4 in the second, and 3 in the third division. Three students after passing the First Arts Examination were awarded scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem in the Rúrkí Engineering College, but one of these has returned to Lahore for the purpose of reading for the degree of B.A. before prosecuting his professional studies. The success in life of students who have left the Lahore College has been satisfactory. Many of them hold good appointments under Government.

353. *Dehli Government College.*—There were 51 students in this college at the close of the year, or 17 more than at the close of the previous year. The average number on the rolls during the year was 37, and the average daily attendance 34, as compared with 24 in the previous year. Three candidates from this college presented themselves for the Calcutta University B.A. Examination, of whom 1 passed in the first division, taking the second place amongst the Bachelors of the whole presidency. The other 2 failed. There were 7 candidates for the First Arts Examination, of whom 1 passed in the first division and 5 in the second division; the seventh failed in English only. Six students left the college during the year, of whom 4 have obtained appointments of the average value of Rs. 90 per mensem.

354. SCHOOLS BELOW THE GRADE OF COLLEGES. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—These comprise, with their branches, 3 Departments, the Upper, Middle, and Lower School. The lower department usually consists of several schools located in different buildings, and is maintained, with a few exceptions, entirely on the grant-in-aid system. Before a boy is allowed to enter the middle school he must pass the lower school examination, by which his knowledge of reading and writing the vernacular, and of arithmetic up to compound division, is tested. After completing the course of study for the middle school, which extends over four years, the pupil is required to pass the middle school examination, which embraces translation from English into the vernacular and *vice versâ*, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the History of India, Urdu and Persian. In the upper school, where the course of study extends over three years, the pupil is prepared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Students of the Upper Department only are regarded as belonging to Schools of the Higher Class. There are at present only four such schools, two at Lahore, one at Dehli, and one at Amritsar. The total number of boys attending them at the close of the year was 194, or 23 more than the total number at the close of the previous year.

355. *Private Schools of the Higher Class.*—The number of these institutions rose from 9 to 11. Of these, one, the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, is for Europeans, 9 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools at Dehli, Ambála, Ludiána, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Lahore, Gujeranwála, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar, and one is a High Vernacular School at Ludiána. The total number on the rolls of all such schools at the close of the year was 2,523, and the average daily attendance during the year was 1,974,—a considerable increase as compared with the previous year.

The Bishop Cotton School contained at the close of the year 95 boys, all boarders, or 10 more than at the close of the previous year. The charge for each boy's lodging and education is Rs. 360 per annum. There are 15 exhibitions, of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem each, in the gift of the Governors. Two boys went up from this school for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, both of whom passed in the first division. Hitherto only boarders have been admitted to the school, but the Governors have now consented, in accordance with the wish of Government, to admit day scholars.

356. MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.—Of the *Government Schools* of this class, 23 are District or Branch District, and 74 Town Schools. In the Middle Class District Schools, the number of boys increased during the year from 751 to 908. In Town Schools, the numbers on the rolls increased from 7,684 to 7,876, and the average attendance from 6,476 to 6,506.

357. *Aided Schools* were 39 in number, or one less than last year, with an average attendance of 2,722, as compared with 3,073 in the previous year. Of these schools 2 are for Europeans and Eurasians,—namely, the Lahore High School and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree.

358. *The Lahore High School* was established with the view of affording education for the sons of Europeans and Eurasians who are

unable to meet the expense of sending their children to the Hills. This school made satisfactory progress during the year. It contained at its close 31 boys, and the average daily attendance during the year was 19.

359. *The Lawrence Memorial Asylum* at Murree is a boarding-school for the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem, supplemented by a Government grant. It contained at the close of the year 70 boys and 61 girls. The school is capable of affording accommodation to 150 children, but the number of inmates has been restricted owing to want of funds.

360. LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.—The *Government Schools* of this class at the close of the year were 1,090 in number, of which 1,087 were village schools, supported out of the Educational Cess Fund. There was a reduction of 41 village schools during the year, and the number of boys on the rolls was less by 406 at the close than at the commencement of the year. As explained in last year's report, a large reduction was made in the number of village schools during 1869-70. This reduction was owing to two causes. First, it was necessary to reduce the expenditure from the one per cent. cess fund, which had for some years past exceeded the income, the balance being paid from the savings which had accumulated during the years when the village school was in its infancy. Secondly, it was determined to raise the minimum salary of village teachers from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The latter measure was fully introduced into many districts during 1869-70, but was not carried out in all. Hence it was necessary to effect a further reduction of schools during the year under report. There was a trifling falling off in the number of boys on the rolls during the year, but it was confined entirely to the lowest class, which consists of boys learning the alphabet, and, too, the decrease was small as compared with the reduction in the number of schools. The number of boys in the five upper classes increased from 5,497 to 6,475, which shows that satisfactory progress was made during the year.

361. *Private Schools of the Lower Class.*—There were at the close of the year 166 such aided schools, containing 9,984 boys, as compared with 167 at the close of the previous year, containing 9,781 boys. Of these, 30 are village schools in the Dera Gházi Khan District, receiving a special grant equivalent to the subscriptions raised in excess of the one per cent. cess. The other schools, with very few exceptions, constitute the lower departments of District Schools, or the branches of District and Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools.

362. *Government Wards' Institute at Ambála.*—Mention of this school was made in last year's report. It is primarily intended for the education of Government wards, but the sons of other Native gentlemen of rank are admitted. The boys receive a good education in English and Vernacular, and are also taught riding and other manly exercises. The Inspector of Schools who visited this institution reported very favorably of the progress made during the year.

363. *Indigenous Schools.*—The number of indigenous schools which receive no aid from Government is supposed to be 4,133, but

the statistics cannot be regarded as very accurate. These schools are said to contain a little over 50,000 boys, of whom nearly three-fifths are Muhammadans. A large proportion of the boys learn the Korán by rote, others learn the multiplication table and village shopkeepers' accounts, and others Persian.

364. *Female Schools.*—The number of Government Female Schools was reduced during the year from 164 to 138, and the attendance fell from 3,496 to 3,174. In the majority of these schools the progress made has not been very satisfactory, but an improvement may be expected as male teachers are gradually replaced by females. The number of Aided Female Schools was also largely reduced, owing principally to the inability of the municipalities of the towns in which they were situated to contribute longer to their support.

Among the aided female schools are two European Girls' Schools of the middle class, the Punjab Girls' School at Simla, and the Murree-cum-Pindi School; and two of the lower class, the Anárkalli Girls' School, and the American Presbyterian Mission School at Lahore. The first of the middle class schools contained at the close of the year 38 pupils, or 14 more than at the close of the previous year. The average cost of education was Rs. 17-5-0 monthly. The second contained at the close of the year 23 pupils; the average number on the rolls was 34. This school is attended by girls and little boys; the attendance is generally much better during the hot weather, when the school is at Murree, than during the cold weather, when it is at Ráwalpindi. The average cost of educating each child is slightly higher than in the Punjab Girls' School. The two lower class schools made satisfactory progress during the year. In the American Presbyterian Mission School the number of girls increased from 22 to 35.

365. *Jail Schools.*—There were 26 such schools at the close of the year, with a total average attendance of 3,814.

366. *Normal Schools.*—There are three Government Normal Schools, at Lahore, Dehli, and Ráwalpindi, which contained 207 students at the close of the year. 51 certificates were granted to students during the year. These institutions are beginning to attract a better class of men, owing to the increased allowances now made to the students and to the improvement effected in the salaries and position of village teachers.

There are 7 Aided Normal Schools, which contained at the close of the year 198 pupils, an increase of 30 as compared with the previous year. Of these, 6 are schools for training mistresses, the seventh is the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Amritsar, for training teachers for Mission Schools,—an excellent institution, which maintained its high reputation during the year under report.

367. GENERAL RESULTS.—On the whole, the progress in education made during the year was satisfactory. In Government Colleges and in Higher and Middle Class Schools the number of students increased,

while the result of the various examinations shows great progress in their studies. The number of village schools, owing to causes above enumerated, was somewhat reduced, and there was a slight though not a corresponding reduction in the number of pupils. This was confined, however, to the lowest class, the numbers in the upper classes being more than before. With regard to students in Normal Schools, four-fifths of the certificates granted during the year were of higher grades, and the total number awarded was somewhat larger than before; whereas in the previous year one-half the number of certificates awarded were of the lowest grade. Female Normal Schools under competent management have been established in various localities, and these will supply trained teachers for the primary girls' schools. It may confidently be hoped that in the course of a few years girls' schools may be made as efficient as those for boys.

368. LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—A short account of this institution, which was established in October 1860, and has therefore been in existence nearly 11 years, was given in last report. It consists of two departments,—the *Senior*, for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and the *Junior*, for the training of Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors. In the Senior Class the pupils are instructed in English; the curriculum extends to five years, and the number of students is 40; in the Junior Class, instruction is given in Urdu, the curriculum being three years, and the number of students 90. Of the latter, many are being educated at the expense of municipal or district local funds, for service in the district from which they were sent.

369. During the year two students of the Senior Class passed the final examination, and received certificates of qualification as Sub-Assistant Surgeon, making a total of 23 so passed since the establishment of the school; of the Junior Class, 24 students passed as Hospital Assistants, (including seven of the Local Division), making a total of 133. The institution has been affiliated to the Punjab University College, in which a Medical Faculty has been formed, and has drawn up rules for conducting the examinations which were partly carried out during the past year.

370. The great popularity of the school, and its importance as an educational institution, may be illustrated by the fact that in the examination held in April 1870 for admission to the Junior Class, there were 99 candidates for 25 vacancies in the Military Division, and 10 candidates in the Local Division; while in the examination of 1871, there were 190 candidates for 20 vacancies. The vacancies are filled by open competition, the best being selected. The examination is in reading and writing in Urdu, and in simple arithmetic;—those who profess to know English, Pushtu or Punjabi are also examined in those languages. It must be borne in mind that these men have to defray their own travelling expenses from their homes to Lahore, to maintain themselves there until admitted or rejected, and, in the event of rejection, to bear the expenses of the return journey.

At the examination for the Senior Class, 26 students competed for nine scholarships. It has been determined in future to admit under-

graduates of the Calcutta University and Punjab University College to study in the Medical School without examination.

371. During the past year Doctor J. B. Scriven, who had been the Principal of the school since its foundation, vacated the appointment on promotion to the Civil Surgeoncy of Lahore, and was succeeded by Dr. T. E. B. Brown. The professional staff was further strengthened by the appointment of an additional Professor, who was much wanted, and teaches anatomy and other subjects.

372. The total cost of the institution during 1870-71 was Rs. 54,897 of which Rs. 8,539 were contributed from local sources.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

373. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The Central Museum has been further improved during the year 1870 by the arrangement of the collection in two distinct sections devoted to the departments of raw products and manufactures. The entire collection of antiquities transferred from the Peshâwar Museum in 1869 has been arranged.

The building was visited during the year by 59,912 persons, showing an increase of 32,522 over the visitors of the previous year.

Twenty-eight different contributors sent specimens during the year for deposit in the Museum, besides which several books and pamphlets were received for the library.

The establishment and working of the institution were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,748-5-0, exclusive of the allowance made to the Curator of Rs. 100 per mensem.

374. GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.—Measures were taken during the year under report to render this establishment, which is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, as far as possible, self-supporting. 66,725 books, priced at Rs. 17,638, were sold through Deputy Commissioners and Head Masters of district and normal schools for use in schools; 46,236 books, priced at Rs. 19,818, were sold at the depôt; books and maps, to the value of Rs. 1,606, were issued gratis to Vernacular Schools; books valued at Rs. 9,400 were distributed as prizes; books worth Rs. 480 were sent to jail schools; and books valued at Rs. 1,966 were supplied to the libraries of Colleges and district schools.

375. During the year, 89,912 Vernacular books, of the value of Rs. 40,436, were printed at the Educational Press,—amongst them the following new works:—

1.—Third Urdu Book.

2.—First Hindi Book.

3.—English Primer, 1st Part.

4.—Vernacular Edition of Collier's History of the British Empire, with Notes, &c., Part I.

5.—Urdu Grammar.

6.—Revised Edition of Algebra, Parts I. and II., in Urdu.

7.—Map of the two Hemispheres, printed on cloth.

8.—The Muntah-ul-Arab, a large Arabic Dictionary containing 2,282 pages, large quarto size.

9.—Poetry of the First Arts Arabic Course, Calcutta University, with translation and notes.

376. THE PRESS.—The required statistics will be found in Appendix IV. C.—2.

377. At the close of the year there were 60 printing establishments in the Punjab, exclusive of Government, Regimental, and Jail Presses, but including the Press of the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway Company. At eighteen of these typography was executed, the remainder being lithographic presses.

378. At the close of the year there were three English and ten Vernacular Newspapers published in the province; of the former, one, the *Mofussilite*, is a tri-weekly, published at Ambála; the other two, *Indian Public Opinion*, a bi-weekly, and the *Lahore Courant*, a weekly, are published at Lahore. A fourth English Newspaper, a weekly, was started at Lahore, but ceased to exist before the close of the year. Of the ten Vernacular Newspapers published within the province, one is a tri-weekly and nine are weeklies. Besides these, there is a Vernacular Newspaper published at Jammu, another at Bháwalpur, and a third at Patiála, in foreign territory.

379. Of English periodicals, one, the *Punjab Record*, is published monthly at Lahore, and three weekly Commercial Advertisers are published at Simla. There are also one weekly, two bi-monthly, and five monthly Vernacular periodicals.

380. The number of books registered during the year under Act XV. of 1867 was 426, mostly second or third editions, translations and compilations; of these—

12 were English,
150 were Urdu,
61 were Persian,
47 were Arabic,
76 were Hindi,
17 were Sanskrit,
5 were Gurmukhi,
2 were Pushtu, and
56 were Polyglot.

The most noteworthy of the above are—

English.—The Code of Criminal Procedure, with Notes and Acts affecting Procedure, by Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law, and Lieutenant E. Newbery, B. S. C.

Vernacular. 1.—Gulzar-i-Kashmir; a History of Kashmir, by Diwan Kirpa Ram.

2.—Tarikh-i-Gujrát; an account of the Gujrát District, compiled by Mirza Azim Beg.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.

381. BIRTHS.—Registration of births was during the year 1870 established in a large number of towns in the Province, as well as at some of the hill sanitaria and at the cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force. The results are tabulated in Appendix V. A.—1, but the system is still in its infancy and the statistics are not of much value.

382. DEATHS.—In Appendices V. A.—2, 3 and 4 will be found returns showing respectively the number of deaths and causes of death during the year 1870, in each month, in each district, and in 145 towns, 4 hill sanitaria and 7 cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

383. The year 1870 formed a marked contrast to the previous year in the absence of severe epidemics or of widespread disease of any kind; and although the Mortuary Returns do not appear quite to bear this out, this is attributable to increasing accuracy of registration. The total deaths registered in 1870 were 418,926 against 453,821, the general death-rate for the province being 24 per thousand, against 26 in 1869. The rate is the same for both sexes; and the same remark holds good this year as last, namely, that the male death-rate is higher than the female till the latter months of the year, when the female predominates. This would seem to be in a measure explained by the more fatal effect on parturient women which the general sickness of that season appears to have; for the children born dead, as well as the deaths of women in child-birth, are greatly in excess in these months. The following are the ratios per thousand of the four principal classes of disease as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1869.	1870.
Small-pox	3·05	1·55
Cholera	0·53	0·03
Bowel complaints	1·77	1·56
Fevers	15·64	15·74
All causes	26	24

Deaths from child-birth numbered 1,859, against 2,355 in the previous year; deaths from suicide, wounding, snake-bite and wild beasts and accident did not vary much in number from those from like causes in 1869; there were 4,209 still-births registered, or 298 fewer than in 1869; of these 2,339 were males and 1,870 females.

384. *Small-pox.*—The number of deaths recorded in 1870 was 27,163, against 53,195 in the previous year; of the former number, 14,896 were males and 12,267 were females—more than 97 per cent. of the whole being children under ten years of age. The disease caused the greatest mortality in Ludiana, where the death-rate was 8·47 per thousand ;—it was also prevalent in the Ferozpur, Sháhpur and Jhang Districts.

385. It is noteworthy that the ratio of deaths from small-pox for *towns* is somewhat smaller than for *districts*, *viz.*, 1·35 per thousand against 1·55; and the fact that there is generally greater accuracy in the registration of deaths in towns, as well as a geater tendency in the disease to spread if unchecked, would seem to indicate that the credit for this result is in some measure due to vaccination.

386. There has been a uniformity in the progress of the disease in its rise and fall ever since registration was established in the Province, as the following table will show:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
January ...	7,632	3,240	1,278	2,649	6,307	2,778
February ...	8,361	3,035	1,213	2,152	6,382	3,038
March ...	9,256	4,022	1,520	2,038	7,169	3,362
April ...	9,983	4,683	2,119	1,906	6,946	3,582
May ...	10,867	4,036	3,152	3,456	10,609	4,445
June ...	6,526	3,181	3,143	3,374	6,768	3,343
July ...	4,210	1,275	2,347	2,015	3,217	1,987
August ...	1,909	536	1,285	930	1,835	902
September ...	1,081	1,151	716	430	978	543
October ...	756	291	623	436	582	381
November ...	1,534	819	1,195	1,163	836	821
December ...	4,106	1,533	2,707	3,210	1,566	1,981
Total ...	66,221	27,802	21,298	23,759	53,195	27,163

From this table it appears that the annual wave attains its maximum height about May and its minimum about October; from the latter month it gradually begins to increase until May, when it sometimes seems to get a sudden impulse, and as suddenly declines the following month, and then gradually decreases again to its zero point in October.

387. *Cholera.*—The total deaths registered in the province during 1870 were only 469, the lowest number since registration commenced. The only place where the disease assumed the epidemic form was in the village of Ghelab, in the Gurgaon District, where 43 persons were carried off by it in the course of 13 days.

388. *Bowel complaints.*—The total deaths for the year from diarrhœa and bowel complaints were 27,249 against 30,953 in 1869. They were most fatal in October and the two months preceding and following it, while the fewest cases occurred in February. The Gurgaon District heads the list in deaths from this cause.

389. *Fevers.*—Under this term is probably included all sickness accompanied by fever, and it is therefore of too vague a character to warrant conclusions being drawn from its incidence on particular places and at particular seasons. But it is remarkable that, in a year which is considered by all the medical authorities as a non-malarious one, the recorded deaths from fevers should amount to 275,093, or nearly two-

thirds of the entire mortality of the Province; while in the previous year, in which malignant fevers prevailed almost universally, the recorded deaths were only 272,946. How far this may be due to better registration it is impossible to say, but the excessive sickness of 1869 extended into the earlier months of 1870, for the death-rate from fevers continued very high in the months of January, February and March, during which months in the two previous years the mortality had been comparatively low. This may in part explain what would otherwise appear very difficult to believe. The only well-authenticated case of fever of a contagious nature which occurred during the year was in the town of Dájal, in the Dera Ghází Khan District, which was visited by a severe epidemic of well-marked typhoid fever; this town lost 5 per cent. of its inhabitants from fevers in the course of the year.

390. *Cough and Chest Diseases.*—The deaths were 28,422 against 29,968 in the previous year. As might be expected, the greatest number occurred in the cold months. The District of Syálkot had much the heaviest mortality from diseases of this class. Pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent in the districts of Ráwalpindi, Kohát, Sháhpur, Montgomery, Multán and Mozuffurghur. In the earlier months of the current year it also caused great mortality in the jails of Ráwalpindi, Multán and Montgomery. An opinion has been gaining ground of late years that this disease may prevail at certain times in a contagious form, but the medicial authorities are not agreed on this point.

391. MARRIAGES.—No statistics of marriages have as yet been collected or recorded in the Punjab.

392. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—The subject of vital registration has continued to receive careful attention. It was stated in last report that carefully prepared bye-laws for enforcing the registration of both births and deaths had been introduced into the principal towns of all districts except Ambála and Hazára; during the year 1870, these bye-laws were extended to 77 Municipalities, as well as to the Frontier Cantonments of Abbottabad, Mardán, Kohát, Edwardesabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghází Khan and Rájanpur. The aggregate population of the towns into which these bye-laws have been introduced amounted at the close of 1870 to 1,375,000. By these bye-laws the responsibility of reporting births and deaths is laid on the heads of families; in 45 towns registers are kept up both by the Police and by the Municipality, and in other places independent checks are maintained. On the whole, the returns, though still far from accurate, are much more so than in previous years.

393. Projects for improving and increasing the water-supply have been prepared, or were in progress, for the towns of Dehli, Dájal, Kohát, Peshâwar and Ráwalpindi, the hill sanitaria of Simla and Murree, and the Civil Station of Anárkalli. Schemes for improving the drainage of several towns, especially those of Dehli, Jalandhar and Ferozpur, were under consideration. Minor sanitary improvements were effected in most of the Municipalities of the Province.

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

394. From Appendix V—B. it will be seen that at the close of 1870 there were 101* Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab, or about 1 to every 1,008 square miles and to 174,371 persons. Of these, 15 were entirely supported by funds locally raised, and 86 received grants-in-aid under the system alluded to in former reports; of the latter, 14 were 1st class; 28 were 2nd class, and 43 were 3rd class dispensaries.

395. The following are the leading statistics for the last 5 years:—

		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of Dispensaries		69	82	92	99	101
Number of patients treated		369,609	439,785	471,511	604,385	623,447
Contributions from	Imperial Revenues, Rs. ...	78,839	64,425	58,711	61,777	69,344
	Local and Municipal funds, " ...	40,453	62,720	83,340	87,440	68,149
	Private subscriptions and interest on investments, " ...	19,760	21,024	29,392	33,446	29,171
	Total income, Rs. ...	1,39,052	1,48,169	1,71,443	1,82,663	1,66,664

Thus, since the introduction of the grant-in-aid system in 1866, the number of dispensaries has increased by 32, that of patients treated by 253,838, and the receipts from local and private sources by Rs. 37,106 per annum, while the charge on the imperial revenues has diminished by Rs. 9,493.

Comparing the last two years, it will be seen that there were 2 new dispensaries opened in 1870, while the numbers of patients treated rose from 604,385 in 1869 to 623,447 (or 1 in 28 of the entire population) in 1870. On the other hand, the contributions in 1870 from the imperial revenues increased, while those from local and private sources diminished.

396. During the past year several applications for the opening out of new dispensaries had to be refused in consequence of the orders of the Government of India which placed restriction on the establishment of new institutions of this kind receiving aid from the imperial revenues; while previous to the relaxation of the Resolution of the Government of India dated 6th November 1868, regarding Municipal taxation, the funds of Municipalities were so seriously diminished that no additional aid was to be expected from that source; on the contrary, as the foregoing table shows, their contributions largely decreased in amount. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to find an increase in 1870 in the number both of institutions and of persons obtaining medical relief.

* Exclusive of some half-dozen dispensaries which are wholly independent of Government assistance and submit no returns.

397. The increased contribution from imperial revenues was mainly in the form of substituting Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Native Doctors at some of the more important outlying dispensaries which were difficult of access to the Civil Surgeon.

398. The increase in the number of patients treated in 1870 over the number treated in the previous year—*viz.*, 19,062—is remarkable. Of these, 7,898 are due to the two dispensaries opened during the year; but the remaining increase of 11,164 occurred in dispensaries previously existing—and this, although 1869 was a year of great scarcity and wide-spread sickness, while 1870 was at least an average year as to health, and there was no great scarcity. The increase in the number of persons resorting to our dispensaries under these circumstances may therefore be fairly accepted as indicative of the continued popularity of these institutions and of the growing confidence of the Native community in the European methods of treating disease. Of the total number of patients treated, 157,218 (or more than one-fifth) were women. There were in all 22,630 in-patients, the remainder being out-patients. The death-rate amongst in-patients was 7·01 per cent.; that amongst out-patients is not accurately known. During the year, 3,246 major and 51,656 minor surgical operations were performed, against 2,921 and 47,564 respectively in 1869. Of the major operations, 177, or 5·45 per cent., resulted in death. There were 938 operations for stone, of which 114 were fatal.

399. Of these various institutions scattered over the entire province two seem to call for particular notice, *viz.*, the hospital attached to the Lahore Medical School, and the Female Hospital at Amritsar.

400. Lahore Medical School Hospital.—The following table shows the number of patients treated and operations performed at this hospital during the past five years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In-door patients ...	927	1,112	928	1,065	712
Out-door do. ...	14,059	14,186	13,373	15,864	13,793
Capital operations ...	62	66	98	90	116
Minor do. ...	698	839	884	1,063	990

The diminution in the number of patients is chiefly owing to the absence in 1870 of any wide-spread epidemic. The average daily attendance was 50 in-door and 92½ out-door; 113 of the in-door and nearly a third of the out-door patients were females. Of the 116 capital operations, 8 were fatal.

There were, as in last year, 191 deaths in the hospital, of which 40 resulted from fevers, 16 from scrofula, 28 from pneumonia, 23 from diarrhœa, and 19 from dysentery.

The new hospital buildings which have been so long in course of construction are now nearly complete, and partly occupied; and the Anárkalli Dispensary, which has heretofore existed as a separate institution, has recently been amalgamated with the Medical School Hospital.

The cost during 1870-71 was Rs. 5,594, all defrayed from imperial revenues.

401. AMRITSAR FEMALE HOSPITAL.—This is a lying-in hospital, to which is attached the class described in former reports for training native women as midwives. During last year the class consisted of 7 pupils of the *dai* class, receiving stipends of from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per mensem, under an Eurasian Superintendent, who received a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Some of these women are said to be quite capable of making a correct diagnosis and of dealing with any ordinary complication of labor. Very few women go for their accouchment to the lying-in hospital, but the pupils during the year attended 283 women in labor at their own houses; the number in the previous year was 118. The salary of the Matron Superintendent was paid from imperial revenues; all other expenses were defrayed from local funds. Similar classes have been started in connexion with the Dispensaries at Dehli, Syálkot, and other places.

402. DISPENSARIES IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.—A Dispensary was maintained as usual at Srinaggar, in Kashmír, during last season, under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, but no particulars of the number of patients treated have been received.

403. The Dispensary at Leh, in Ladákh, was, as in previous years, under the charge of the Officer on Special Duty, Dr. Cayley. It was opened in the latter part of June and maintained until the end of October. The daily average of sick was 24, and in all 615 patients were treated, of whom 172 were Ladákhis, 198 were Bultis, Yárkandis, and other inhabitants of Central Asia, and the remainder were Kashmíris and Punjábis. The prevailing diseases were dyspepsia, fevers—mostly of a simple character—rheumatism, caries dentis, ophthalmia, venereal disorders, bronchitis and cataract. Only 62 persons were vaccinated, but as in the two previous years nearly 7,000 vaccinations were performed, and most of the people have either been inoculated or had small-pox, there are but few people left unprotected throughout the greater part of Ladákh. In-door patients were admitted during September and October, when 17 were treated.

404. There are four Dispensaries in the Bháwalpur State, situated at the towns of Bháwalpur, Ahmadpur, Khánpur, and Minchinabad; each is in immediate charge of a carefully selected Native Doctor, and the whole were supervised, during the year under review, by the Civil Medical Officer attached to the Agency, Mr. Deane. 16,390 new patients were treated during the year, of whom 4,051 were females; 63 major surgical operations, resulting in 8 deaths, and 788 minor operations were performed.

405. A Dispensary was established some years ago in Mandi, and placed under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who, however, was

removed by the Raja towards the close of the year under review. The Hakim element has been introduced into the Dispensary, which, it was expected, would tend to make the institution more popular.

406. The Dispensary in Chamba, which is under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, maintains its reputation; the number of indoor patients is small, being confined chiefly to surgical cases. It is in contemplation to establish two more Dispensaries in this State, one at Barmour, and the other at Pangi.

407. Lunatic Asylums.—There are two such asylums in this Province, *viz.*, at Lahore and at Dehli; but it is in contemplation to establish others at Ráwalpindi, Multán and elsewhere. The Lahore and Dehli Asylums are maintained entirely at the State's expense.

408. *Lahore Lunatic Asylum.*—The number of inmates on the 1st January 1870 was 197, and the number of admissions during the year 103, making a total of 300 patients under treatment. Of these, 205 were males and 95 females; 37 were criminal lunatics. Of the admissions, 52 were Hindus, 48 Mahomedans, and 3 Christians. During the year 51 were discharged cured or otherwise liberated, and 29 died, leaving 220 inmates at the close of the year. The daily average number of patients was 227, of whom 149 were employed either on labor connected with the Asylum or on manufactures. The total cost for the year was Rs. 18,182, giving an average of Rs. 80-1-7 per inmate, or Rs. 12-0-10 less than in the previous year. The labor of the lunatics is valued at Rs. 1,744, and the net profits of their manufactures amounted to Rs. 188.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to the sanitary arrangements and water-supply, with very marked advantage. For several years past the mortality was extraordinarily high; in 1869, the deaths amounted to 96 (including 33 cholera cases), giving a death-rate of 44 per cent. of daily average strength; in 1870, the deaths were only 29, or 67 less than in the previous year, and the death-rate, 12·8 per cent., though still higher than could be wished, is much lower than in several previous years. The water used for drinking purposes is drawn from a well near the asylum, which has been approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner, and is subjected before use to filtration by an ingeniously-contrived syphon filter, the invention of Dr. Scriven, the present Superintendent, whereby the water, which is placed in large earthen vessels, is made to filter downwards through a layer of coarsely-ground charcoal, and then to pass upwards through a zinc pipe, from which a continuous stream can be obtained as required.

409. *Dehli Lunatic Asylum.*—There were 32 inmates at the beginning of the year, and 26 admissions during the year, giving a total of 58 patients (47 males and 11 females) under observation and treatment; 22 were cured, 2 made over to their friends, and 4 died, leaving 30 at the close of the year; the daily average strength being 34·32. Of those admitted during the year, 18 were Hindus and 8 Mahomedans. The total cost of the institution during 1870, including the Superintendent's salary, was Rs. 4,424-7-11, giving an average of

Rs. 76-4-6 per patient. The total value of the lunatics' labor and the produce of the asylum garden was estimated at Rs. 457-5-4. The buildings were greatly enlarged and improved during the year, and sanitary arrangements were carefully and effectually carried out. The general health of the inmates was, on the whole, very good.

410. LEPER ASYLUMS.—A small establishment for lepers is maintained at Kángra from imperial revenues, at an annual cost of Rs. 528, and there are similar asylums at Syálkot, Ráwalpindi, and elsewhere, maintained from local funds; but the most important is that at Tarn Tárn, in the Amritsar District, where there is a colony of about 200 lepers, who reside in huts set apart for them, receiving their clothing and a daily allowance for food from municipal funds.

411. EMPLOYMENT OF HAKIMS.—The system, described in previous reports, of utilizing the services of the *hakíms* or native practitioners of the country in the distribution of simple European medicines, and in carrying out sanitary arrangements in the interior of districts, was in force during 1870, with varying success, in the districts of Dehlí, Syálkot, Gujeránwálá, Jhelam, and Gujerát, and in one Tahsíl of the Shahpur district.

412. In Dehlí, 7 *hakíms* are so employed, more or less under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon. These men, after receiving instruction for a year or more at the main dispensary, are sent out into the district wherever their services may be required, with a small supply of simple drugs. In Syálkot there are 5 first class, and 62 second class, *hakíms* under the general supervision of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon; the first class *hakíms* are Native Doctors trained in the European mode, and are attached to the dispensaries established at the head-quarters of each of the *tahsíls* of the district; and they supervise the work of the native practitioners in their respective *tahsíls*. In Jhelam there are 4 first class, or *àlà hakíms*, situated in the 4 principal towns of the district, and 27 second class *hakíms*, the whole being supervised by a Native Doctor. During the year, 39,637 patients were treated by these men. In Gujerát, there are 20 of these men, under the supervision of a Native Doctor.

413. The reports from Dehlí and Syálkot are that the system is working satisfactorily, while those from Jhelam, Gujerát, and Shahpúr are decidedly unfavorable. The success or failure of the system must, no doubt, depend in a great measure upon the personal supervision which is exercised by the District Officer and Civil Surgeon. At the same time it is so obviously dangerous to entrust European drugs to uneducated men, or to men educated on a false system of medicine, that any extension of the present *hakímí* system will be made with the greatest caution. Meantime efforts are being made to induce these *hakíms* and their sons to study in the Medical School at Lahore, whence, after obtaining diplomas as Native Doctors, they would return to their several districts, and aid in the supervision of the *hakíms* already employed there. During the past year 22 such men were under instruction at the Medical School, of whom 5 passed as

Native Doctors, and these youths are said to be quite equal in ability and information to the average of Native Doctors in Government employ. The prejudices of the *hakíms* have already been largely removed. Those at the Medical School freely attended the course of lectures, and have commenced, with great interest, the study of Physiology and Anatomy, and are now receiving instruction in Dissection, a study which was before utterly abhorrent to them.

C.—Vaccination.

414. The Punjab Vaccine Establishment consists of one Superintendent-General, one Superintendent, 26 Native Superintendents and 94 Vaccinators. There are moreover 56 Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries under the supervision of Civil Surgeons, and 27 Vaccinators employed and paid from Municipal and Local Funds or in Native States.

415. The Punjab Vaccine Establishment was organized in November 1864, since when, to the end of 1869-70, it had visited and vaccinated throughout in the winter months the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Hushiárpúr, Jalandhar (twice), Ludiana (part twice), Ambála, Karnál, Dehli, Ráwalpindi, Syálkot, Gujeránwála and Gurdáspúr, covering a total area of 28,785 square miles, and containing a population of more than nine millions of souls. During the same period vaccination was carried on in the summer months throughout all the Hill States, including Spitti, Lahoul, Kángra and Kulu—some places having been visited more than once.

416. During 1870-71, operations were carried on during the summer months in the Simla bazar, in the Native States of Kumhársen and Kot Khai, in the hill district of Hazára, and in Murree and the surrounding villages. In the cold season the Districts of Lahore, Ludiana, part of Ambála, Kángra, and the Native State of Nâlagarh were visited.

417. The following table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases :—

	TOTAL NO. OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination.	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
By Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	138,325	2,899	97·10	47·25
„ Dispensary Establishment	59,569	2,031	81·03	75·88
„ Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	17,596	1,029	76·97	56·52
Total ...	215,490	5,959	85·03	59·88

418. The cost during the year was as follows :—

Punjab Vaccine Establishment	... Rs. 45,255
Dispensary Establishment	... „ 5,838
Municipal and other Vaccinators	... „ 1,114
Total	... Rs. 52,207

which gives an average of about 4½ annas as the cost of each successful case.

For further particulars, see the prescribed return in Appendix V.—C.

419. The following table shows the annual deaths from small-pox in the Punjab since 1865 :—

Year.		*Deaths.*
1865	...	65,592
1866	...	30,615
1867	...	20,438
1868	...	24,222
1869	...	52,183
1870	...	26,579

Thus, though the mortality was higher in 1870 than could be wished, it was still but little more than half of that of the previous year. The districts which suffered most were—

Ludiana	...	4,927 deaths.
Ferozpur	...	2,880 "
Gujerát	...	2,179 "

The first of these districts has been twice visited by the Vaccine Establishment, *viz.*, in 1866 and in 1870; but on both occasions, owing to the opposition of the inhabitants, the result was unsatisfactory so far as concerns the numbers vaccinated. The other two districts have not yet been visited.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

420. THE POST.—The Postal Department in the Punjab is under the control of a Postmaster-General, and comprises the following establishment :—

Postmaster-General	1
Inspecting Postmasters and Superintendents ...	10
Sub-Inspectors	11
Postmasters	21
Deputy Postmasters	204
Clerks	245
Overseers	62
Coachmen and Guards	240
Runners, Postmen, and Parcels Carriers ...	1,656
Artificers	105

421. The following statement shows the general correspondence of the Province for the last two years :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Letters	9,451,271	9,111,413
Newspapers	786,163	878,376
Parcels	116,371	127,410
Books	113,433	137,185

The decrease in letters is in some measure attributable to the effects of the Franco-German war, as formerly a large amount of correspondence passed between France and India in connection with the shawl trade. The increase in the newspaper circulation is probably due to the general desire which prevailed for obtaining news of the events of the war; and that in books and parcels may be attributed to the revision of postage rates which was effected during the year.

The number of registered letters in 1870-71 was 103,764, as compared with 103,011 in the previous year.

422. The number of covers sent from the Imperial to the District Post for delivery, the number received back undelivered, and the number of covers received from the District Post for despatch by the Imperial Post was as follows :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Sent to District Post ...	392,863	348,394
Received back undelivered ...	60,952	52,477
Percentage undelivered ...	15·5	15·6
Received from District Post ...	181,458	213,090

423. During the year under report, 64 new post offices and 30 letter-boxes were established.

424. In December, the system of railway sorting was introduced on the Punjab and Dehli line between Gháziabád and Lahore. This measure has enabled a considerable saving of time to be effected in the despatch of mails after the arrival of the trains to all cross stations off the railway.

425. Important changes were effected during the past year in the postal arrangements with the Bháwalpur State. Previously, the State correspondence was conveyed within the limits of the State at its expense. An arrangement has now been made to pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 20,000 to the Postal Department, who in return have agreed to carry all the State correspondence free of charge within the limits of the State, and to run a passenger hill cart between Multán and Bháwalpur.

426. The non-postal branches of the department under the control of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, consist of—

(1.) The Military Horse Van and Hill Cart Passenger Service.

(2.) The Bullock Train Parcel Service.

427. The following lines for passenger service were open during the year :—

Between Mían Mír and Pesháwar ;
" Lahore and Ferozpur ;
" Wazírabád and Syálkot ;
" Ráwalpindi and Murree ;
" Amritsar and Pathánkot.

The working results of this department were not so good during the past as in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,34,669 (including Rs. 7,000 on purchase of a house for a Post Office at Jhelam), while the receipts were Rs. 2,19,047. The deficit of Rs. 15,622 was met from the savings of previous years.

428. The working of all the Bullock Train lines was satisfactory.

429. THE TELEGRAPH.—The total length of Telegraph line under the charge of the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Punjab Division (which, however, does not include the Lahore and Multán line, nor the Deraját Section, both of which are included in the Sind Division), was 990 miles at the close of the official year 1870-71, or 182 miles in excess of the length at the close of the previous year. This increase is owing to the completion of the line connecting Ludiana and Ferozpur, and the line connecting Ráwalpindi and Kohát. During the year the Naushera and Hoti Mardán line was reconstructed with wooden posts, coated, for protection from white ants, with Forbes' patent priming; and the Chenáb cable at Wazírabád was restored.

430. New Telegraph Offices were opened at Kohát, Jhelam and Ferozpur, making the total number of Offices 17, *viz.* :—

Pesháwar,	Lahore,
Naushera,	Amritsar,
Hoti Mardán,	Jullundhur,
Attock,	Ferozpur Cantonment,
Abbottabad,	Ambála,
Ráwalpindi,	Kassaoli,
Kohát,	Simla, and
Murree,	Dehli.
Jhelam,	

431. Towards the close of the year under report intimation was received of the sanction by the Government of India to the construction of a line of Telegraph between Dera Ismail Khan and Bunnoo, which has since the close of the year made good progress towards completion.

432. The total number of messages sent during the year was 31,435, of which 10,767 were service and 20,668 were private messages.

433. Sanction has been received to a request preferred by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiála that a line of Telegraph be constructed connecting his capital with Ambála. The entire cost of construction and maintenance will be borne by the Patiála State, which will, on the other hand, retain the revenue of the Patiála Office; but the line will be subject to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs, and to the rules and regulations applicable to the British Telegraph.

434. MUNICIPALITIES.—In Appendix VI. will be found a Table showing the several places and towns in the Province, 321 in all, in which a Municipal income was raised at the close of the year. These Municipalities are of three kinds; (1) those constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850 before the passing of the Punjab Municipal Act (XV. of 1867); (2) those constituted under the Punjab Municipal Act; and those in which Municipal income is raised in accordance with long standing custom, or under executive orders of the Government, made prior to the passing of the Punjab Municipal Act, and to which that Act has not yet been extended. The income derived from these minor Municipalities is chiefly of the nature of a levy for watch and ward, and is inconsiderable in amount.

435. At the close of the year, there were only two Municipal Committees constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, *viz.*, Dehli and Murree; there were 127 Municipal Committees constituted under Act XV. of 1867; and 192 minor Municipalities not constituted under either of those Acts.

436. The Committees formed under the Punjab Municipal Act are further subdivided into three classes, with graduated powers of expenditure. The Committees of the first class are empowered to expend their income on objects authorized by the Act, without reference to superior authority, subject only to a Government audit of accounts; those of the second and third classes are more under the control of the Commissioner of the Division and District Officer. Of the 127 Committees existing at the close of the year, 5 were of the first class, *viz.*, Simla, Lahore, Amritsar, Dalhousie and Dharmsala; 19 were of the second

class; and 103 of the third class. The Committees are composed of official and non-official members, the latter varying in number according to the size of the town and the variety of interests requiring representation. The mode of appointment is in some cases elective; but generally the non-official members are selected by Government. But whether the members are elected or nominated, the object in view is the same, *viz.*, to secure a fair representation of all the principal classes in all parts of a town. It is found by experience that in the case of Native Municipal Committees, the most intelligent and independent members are those appointed by nomination.

437. During the year, the Simla Municipality, which was originally constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, was, under the power given in Section 3 of the Punjab Municipal Act, brought under the provisions of the latter Act. Act XV. of 1867 was further extended to the towns of Kangra, Jhandiala, Majithia, Ramdas, Srigovindpur, Dera Nanak, Dharmkot, and Zira, all of which were placed in the third class; while Rohtak was reduced, on the recommendation of the local authorities, from the second to the third class.

438. Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances and enforcement of sanitation, framed chiefly on those of Lahore, were sanctioned during the year for the following Municipalities :—

Multán,
Amritsar,
Riwári,
Farraknaggar,
Palwal,
Syálkot,
Jámki,
Daska and Kot Daska,
Pasrúr,
Killa Sobah Singh,
Zaffarwal,
Sankhatra,
Chorinda,
Narowal, and
Shujabad.

439. Detailed bye-laws for securing a correct registration of births and deaths within Municipal limits were sanctioned during the year for 43 Municipalities. These are chiefly framed on the rules originally drawn up for Amritsar, which lay the responsibility of reporting births and deaths principally on the heads of families. These bye-laws were in force at the end of the year in 80 towns, with an aggregate population of about 1,400,000.

440. The following statement shows the Income and Expenditure of Municipalities for the past three years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	14,37,462	13,86,014
1870-71	15,29,513	14,67,104

The loss of Municipal income arising from the operation of Home Department Resolution of 6th November 1868, whereby the levy of Octroi duty was restricted to certain specified articles, and all

articles which had paid Customs duty were exempted from Municipal taxation, was, to a certain extent, made up during the past year, partly by direct taxation, and partly by increasing the duties on taxable articles; but both measures were unpopular and caused some distress to the poorer classes. In January 1871, however, the Government of India was pleased so far to relax the Resolution of November 1868, as to add piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, as well as metals and articles of metal, to the list of taxable articles. It is hoped that, by the aid of this concession, Municipalities will not only gradually reach to their former income, but be able to reduce considerably obnoxious taxation, especially in the direction of reducing the rates on the necessaries of life.

441. Considerable attention was given, during the year, to the question of preventing Municipal taxation impeding trade by operating as a transit duty. Towards the close of the year bonded warehouses were established in several of the principal towns, and it was ruled that, after the 1st April 1871, no Municipality would be allowed to levy Octroi on articles of through traffic, until it had been certified that adequate arrangements had been made, by means of such warehouses, or of drawbacks, or otherwise, for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners had no immediate intention of selling for local consumption.

442. The Municipal expenditure for the year was 14¾ lakhs of Rupees, or upwards of Rs. 80,000 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. The principal works executed have already been described in the Public Works Section.

443. DEATH OF SIR HENRY DURAND.—On the 1st January 1871, the death of Sir Henry Marion Durand, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjáb, occurred from the effects of an accident which happened, the preceding evening, at the town of Tánk, on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier. Sir Henry Durand had left his camp in the evening for the purpose of visiting the outpost, gardens and town of Tánk. He was seated, with the Nawab of Tánk, on an elephant, and was accompanied by General Keyes, the Commissioner of the Division, and several other Officers. Having inspected the gardens, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the entrance of the town. This consisted of a rude gateway, leading into a square covered enclosure, out of which a second gateway, at right angles to the first, led into the main street. Both gateways were flat-topped, and although the outer gateway was sufficiently high to admit the passage of an elephant with a howdah, the inner was considerably lower from a sudden rise of the ground. The Lieutenant-Governor's elephant passed the first gateway without difficulty, and was followed at a short distance by the second elephant, the Officers upon which saw that the inner gateway was too low to pass with safety. Sir Henry Durand's elephant was stopped for a moment, but, becoming frightened, rushed forward, and the top of the howdah catching the beam of the gateway, Sir Henry Durand was thrown on to the ground with great violence, and was taken up insensible. The Nawab of Tánk remained in the howdah, but was seriously bruised, and one of his ribs was broken. Sir Henry Durand remained unconscious during

the greater part of the night, but recovered consciousness towards morning. His case, however, was from the first hopeless. The injury to the spinal chord had been so serious that almost complete palsy of all parts of the body resulted, and his death occurred at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 1st January. The body of the deceased was taken to Dera Ismail Khan, which was reached on the 5th of January; and the funeral took place with military honors on the evening of the same day, all available troops being present. Under special authority of His Excellency the Viceroy, fifty-nine minute guns, being equal in number to the years of the deceased, were fired; and at Lahore, as a mark of respect, all public offices were during the day closed, and at the time of the interment minute guns were fired from the Citadel.

Sir Henry Durand's appointment to the Punjab had given the utmost satisfaction; for his ability, honesty and strength of character had been conspicuous during a long and brilliant career in India. The news of his death, seven months after his assumption of office, was everywhere received with the deepest regret.

444. In succession to Sir Henry Durand, the Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and arrived at Lahore and took the oaths of office on the 20th January 1871.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. A.—1. Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.

District.		Total Area in Square Miles.			
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.	
Dehli	...	821	189	263	1,273
Gurgaon	...	1,513	175	293	1,981
Karnál	...	1,008	908	437	2,353
Hissár	...	2,105	1,167	268	3,540
Rohtak	...	1,415	231	166	1,812
Sirsa	...	366	2,490	254	3,110
Ambála	...	1,477	444	707	2,628
Ludiana	...	1,141	128	90	1,359
Simla	...	15	3	...	18
Jullundhur	...	1,027	125	180	1,332
Hushiarpore	...	1,174	102	810	2,086
Kángra	...	909	432	7,649	8,990
Amritsar	...	1,449	280	307	2,036
Syálkot	...	1,290	289	376	1,955
Gurdáspore	...	961	92	289	1,342
Lahore	...	1,540	1,548	559	3,647
Ferozpore	...	1,767	704	225	2,696
Gujeránwála	...	651	1,401	510	2,562
Ráwalpindi	...	1,496	325	4,391	6,212
Jhelum	...	1,193	407	2,310	[illegible],910
Gujerát	...	1,022	398	524	1,944
Sháhpore	...	662	3,249	787	4,698
Multán	...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882
Jhung	...	377	3,891	1,436	5,704
Montgomery	...	841	944	3,792	5,577
Mozuffurgurh	...	646	581	1,795	3,022
Dera Ismail Khan	...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096
Dera Ghází Khan	...	367	1,220	732	2,319
Bunnoo	...	704	91	2,355	3,150
Pesháwar	...	1,173	272	484	1,929
Kohát	...	251	40	2,547	2,838
Hazára	...	330	11	2,659	3,000
Total	...	31,513	25,333	45,155	02,001

AND COMMUNICATIONS, FOR 1870-71.

UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE, IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF			
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (navigable rivers.)	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,280	...	1,280	72	71	370	2
...	...	...	15	31	678	...
3,093	...	3,093	73	58	154	...
...	...	...	...	29	471	...
...	...	...	...	44	516	...
...	...	...	20	6	445	...
2,124	...	2,124	60	121	426	42
...	...	...	62	38	154	31
1,715	...	1,715	...	...	43	...
1,142	...	1,142	118	20	215	49
...	...	...	110	7	650	...
...	...	...	74	...	512	...
5,347	...	5,347	109	61	201	44
1,236	...	1,236	75	9	693	...
309	...	309	38	43	838	...
277,107	...	277,107	130	21	530	79
...	...	...	112	23	474	...
149,946	...	149,946	84	55	1,269	...
521,600	...	521,600	92	128	1,133	...
937	...	937	85	3	993	...
64,652	...	64,652	115	6	650	...
369,631	...	369,631	112	...	811	...
1,880,489	...	1,880,489	150	59	1,430	81
2,308,480	...	2,308,480	180	9	863	...
2,298,654	...	2,298,654	205	...	941	84
51,562	...	51,562	260	7	478	...
376,811	...	376,811	120	3	696	...
13,082	...	13,082	200	5	1,217	...
...	...	...	68	...	515	...
...	...	...	117	2	141	...
1,878	...	1,878	...	...	249	...
...	...	...	46	...	280	...
8,331,075	...	8,331,075	2,902	859	19,036	412

I. A.—3. CLIMATE OF THE PUNJAB

PLACE AT WHICH OBSERVATIONS TAKEN.	RAIN-FALL IN INCHES.				TEMPERATURE IN		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Dehli ...	3·2	21·0	0·0	24·2			
Gurgaon ...	2·9	14·0	0·1	17·0			
Karnál ...	5·2	23·6	0·0	28·8			
Hissár ...	1·4	18·6	...	20·0			
Rohtak ...	0·6	12·2	1·1	13·9			
Sirsa ...	2·3	9·0	0·1	11·4			
Ambála ...	5·1	29·5	0·7	35·3			
Ludiana ...	2·1	16·6	0·4	19·1	115·0	52·0	85·22
Simla ...	15·6	51·9	0·7	68·2			
Jullundhur ...	2·4	19·0	0·8	22·2			
Hushiárpore ...	5·0	30·0	0·8	35·8			
Kángra ...	9·8	54·6	...	64·4			
Amritsar ...	2·0	8·8	0·8	11·6	...	...	...
Syálkot ...	5·5	26·7	0·6	32·8	116·0	65·0	91·1
Gurdáspore ...	5·7	24·3	0·8	30·8			
Lahore ...	0·4	8·2	0·6	9·2	121·5	61·0	92·5
Ferozpore ...	1·2	12·2	0·4	13·8			
Gujeránwála ...	1·9	13·2	1·0	16·1			
Ráwalpindi ...	1·7	26·6	1·7	30·0	121·9	58·5	88·9
Jhelum ...	2·3	17·4	0·1	19·8			
Gujerát ...	6·3	14·2	0·6	21·1			
Sháhpore ...	2·7	5·9	1·4	10·0			
Multán ...	0·8	1·2	...	2·0	...	...	...
Jhung ...	0·1	3·0	0·3	3·4			
Montgomery ...	0·2	8·9	0·4	9·5			
Mozuffurgurh ...	0.6	4·8	0·1	5·5			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·6	7·0	0·8	8·4	117·0	61·0	89·9
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0·2	2·2	...	2·4			
Bunnoo ...	1·3	4·8	...	6·1			
Pesháwar ...	3·5	4·6	0·4	8·5	...	...	...
Kohát ...	3·4	11·2	...	14·6			
Hazára ...	8·2	21·6	2·5	32·3			
Bháwalpore ...	...	...	...	...	114·0	...	...

DURING THE YEAR 1870.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAH.)						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
116·0	60·0	84·3	77·0	21·0	50·6	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.
122·0	74·0	97·9	78·0	33·0	55·39			
108·0	73·0	89·8	74·0	33·0	56·6	E.	E.	W.
121·0	71·0	96·1	80·0	32·0	55·6	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.
114·4	70·4	91·1	76·4	27·4	53·05	W.	E.	W.
...	...	...	...	...	...	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
115·0	80·0	96·5	81·0	32·0	56·1	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E.	...	...
108·0	81·0	95·2	82·0	34·0	57·25	W.	...	...

I. B.—1. Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1870-71.

	Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of production, including Manufactures and Mines.
				Rs.			
1	Jummoo and Kashmír ...	1 horse, 12 shawl-goats and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,520,757	78,82,000	26,667	None.	Timber, shawls, papier maché work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
2	Patiála ...	100 horsemen.	1,586,000	42,77,928	8,637	,,	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Narnaul, cereals.
3	Bháwalpore ...	...	472,791	21,00,000	2,980	,,	Lungis, sufi, silk goods, saltpetre, alum, indigo, cotton, cereals.
4	Jínd ...	50 horsemen.	189,372	4,00,000	1,781	,,	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
5	Nábha ...	...	227,265	6,50,000	1,810	,,	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
6	Kapurthalla ...	Rs. 1,31,000	212,721	5,77,000	1,800	,,	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwára.
7	Mandi ...	,, 1,00,000	139,259	3,45,000	1,775	,,	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
8	Sarmúr (Náhan) ...	...	1,00,000	2,10,000	633	,,	Grains and opium.
9	Kahlur (Biláspore) ...	,, 8,000	60,000	1,00,000	820	,,	Do.
10	Bussáhir ...	,, 3,945	90,000	80,000	300	,,	Timber, grains, opium and woollens.
11	Hindur (Nálagurh) ...	,, 5,000	70,000	90,000	625	,,	Grains, opium and woollens.
12	Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000	108	,,	Do.
13	Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen.	46,200	2,70,000	463	,,	Wheat, cotton, sugar, opium.
14	Faridkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000	800	,,	Grains.

15	Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	125,000	1,82,000	175	,,	Slate quarries near Dalhousie, timber, grains, nuts, wax, honey, lime.
16	Suket ...	,, 11,000	44,652	65,000	515	,,	
17	Kalsia ...	...	62,000	1,65,000	306	,,	Wheat and cotton.
18	Pataodi ...	...	19,538	85,000	140	,,	Grains and cotton.
19	Luháru ...	...	15,952	66,000	261	,,	Grains.
20	Dujána ...	...	21,875	60,000	120	,,	Ditto.
21	Baghát ...	,, 2,000	10,000	8,000	37	,,	Grains, opium and woollens.
22	Bághal ...	,, 3,600	22,000	45,000	222	,,	Ditto ditto.
23	Jubbal ...	,, 2,520	40,000	30,000	550	,,	Iron, wheat, opium.
24	Kumharsain ...	,, 2,000	10,000	10,000	45	,,	Ditto ditto.
25	Bhajji ...	,, 1,440	19,000	23,000	100	,,	Opium.
26	Mailog ...	,, 1,450	9,000	10,000	75	,,	Ditto.
27	Balsan ...	,, 1,080	6,000	7,000	50	,,	Ditto.
28	Dhámi ...	,, 360	5,500	8,000	100	,,	Ditto.
29	Kuthár ...	,, 1,080	4,000	5,000	None.	,,	Ditto.
30	Kunhiár ...	,, 180	2,500	4,000	20	,,	Ditto.
31	Mangal ...	,, 72	800	700	25	,,	Ditto.
32	Bíja ...	,, 180	800	1,000	20	,,	
33	Darkuti ...	...	700	600	None.	,,	
34	Taroch ...	,, 280	10,000	6,000	80	,,	

I. B.—2. Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1870-71.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G. C. S.I., of Jummoo and Kashmír.	Maharaja	Rajput.	40	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maharajah.
2.—Muhandar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiála.	Do.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian.	18	Can read and write English, Persian and Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3.—Sadiq Muhammad Khan, of Bháwalpore.	Nawab	Daudpotra	9	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English Tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd.	Raja	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian.	37	The Raja reads Gurmukhi, and is a well informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Bhagwán Singh, of Nábha.	Raja	Do.	28		Ditto	Do.	Do.	None.	The Raja died childless, and since the close of the year was succeeded by his cousin Sardar.

6.—Kharrak Singh, of Kapúrthalla.	Raja	Ahluwalia	25	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has.	
7.—Bijey Sain, of Mandi	Do.	Rajput	24	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8.—Shamsher Prakash, of Sarmur (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	28	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
9.—Hira Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspore).	Do.	Chandeli Rajput	36	Knows Sanscrit and is well informed.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmír.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bassahir.	Do.	Rajput	33	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindur (Nálagurh).	Do.	Do.	65	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	45	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13.—Sikandar Ali Khan, of Máler Kotla.	Nawab	Pathan	40	Knows Persian and Arabic.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No.	The Nawáb died childless since the close of the year.

I. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
14.—Wazir Singh, of Farídkot.	Raja	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Barau Bans	50	Knows Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	His son, Bikram Singh, the heir-apparent, is being well educated in Persian and English.
15.—Gopal Singh, of Chamba.	Do.	Rajput	31	Knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kángra hill character and dialect).	Administers his State with the aid of a British Officer as Superintendent.	Do.		Do.	
16.—Aggar Sain, of Suket.	Do.	Do.	57	An accomplished Sanscrit Scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
17.—Bishan Singh, of Kalsia.	Sirdar	Ját	17	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	...	The Chief is married to the Jínd Raja's daughter.
18.—Muhammad Mukhtar Husain Ali Khan, of Pataodi.	Nawab	Afghan	15	Knows Persian.	Ditto	Do.	Do.		

19.—Allah-ud-din Ahmed Khan, of Lahâru.	Rais	Do.	36	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.		
20.—Muhammad Saadut Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Nawab	Do.	30	Knows Persian.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No son.	
21.—Dalip Singh, of Bhagát.	Rana	Rajput	12	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has	
22.—Kishan Singh, of Bhágal.	Do.	Do.	50	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No son.	
23.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal.	Do.	Do.	36	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has	Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged Yrs. 9
24.—Bhawáni Singh, of Kumhársain.	Do.	Do.	45	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hera Singh, heir apparent, aged 25
25.—Ran Bahadur Singh of Bhajji.	Do.	Do.	47	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Durga Singh, heir apparent, aged 29
26.—Dalip Chand, of Mailog.	Thakur	Do.	41	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan.	Rana	Do.	50	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhámi.	Do.	Do.	18	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár.	Do.	Do.	25	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár.	Thakur	Do.	36	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jit Singh, of Mangal.	Rana	Do.	40	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	

I. B.—2.—(*Concluded.*)

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
32.—Ude Chand, of Bija	Thakur	Rajput	44	...	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
33.—Ram Singh, of Darkuti.	Rana	Do.	55	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh, heir apparent, aged 28 Yrs.
34.—Ranjit Singh, of Taroch.	Thakur	Do.	56	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kabir Singh, the eldest son of the Thakur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged 6

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab) 1870-71.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	3	1,273	621,675
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,931	690,295
	Karnál ...	5	2,353	608,942
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	5	3,540	484,681
	Rohtak ...	4	1,812	531,227
	Sirsa ...	3	1,310	210,795
Ambála ...	Ambála ...	6	2,628	1,035,488
	Ludianá ...	3	1,359	583,245
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995
Jullundhur...	Jullundhur ...	4	1,332	780,165
	Hushiárpore ...	4	2,086	939,972
	Kángra ...	5	8,990	743,882
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	4	2,036	1,083,514
	Syálkot ...	5	1,955	1,005,004
	Gurdáspore ...	4	1,342	655,362
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,647	789 662
	Gujeránwála ...	3	2,562	550,576
	Ferozpore ...	4	2,696	549,253
Báwalpindí	Báwalpindi ...	7	6,212	711,256
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988
	Gujerát ...	3	1,944	616,361
	Sháhpore ...	3	4,698	368,796
Multán ...	Multán ...	5	5,882	471,563
	Jhung ...	3	5,704	348,027
	Montgomery ...	4	5,577	359,437
	Mozuffurgurh ...	3	3,022	295,547
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan ...	5	7,096	394,864
	D. G. Khan ...	4	2,319	308,840
	Bunnoo ...	4	3,150	287,547
Peshâwar ...	Peshâwar ...	8	1,929	523,152
	Kohát ...	3	2,838	145,419
	Hazára ...	2	3,000	367,218
	Total ...	132	102,001	17,596,752

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	Dehli, 154,417; Sonepat, 12,176; Faridábad, 7,990.
	Gurgaon ...	Riwári, 24,503; Palwal, 12,629; Farraknaggar, 10,731.
	Karnál ...	Karnál, 29,000; Pánipat, 25,276; Kaithal, 14,940.
Hissár ..	Hissár ...	Hissár, 14,133; Hánsi, 13,563; Bhiwáni, 32,254.
	Rohtak ...	Rohtak, 14,153; Berie, 9,723; Jhajjar, 10,545.
	Sirsa ...	Sirsa, 11,000.
Ambála ...	Ambála ...	Ambála city, 24,040; Cantonments, 16,622; Jagádri, 11,676.
	Ludiana ...	Ludiana, 39,983; Gurgaon, 7,096; Raikot, 9,165.
	Simla ...	Simla, 7,037.
Jullundhur...	Jullundhur ...	Jullundhur, 45,607; Rahún, 14,394; Kirtárpur, 16,953; Núrmahál, 8,866; Nákodár, 8,800; Philor, 7,535.
	Húshiarpore ...	Húshiárpore, 12,964; Oormur, 9,632; Hariana, 7,745; Miani, 7,706; Anandpore, 6,859.
	Kángra ...	Núrpore, 9,928; Kángra, 4,338.
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	Amritsar, 135,813; Batalá, 28,725.
	Syálkot ...	Syálkot, 25,337; Pasrúr, 8,527; Zaffarwal, 5,641.
	Gurdáspore ...	Dinanagar, 7,622; Kálanaur, 6,121.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Lahore 98,924; Múzang, 8,321; Mián Mír, 13,757; Kasúr, 15,209.
	Gujeránwála ...	Gujeránwála, 19,381.
	Ferozpore ...	Ferozpore, 20,592.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindí ...	Ráwalpindi, 19,222; Pindigheb, 8,223.
	Jhelum ...	Jhelum 5,140; Pind Dadan Khan, 13,340; Chakowal, 5,467; Tallagang, 5,647.
	Gujerát ...	Gujerat, 15,907; Jalalpore, 15,626.
	Sháhpore ...	Bhera, 14,514; Miani, 6,857; Khushab, 8,509; Sainwal, 8,900.
Multán ...	Multán ...	Multán, 56,826.
	Jhung ...	Mughiana, 10,854; Chisusti, 11,477; Jhung, 9,224.
	Montgomery ...	Kamalia, 5,695; Pak Pattan, 6,086.
	Mozuffurgurh ...	Kot Adu, 5,552; Jatohi, 4,812; Mozuffurgurh, 4,719.
Derajút ...	D. I. Khan ...	D. Ismail Khan, 24,906; Leia, 17,033; Kulachi, 9,921.
	D. G. Khan ...	Dera Ghazi Khan, 17,164; Jampore, 7,796.
	Bunnoo ...	Esa Khail, 17,746; Kalabagh, 6,419; Edwardesabad, 3,185.
Peshåwar ...	Peshåwar ...	Peshåwar, 58,555.
	Kohát ...	Kohát, 11,274.
	Hazára ...	Harripore, 4,646; Abbottabad, 4,483.
		Total —

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1870-71.—*(Concluded.)*

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	
794	10	18	24	12	546	8,92,911	45,86,451	The column of gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, the returns of which have not yet been received.
1,264	9	9	52	8	359	10,86,207	11,61,216	
913	14	16	70	15	458	6,80,696	7,65,310	
658	12	19	36	26	393	4,34,348	25,52,872	
436	11	11	18	6	384	8,69,551	9,31,564	
654	8	11	40	20	310	1,73,330	2,11,441	
2,324	20	24	28	10	736	7,45,588	10,05,827	
880	21	12	54	13	439	7,74,758	9,55,017	
270	6	5	12	2	134	46,850	1,37,916	
1,257	13	11	20	5	376	13,28,145	15,84,998	
2,182	15	16	48	12	395	12,84,211	14,94,504	
731	16	17	34	10	384	7,31,571	8,30,763	
1,574	15	28	27	12	413	8,29,910	11,03,415	
2,314	18	17	25	13	386	10,79,480	12,63,664	
1,880	11	12	21	8	430	11,42,168	13,02,510	
1,455	13	23	30	10	769	5,77,395	10,07,855	
1,202	12	19	32	12	405	4,62,405	5,64,100	
312	15	15	44	16	388	4,82,243	6,10,759	
1,658	16	16	36	8	784	7,04,548	9,03,632	
966	11	11	35	16	425	6,05,103	7,08,518	
1,428	9	9	28	5	330	5,90,384	6,67,558	
667	8	8	54	19	367	4,41,054	42,01,960	
1,211	12	18	50	16	632	6,30,609	8,38,254	
786	9	7	46	39	428	3,80,158	4,74,027	
2,155	11	14	40	15	491	4,21,889	4,90,365	
552	9	9	45	19	312	5,85,448	6,62,715	
716	14	14	50	15	513	4,15,164	5,18,926	
354	17	18	30	8	392	3,31,266	4,03,294	
625	10	10	32	29	395	4,32,251	4,84,240	
654	17	17	38	9	760	6,36,063	7,84,127	
343	7	6	65	16	429	89,453	1,11,656	
1,251	15	11	87	20	524	1,67,595	1,92,997	
34,462	404	451	87	14	14,487	2,00,52,752	3,35,12,370	

I. D.—Statement of Population

District.		Inhabited Houses.			Popu-	
		No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehlí	...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Gurgaon	...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Karnál	...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissár	...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak	...	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa	...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambála	...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiana	...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla	...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur	...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hushiárpore	...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,678
Kángra	...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar	...	49,518	204,018	253,526	354,688	282,606
Syálkot	...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdáspore	...	9,391	143,375	152,766	208,942	176,118
Lahore	...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Ferozpore	...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Gujeránwála	...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ráwalpindí	...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelum	...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujerát	...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Sháhpore	...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multán	...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhung	...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery	...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Mozuffurgurh	...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghází Khan	...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo	...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Pesháwar	...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohát	...	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazára	...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Total	...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

OF THE PUNJAB,—1870-71.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
		CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.				CHRISTIANS.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,236	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
41,402	19,510	211,220	174,088	1,083,514	532	358	37	139
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
20,845	12,021	129,224	108,212	655,362	488	109	...	...
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	124,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

I. D.—Statement of Population

District.	Classification of population.—(*Continued.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Dehli ...	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgaon ...	128	477,214	212,914	20	690,295
Karnál ...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608,942
Hissár ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	253	422,302	71,295	37,329	531,227
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambála ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludiana ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur ...	114,993	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hushiárpore ...	79,400	415,755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	262,639	191,321	502,348	126,672	1,083,514
Syálkot ...	50,289	218,771	601.959	132,174	1,050,004
Gurdáspore ...	39,967	249,813	297,083	68,390	655,362
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Ferozpore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gujeránwála ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujerát ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Sháhpore ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Multán ...	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471,563
Jhung ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Mozuffurgurh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bunnoo ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshávar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ...	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752

Note.—This return is founded

OF THE PUNJAB, 1870-71.—*(Concluded.)*

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.
Agricul-turists.	Non-Agricul-turists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu.
399,826	290,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.
305,974	302,968	Pure Urdu.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabí, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabí, Bagri, Bhutti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Punjabí.
320,633	262,612	Ditto.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabí.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.
417,747	665,767	Punjabí, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.
433,617	571,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.
371,581	283,781	Punjabí.
334,075	455,591	Urdu, Punjabí.
340,842	208,411	Punjabí.
213,514	337,422	Do. Urdu.
475,976	235,280	Punjabí, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, English, Goojerati.
302,874	198,114	Punjabí. Urdu.
363,664	252,697	Punjabí.
177,781	191,015	Do. Urdu.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Múltani, Punjabí.
119,619	228,408	Punjabí.
153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabí.
205,799	89,748	Múltani, Punjabí.
215,933	178,931	Punjabí, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Hindustani, Punjabí, Beluchi.
204,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabí, Hindustani.
267,736	255,416	Pushtu, Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.
267,484	99,714	Punjabí, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

on the Census taken in January 1868.

I. E.—1.—THE SURVEY AND

Survey.

NATURE OF SURVEY.	AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES.		COST PER SQUARE MILE.		SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR, WITH COST PER SQUARE MILE.	REMARKS.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).	
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...	The high rates of Revenue work in 1870-71 are due to the circumstance of the Survey parties having been moved to the Punjab from long distances, and of their having consequently effected each only half a season's work.
Military Reconnoisance of Hazara, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...	
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	22,037	80,184	12 4 1	22 2 7	3,260 @ 60 per sq. mile.	

SETTLEMENT—PUNJAB—1870-71.

Settlement.

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	REMARKS.
Settled in perpetuity ...	175	1,37,625	Various.	The column "date of expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up; seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district. All necessary details have however been given in the body of the report.
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	27,542	99,65,962		
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	42,259	82,90,757		
Settled for under 10 years ...	19,829	20,66,771		
Settlements in progress ...	12,137	14,79,184		
Total ...	1,01,942	2,19,40,299		
Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	24,173	78,20,857		
Ditto without such record,	17,589	66,59,619		

I. E.—2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti[vated]	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government Works.	By Private Works.				
Dehli ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgaon ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnál ..	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissár ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak ...	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambála ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	283,989
Lúdiana ...	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jullundhur,	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Húshiárpore,	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
Kángra ...	...	118,075	463,267	581,342	...	276,655
Amritsar ...	117,309	186,193	624,228	927,730	5,275	173,664
Syálkot ...	...	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022
Gurdáspore,	36,721	51,217	527,176	615,114	...	58,704
Lahore ...	77,863	333,468	574,557	985,888	...	990,935
Ferozpore...	...	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970
Gujeránwála,	...	327,832	88,612	416,444	...	896,589
Ráwalpindi,	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,847
Jhelum ...	...	71,460	692,385	763,845	358,747	258,825
Gujerát ...	...	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,636	254,644
Shahpore...	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,079,360
Múltán ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	715,441
Jhung ...	...	174,743	66,582	241,325	1,504,481	985,601
Montgomery,	66,495	158,700	313,045	538,240	...	604,667
Mozuffurgurh	253,500	145,000	15,083	413,583	265,707	106,371
Dera I. Khan	...	428,604	113,309	541,913	364,864	1,329,796
Dera G. Khan	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	...	780,818
Bunnoo ...	...	199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562
Peshávar ...	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449
Kohát ...	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430
Hazára ...	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,815
Total ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,017,793

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB.—1870-71.

...VATED.			ASSESSMENT.									
Uncultur-able.	Total.	Total Area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.			Rate per Acre on culturable land.			Rate per Acre on total area of Settlement.		
			Rupees.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
109,176	289,417	814,672	9,39,669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
186,867	299,179	1,267,926	10,98,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
279,680	860,800	1,505,920	8,68,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	4,30,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159,680	8,97,572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	1,82,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736,404	1,681,930	12,94,954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	139,897	869,787	9,59,383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
115,259	195,204	852,298	12,91,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
518,955	583,538	1,335,245	13,70,680	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	8,08,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
196,519	375,458	1,303,188	12,85,749	1	5	6	1	2	5	0	15	8
196,520	425,450	1,251,324	12,12,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
184,752	243,456	858,570	9,08,412	1	7	8	1	5	7	1	1	0
357,402	1,348,337	2,334,225	6,33,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
113,217	594,605	1,725,655	5,94,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
326,647	1,223,236	1,639,680	5,83,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
2,810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	7,31,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
1,120,873	1,738,445	2,502,290	6,15,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
316,690	589,970	1,244,428	6,12,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	3,95,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764,188	5,33,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	2,84,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
2,426,839	3,031,506	3,569,746	3,26,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	5,21,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	3,72,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	3,31,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	4,05,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
309,514	483,963	1,234,474	8,18,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
1,497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	1,75,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	2,13,506	1	0	2	0	15	10	0	1	9
27,428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	2,17,09,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

I. E.—5.—Register of Transfers of Land for 1870-71.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamindarís complete ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Shares in ditto ...	22	...	34	65	...	50
Large zamindarís ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	109	...	245	3	...	22
Small zamindarís ...	170	...	1,278	35	...	28
Shares in ditto ...	11,387	27	3,629	3	9	9
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	227	...	1,041	21	...	32
Shares in ditto ...	858	1	6,388	25	477	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	3,249	70	21,680	20	113	38
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	1,411	30	8,663	20	66	13
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	8	1	2,560	18	7	8
Ditto with right of occupancy ...	224	8	2,809	18	11	12
Revenue-free tenures ...	49	...	1,490	18	...	17
Total ...	17,714	137	49,817	10	78	24

I. E.—6. Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1870-71.

Description of Revenue.	1869-70.		1870-71.				Cost of Collections.	Net Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estate sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year,	1,86,43,755										
Added to roll during the year,	1,32,288										
Taken off do. do. ...	62,143	1,85,87,624	1,87,13,900	1,85,77,268	43,660	1,86,20,928	21,28,506	1,79,24,246	1,83,601		
Tributes ...	2,80,105	2,85,725	2,80,465	2,74,631	...	2,74,631	...	...	5,834	Nil.	Nil.
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above,	...	11,03,028	...	10,16,437	1,40,756	11,57,193			61,506		
Total ...	...	1,99,76,377	...	...	...	2,00,52,752	21,28,506	1,79,24,246	2,50,942		

II. A.—3. Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Government of the Punjab for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1870-71.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Bill for empowering the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjáb to raise funds to supplement the annual grant from the Imperial Revenues for Provincial Services and for other local purposes.	The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor to supplement the grant from Imperial Revenues by levying a light rate on land, and a tax on the income of Municipalities, to be applied to local purposes.	After considerable modification, became law as Act XX. of 1871.

II. B.—1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Covenanted.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Uncovenanted.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. Native.	Aggregate annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishments.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Original. Criminal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Original. Civil.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Appeal. Criminal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Appeal. Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Canal and Forest Officers, &c.*) Paid ...	10	10,200 square miles.	17,61,149	1	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Naib-Tahsildar.	The entire year, Sundays and Gazetted holidays being excepted.	...	18			
Unpaid,				61	1		...	...	3	30	28	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers.		...	400			

II. B.—1.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1870.—(*Continued.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Aggregate annual Salaries of Officers.	Average annual Cost of Establishments.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers—(*Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...				132	1	Sec. 22, Act VIII of 1869. and Secs. 5, 6 & 7, Act XIX of 1865.	...	9	2	8	113	...	...	Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative work, Superintendents of Abkaree and Registration.	Gazetted holidays being excepted.	...	10,290	92,796		
	Unpaid,				13	1		...	...	...	...	13	...	...	Honorary Magistrates		...	521	6,119		

Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Tahsildars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.*)	Paid, ...	10	10,200 square miles.	17,61,149	4	1	Sec. 22, Act VIII, of 1869.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	Tahsildars.	The entire year, Sundays and			
	Unpaid,				16	1		...	1	6	6	3	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers.		...	654	
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers—(*Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.*)...	Paid, ...				115	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869, and Section 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	...	1	3	111	...	...	Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of Abkaree and general adminsitrative work. Registration.		...	13,726	27,508
	Unpaid,				22	1		...	...	...	...	22	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	1,004	3,294
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions ...					16	1	Tries cases up to Rs. 500 under Act XI. of 1865,	...	1	8	7	...	...	...	...		...	...	37,122
Ditto ditto exercising also Ordinary Criminal and Civil powers ...													...	...	...		...	2,975	313

II. B.—1. STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1870.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				Aggregate annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishments.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
								European.									*Original.*		*Appeal.*	
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Boards of Magistrates, Unpaid,				8	*6	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	City Magistrates.		...	2,779			
Magistrates of full powers, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Honorary Magistrates, Officers in charge of Jails, &c.,*) Unpaid,				12	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...	2	6	1	†3	...	...	City Magistrates and Superintendents of Jails.	holidays being excepted.	...	750			

Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers—*(Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners)* ...	10	10,200 square miles,	17,61,149	105	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869, and Sections 10 and 11 of Act XIX. of 1865 Deputy-Commissioners hear appeals from the orders of Sub-Magistrates.	...	25	33	17	30	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal, Nuzzool, Court of Wards, Road and Ferry Funds, Treasury, Registration, administrative charge of the District.	The entire year, Sundays and Gazetted	...	21,144	‡36,562	1,821	6,788
Magistrates exercising powers under Act VIII. of 1869 ...					Aided by Assessors in Sessions trials.	Section 445 *A.*, *B.*, Act VIII. of 1869,	...	2	12	4	...	...	...	...		...	517			

* Average number.

† These Honorary Magistrates exercise full powers in the Criminal Department, but only special powers in the Civil Department.

‡ 952 of these cases were disposed of by Honorary Judges with full powers.

II. B.—1. Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1870.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Aggregate annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishments.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Civil.
Sessions Courts ...	...	...	...	12	1															
	10	10,200 square miles.	17,61,149		Aided by Assessors in Sessions trials.	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869, and Section 12 of Act XIX. of 1865; also hear appeals from orders of Magistrates exercising full powers.	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	Superintendents of Revenue Administration, Civil Judge, and Superintendent of Police, Appellate and executive work.	All Gazetted holidays being excepted.	* 24	482	3	2,437	3,646

Chief Court	...	} ...	...	...	1	3 Aided by a Jury in Original Criminal trials.	Act IV. of 1866	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	No executive functions.	The entire year, Sundays	+ 23	14	2	512	1,608
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	...	45	80	77	375	9,98,322	3,83,346	...	...	47	55,274	2,03,719	4,770	12,042

* This shows the number of Subordinate Court Pleaders enrolled in the Register kept up in the Chief Court.

† These are enrolled Barristers and Pleaders who practice in the Chief Court as well as Subordinate Courts.

II. B.—2. Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab in the year 1870.

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence,	118 to 120	3	3	1	2	...	...
2	Abetments of non-bailable offences ...	109 & 116	135	94	27	67	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	5	16	1	6	...	9
4	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	1	5	...	5	...	...
5	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	17	29	7	15	...	7
6	Import or export of counterfeit coin ...	237, 238	2	11	2	9	...	...
7	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243, 250 to 254	180	194	65	123	...	6
8	Diminishing or altering coin,	246 to 249	3	4	...	1	...	3
9	Murder by thugs,	302, 303 and 396	11	21	3	17	1	...
10	Do. by dacoits,		3	1	...	1	...	...
11	Do. by robbers,		23	42	19	23	...	...
12	Do. by poison for sake of robbery		12	12	4	8	...	...
13	Other murders from motives connected with women		116	196	77	102	2	15
14	Other murders from other motives ...		204	482	206	249	3	24
15	Attempt to murder ...	307	65	96	60	35	...	1
16	Culpable homicide ...	304	174	431	136	269	3	23
17	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	2	5	...	5	...	...
18	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	8	14	13	1	...	...
19	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	37	55	24	30	...	1
20	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	4	9	4	4	1	...
21	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	85	81	49	27	1	4
22	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	37	38	20	18	...	...
23	Kidnapping or abduction,	363 to 365, 367 to 369	155	263	165	84	13	1
24	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement,	366	50	148	103	40	5	...
25	Habitual dealing in slaves,	371	8	19	16	...	...	...
26	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	16	44	18	26	...	...
27	Rape ...	376	135	125	80	39	2	4
28	Unnatural offences ...	377	109	90	58	32	...	...
29	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	6,068	5,282	1,533	3,585	78	86
30	Theft, ordinary ...		10,884	9,441	2,490	6,829	37	85

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
31	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	31	36	14	21	1	...
32	Ditto, ditto, ordinary,	382	8	6	5	1	...	...
33	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt, or accusation ...	386 to 389	4	6	3	...	3	...
34	Robbery in a dwelling-house ...	392, 393	126	144	56	83	2	3
35	Do. on the highway ...	...	107	111	69	41	...	1
36	Do. elsewhere ...	...	66	53	21	32	...	...
37	Do. with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	15	18	6	10	...	2
38	Do. by other means ...	394, 397, 398	7	8	6	2	...	...
39	Dacoity ...	395, 398	31	85	22	48	4	11
40	Dacoity with grievous hurt,	397	5	10	6	4	...	...
41	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399, 402	4	17	...	17	...	...
42	Belonging to a gang of dacoits,	400	2	5	...	5	...	...
43	Do. do. of thieves ...	401	6	25	7	18	...	...
44	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	253	467	210	242	6	9
45	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	2,521	4,332	1,563	2,555	96	118
46	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	73	63	32	31	...	...
47	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439	1	3	3	...	...	...
48	House trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	451	52	45	15	29	...	1
49	House trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt,	452	9	11	6	5	...	...
50	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	1,957	464	131	326	2	5
51	Lurking house trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	7,871	3,802	1,236	2,475	22	69
52	Ditto ditto an offence other than theft ...	454, 457	1,974	952	274	640	...	38
53	Ditto ditto or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	144	20	8	12	...	...
54	Ditto, ditto, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	19	46	34	11	...	1
55	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents	466 to 468 472 to 477	27	47	24	20	...	3
56	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	17	38	28	8	...	2
57	Attempts ...	511	253	252	55	196	1	...
	Bailable.							
58	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence,	119, 120	5	15	12	3	...	...

II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
59	Abetment of insubordination ...	138	2	5	1	4	...	...
60	Personating a soldier ...	140	3	2	2	...	...	...
61	Being a member of, or joining an unlawful assembly,	143 to 145, 151, 158	27	252	110	142	...	...
62	Abetment of an unlawful assembly ...	150, 157	18	227	52	175	...	...
63	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	463	5,126	1,248	3,738	1	139
64	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	1	2	...	2	...	...
65	Affray ...	160	423	2,028	567	1,461	...	...
66	Bribery ...	161 to 165	125	158	92	65	...	1
67	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	9	15	8	7	...	...
68	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	9	13	3	9	...	1
69	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property	168, 169	1	1	...	...	...	1
70	Personating a public servant	170, 171	34	46	3	37	1	5
71	Evading, disobeying, or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	216	469	137	328	...	4
72	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	4	5	...	5	...	...
73	Omitting to give information ...	176	71	200	43	157	...	...
74	Giving false information...	177, 182	352	496	138	354	1	3
75	Refusing oath, answer, or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	24	27	3	24	...	...
76	Making false statement on oath ...	181	35	43	11	32	...	...
77	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property	183, 184	106	234	102	132	...	...
78	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	132	275	71	197	...	7
79	Disobedience to lawful order ...	188	262	679	154	519	1	5
80	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	2	2	1	1	...	...
81	Threatening with injury ...	190	1	1	1	...	...	...
82	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	121	245	84	150	...	11
83	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	4	12	9	3	...	...
84	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	3	2	1	1	...	...

II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
85	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	6	8	5	3	...	...
86	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	38	89	29	48	1	14
87	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	31	65	23	42	...	...
88	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	5	7	1	6	...	...
89	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	5	9	6	3	...	...
90	False personation in Judicial proceedings ...	205	40	77	38	39	...	...
91	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	12	18	4	13	...	1
92	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied ...	208	4	5	1	4	...	...
93	False claim in a Court of Justice ...	209	28	41	6	14	...	21
94	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	6	10	7	3	...	...
95	False charge of an offence ...	211	108	166	66	97	...	3
96	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	27	73	34	39	...	...
97	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213, 215	70	132	44	77	...	11
98	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment of forfeiture ...	217, 218	11	22	4	18	...	...
99	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	2	2	2	...	...	...
100	Public servant omitting to apprehend, or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	9	15	...	15	...	...
101	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	70	120	22	95	2	1
102	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	136	233	53	165	...	15
103	Insulting a public servant during Judicial proceedings	228	147	165	10	153	...	2
104	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp ...	255, 258, 259	1	1	1	...	...	...
105	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	7	11	6	5	...	...
106	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	128	276	76	200	...	...

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
107	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life,	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	144	216	55	161	...	...
108	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	47	98	33	65	...	...
109	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	4	8	2	6	...	...
110	Knowingly selling one drug as another ...	276	1	1	...	1	...	...
111	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	22	39	13	26	...	...
112	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	24	150	37	113	...	...
113	Obstructing a public way,	283	29	88	6	82	...	...
114	Committing a nuisance ...	290, 291	228	811	204	607	...	...
115	Obscene songs ...	294	11	29	1	28	...	...
116	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	19	32	20	11	...	1
117	Disturbing religious assembly	296	2	3	3	...	...	...
118	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	12	6	5	1	...	...
119	Attempt to commit suicide,	309	170	162	75	86	...	1
120	Causing miscarriage (simple),	312	22	30	21	9	...	...
121	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	10	11	6	3	...	2
122	Concealment of birth ...	318	16	19	7	12	...	...
123	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	4,179	9,415	6,616	2,757	...	42
124	Causing hurt by dangerous weapon ...	324	104	173	52	118	...	3
125	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	11	51	19	32	...	...
126	Grievous hurt ...	325	378	648	207	420	2	19
127	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	40	59	8	49	...	2
128	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	18	48	8	40	...	...
129	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	9	12	...	12	...	...
130	Wrongful restraint ...	341	254	579	392	178	...	9
131	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	151	318	218	99	...	1
132	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	9	23	14	9	...	...
133	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	10,873	24,724	18,359	6,229	2	134
134	Buying or disposing of a person as a slave ...	370	16	38	28	9	1	...
135	Unlawful compulsory labor,	374	3	3	1	2	...	...
136	Extortion ...	384, 385	97	185	146	38	...	1
137	Dishonest misappropriation,	403, 404	529	939	336	597	...	6
138	Cheating ...	417 to 420	445	760	386	366	...	8

II B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
139	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	15	28	8	19	...	1
140	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	11	16	6	3	...	7
141	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,337	3,409	1,760	1,646	...	3
142	Mischief by poison or killing cattle ...	428, 429	252	438	322	111	...	5
143	Mischief by destroying land-marks	434	31	61	32	29	...	...
144	Mischief by fire ...	435	78	98	88	6	1	3
145	Criminal trespass ...	447	521	1,224	893	325	...	6
146	House trespass (simple) ...	448	295	369	172	193	...	4
147	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft), punishable with imprisonment ...	451	23	30	3	26	...	1
148	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	33	6	5	1	...	...
149	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	70	168	111	54	...	3
150	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	2	5	3	2	...	...
151	Removing or destroying a property mark ...	489	1	6	6	...	...	...
152	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	19	64	11	53	...	...
153	Bigamy ...	494	85	145	127	13	3	2
154	Adultery ...	497	116	157	121	32	1	3
155	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	2,389	2,978	2,357	541	8	72
156	Defamation ...	500 to 502	93	132	88	44	...	...
157	Insult ...	504, 509	230	367	242	124	...	1
158	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	35	83	35	48	...	...
159	Being drunk and disorderly,	510	25	41	14	27	...	...
160	Abetment of bailable offences,	109 and 116	15	15	6	9	...	...
161	Attempts ...	511	1	75	59	16	...	...
	Special and Local Laws, and C. P. Code.	C. P. C.						
162	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	163	249	295	6	289	...	...
163	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused,	219	21	33	4	29	...	...
164	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties,	220, 221	14	25	5	18	...	2
165	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	270	245	502	4	498	...	...
166	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	280	796	3,370	601	2,760	...	9
167	Security to keep the peace...	281	569	1,968	179	1,788	...	1

II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
168	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	295	405	620	230	365	10	15
169	Bad livelihood ...	296, 297	884	1,493	341	1,138	...	14
170	Enforcement of penalty against the principal party,	293	13	36	1	35	...	...
171	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties	305	13	14	...	14	...	...
172	Penalty for non-attendance of assessors,	354	3	4	1	3	...	...
173	Local nuisances, Chap. XX. ...		55	41	27	14	...	...
174	Maintenance of wives and children, Chap. XXI. ...		1,822	1,801	1,397	397	...	7
175	Disputes relating to possession of land and water, Chap. XXII. ...		95	281	227	54	...	...
176	Breach of the Laws relating to Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Acts XXI. of 1856 (also XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863, and XXVIII. of 1864) ...		245	415	144	270	...	1
177	Breach of the laws relating to Opium, Act XXI. of 1856 (also XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863 and XXVIII. of 1864) ...		87	177	49	125	...	3
178	Breach of the Laws relating to Salt and Saltpetre, Punjab Penal Code, and Acts XXXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843, and XXXVI. of 1855 ...		257	413	42	367	...	4
179	Ditto ditto to Customs ...		28	43	12	31	...	...
180	Ditto ditto to Stamps, Acts X. of 1862 and XXVI. of 1867 ...		380	737	157	578	1	1
181	Ditto, Post Office, XIV. of 1866 ...		15	17	3	13	...	1
182	Do. Electric Telegraph, VIII. of 1860,		1	1	...	1	...	...
183	Ditto relating to Jails ...		50	51	1	50	...	...
184	Ditto ditto Forests, Act VII. of 1865,		15	1,838	...	1,838	...	...
185	Ditto ditto Ferries ...		7	12	1	9	...	2

II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
186	Breach of the laws relating to Canals VII. of 1845 ...	426	1,021	312	652	...	57
187	Ditto ditto Railways XVIII. of 1854 ...	108	118	22	93	...	3
188	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, XVI. of 1861,	47	61	17	44	...	...
189	Ditto ditto gaming, III. of 1867 ...	297	1,250	287	960	...	3
190	Ditto ditto Cattle trespass; III. of 1857, V. of 1860, and XXII. of 1861 ...	377	1,342	798	544	...	...
191	Ditto ditto Arms, XXXI. of 1860 (and VI. of 1866) ...	136	165	67	98	...	...
192	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII. of 1864 ...	1,500	3,321	157	3,161	...	3
193	Ditto ditto City Chowkedars, XX. of 1856 ...	5	12	...	12	...	...
194	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	18	26	5	21	...	...
195	Ditto ditto Landholders ...	15	40	7	33	...	...
196	Ditto ditto Track Law, Local Rules ...	18	45	18	27	...	...
197	Ditto ditto nuisances under Section 34, Act V. of 1861 ...	558	1,684	259	1,420	...	5
198	Ditto of Police Act by Police Officers Act V. of 1861 ...	375	1,073	144	929	...	...
199	Other offences punishable under Act V. of 1861 ...	515	1,402	147	1,254	...	1

II. B.—2.—*(Concluded.)*

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
200	Nuisances under Act XXVI. of 1850 ...	379	1,098	155	943	...	...
201	Nuisances under Punjab Muncipal Act XV. of 1867 ...	659	1,188	150	1,038	...	...
202	Other offences under Act XV. of 1867 ...	27	64	6	58	...	...
203	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act, VII. of 1867 ...	3	5	1	4	...	...
204	Income or Trade Tax, XXI. of 1867 and IX. of 1868 ...	378	580	50	526	...	4
205	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen, XIII. of 1859 ...	23	22	9	13	...	...
206	Assaults, &c., by Europeans, Act VII. of 1853, Geo. III., Chapter 155, Section 105,	7	7	...	7	...	...
207	Breach of Octroi Rules ...	22	53	13	38	...	2
208	Do. Registration Act, XX, of 1866 ...	4	13	4	8	1	...
209	Ditto Mutiny Act ...	3	6	...	6	...	...
210	Ditto Conservancy ...	3	4	1	3	...	...
211	Do. Land Acquisition Act, X. of 1870,	1	4	2	2	...	...
212	Regulation 20 of 1817 ...	11	13	2	11	...	...
213	Burglary with aggravating circumstances, Judicial Circular 14 of 1859 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
214	Offences under the Punjab Penal Code, Section 36 ...	3	1	1	...	...	...
215	Breach of Huzara Rules ...	3	...	...	...	...	...

II. B.—3.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1870.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the year* 1870.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.			
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.											
Unpaid Magistrates ...	69	3,540	855	8,086	185	3	12,738	2,174	3,921	6,467	19	1	12,582	156	6	14,849
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	302	16,704	3,802	34,340	689	9	55,846	12,018	15,826	27,560	6	15	55,425	421	7	67,241
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the Districts ...	377	19,555	5,086	15,194	1,300	118	41,630	10,311	5,756	24,041	766	210	41,084	546	9	57,181
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	139	3,617	998	1,716	1,036	37	7,543	1,263	604	5,268	215	92	7,442	101	8	7,096
Total Magistracy ...	887	43,416	10,741	59,336	3,210	167	117,757	25,766	26,107	63,336	1,006	318	116,533	1,224	8	146,367
Sessions Courts { Deputy Commissioners under Section 445 *A.* and *B.*, Act VIII. of 1869 ...	14	848	174	33	4	10	1,083	76	150	825	...	2	1,053	30	12	3,297
Sessions Courts { Commissioners ...	66	790	...	172	...	17	1,045	...	287	516	130	28	961	84	40	4,453
Chief Court	...	11	...	6	...	...	17	2	3	12	...	...	17	...	35	129
Grand Total ...	967	45,065	10,915	59,547	3,214	194	119,902	25,844	26,547	4,689	1,13	348	1,18,564	1,338	...	154,246

II. B.—4.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Persons sen-						
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Tribunal.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	100	931	117
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	33	6,338	201
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	...	...	...	...	3,209	2,818	361
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	1, 9	517	75
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	4,401	10,604	754
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Sec. 445 *A. B.*, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	448	269	10
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	130	94	...	...	229	139	2
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
Grand Total ...	130	94	...	...	5,078	11,020	768

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1870.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	591	5,181	14	64	...	9	42
...	5,334	21,161	75	107	...	...	...
...	3,778	11,161	224	1,040	1,505	2,102	1,149
...	1,054	2,178	99	350	283	359	319
...	10,757	39,681	412	1,561	1,788	2,470	1,503
...	436	59	24	27	...	...	...
4	176	44	2	4	...	...	2
...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	11,372	39,786	438	1,592	1,788	2,470	1,505

II. B.—4.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Detail of								
	Fine.								
Class of Tribunal.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	4,780	897	83	12	...	...	36,383	26,234	1,567
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	18,914	7,379	189	13	...	...	2,05,019	1,93,578	8,677
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout District ...	8,968	5,206	564	190	10	1	2,66,607	1,32,432	17,609
Chief Magistrates of Districts,	1,856	1,111	161	100	3	1	78,127	50,015	3,755
Total Magistracy ...	34,518	14,593	997	315	13	2	5,86,136	4,02,259	31,608
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Sec. 445 B. A., Criminal Procedure Code...	50	255	83	96	7	4	60,739	30,075	3,345
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	...	103	74	39	1	3	34,325	7,568	200
Chief Court ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1,410	310	300
Grand Total ...	34,569	14,951	1,154	454	21	9	6,82,610	4,40,212	35,453

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1870.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
PUNISHMENT.												
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above seven years.*		Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
394	102	566	15	71	...	...	...	...	...	56	15	7
1,889	137	4,417	56	65	8	...	...	...	...	48	87	47
455	103	2,167	188	3,397	70	8	...	...	...	214	511	539
63	28	351	26	1,143	21	19	...	...	...	84	146	219
2,801	370	7,501	285	4,676	99	27	...	...	...	402	759	812
12	8	73	1	205	...	427	1	...	...	5	8	38
6	...	49	1	83	...	191	1	39	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,819	378	7,623	289	4,970	99	647	2	39	...	407	768	855

II. B.—5.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND ... DURING THE

1		2	3	4
			NUMBER OF	
TRIBUNALS.		Number of Appellants or Persons applying for revision under Sec. 404, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	37	255
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	405	1,515
	TOTAL ...	...	442	1,770
Sessions Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates. ...	...	13	33
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	577	2,127
	TOTAL ...	...	590	2,160
Chief Court.	Appeals ...	...	168	439
	Revision ...	219	...	299
	TOTAL ...	219	168	738
	GRAND TOTAL ...	219	1,200	4,668

REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1870.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PERSONS.						
Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for Revision to Chief Court.	REMARKS.
49	55	2	7	5	...	
429	555	32	120	28	...	
478	610	34	127	33	...	
3	7	...	...	...	...	
167	355	11	184	100	...	
170	362	11	184	100	...	
41	92	3	10	112	...	
82	194	31	...	215	...	
123	286	34	10	327	160	
771	1,258	79	321	460	160	

II. B.—6.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF BY THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number.	Division.	District.	Money Due.							Suits for rent, other than of land.	Recovery of personal property, or value thereof.	Suits for Damages.				Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.
			On written promise for sum certain.		On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.			For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.			
			Registered.	Unregistered.														
1	Dehli.	Dehli ...	291	2,053	844	1,774	445	572	213	276	264	6	73	1	40	3	4	3
2		Gurgaon ...	214	157	620	389	...	...	1	37	58	...	5	...	8	6	...	...
3		Kurnál ...	245	585	411	1,302	2	7	12	37	185	22	14	9	12	19	1	1
		Total ...	750	2,795	1,875	3,465	447	579	226	350	507	28	92	10	60	28	5	4
4	Hissar.	Hissár ...	172	309	556	914	1	...	6	33	122	8	3	11	21	...	...	2
5		Rohtak ...	207	519	300	746	...	...	...	14	39	8	4	1	5	...	...	...
6		Sirsa ...	47	80	244	501	2	2	...	2	127	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	426	908	1,100	2,161	3	2	6	49	288	18	7	12	27	...	...	3
7	Ambala.	Ambála ...	444	1,448	1,457	2,206	14	66	52	155	650	52	89	3	23	82	10	1
8		Ludiana ...	526	2,656	1,308	966	1	779	6	98	721	8	62	10	27	1	2	15
9		Simla ...	62	360	376	925	63	492	234	149	108	8	14	2	42	60	...	7
		Total ...	1,032	4,464	3,141	4,097	78	1,337	292	402	1,479	68	165	15	92	143	12	23
10	Jullundhur.	Jullundhur ...	788	4,453	2,040	912	271	168	33	100	881	2	65	4	22	...	22	...
11		Hushiárpore ...	1,502	7,599	2,601	714	49	122	42	177	1,140	24	298	15	118	...	15	2
12		Kángra ...	171	1,466	1,344	713	4	72	33	51	581	5	324	82	41	54	3	...
		Total ...	2,461	13,518	5,985	2,339	324	362	108	328	2,602	31	687	101	181	54	40	2

13	AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	782	3,611	455	2,042	2,879	432	12	128	653	...	54	113	159	7	...	...
14		Gurdáspore ...	477	3,305	2,760	629	7	7	52	39	132	13	2	9	80	45	2	3
15		Syálkot ...	889	5,218	3,335	2,851	15	...	89	112	165	6	18	116	9	21	...	...
		Total ...	2,148	12,134	6,550	5,522	2,901	439	153	279	950	19	74	238	248	73	2	3
16	LAHORE.	Lahore ...	664	3,900	2,332	2,112	505	1,510	146	228	406	15	29	18	29	19	29	1
17		Ferozpore ...	333	644	3,237	1,718	49	431	21	65	149	37	14	21	6	8	6	...
18		Gujeránwála ...	528	366	207	1,674	215	78	84	171	274	...	83	181	61	61	5	...
		Total ...	1,525	4,910	5,776	5,504	769	2,019	251	464	829	52	126	220	96	88	40	1
19	RAWAL-PINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	191	1,461	1,826	1,361	104	542	134	153	707	33	27	21	11	122	6	...
20		Jhelum ...	104	441	347	697	11	22	4	15	266	8	17	22	...	1	1	1
21		Gujerát ...	569	1,366	1,126	629	...	...	...	72	88	...	13	70	...	...	...	...
22		Sháhpore ...	60	1,389	450	1,527	...	...	...	9	377	...	5	...	19	...	4	...
		Total ...	924	4,657	3,749	4,214	115	564	138	249	1,438	41	62	113	30	123	11	1
23	MULTAN.	Multán ...	97	568	737	1,250	...	...	4	1	128	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
24		Jhung ...	53	763	701	2,265	8	9	1	14	316	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
25		Montgomery ...	69	471	529	1,914	...	82	...	8	260	...	1	11	...	...	...	...
26		Mozuffurgurh ...	56	1,245	337	593	...	22	4	23	175	...	27	8	2	3	1	...
		Total ...	275	3,047	2,304	6,022	8	113	19	46	877	...	28	19	16	3	1	...
27	DERAJAT.	Bunnoo ...	128	725	669	418	2	55	...	21	130	11	22	54	...	...	...	...
28		Dera Ismail Khan	83	1,741	828	710	26	102	16	81	514	28	41	18	13	4	4	2
29		Dera Gházi Khan	64	999	960	1,271	...	...	...	31	200	...	52	13	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	275	3,465	2,457	2,399	28	157	16	133	844	39	115	85	13	4	4	2
30	PESHA-WAR.	Peshawár ...	148	1,249	767	600	113	458	226	181	433	6	24	4	23	10	...	...
31		Hazára ...	3	245	324	569	5	...	...	14	34	...	12	3	...	...	...	...
32		Kohat ...	32	135	158	108	...	...	...	12	327	...	28	2	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	183	1,629	1,249	1,277	118	458	226	207	794	6	64	9	23	10	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,999	51,527	34,186	37,000	4,791	6,030	1,425	2,507	10,608	302	1,420	822	786	526	115	39

II. B.—6.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Division.	District.	20 Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	21 Suits connected with religion and caste.	22 Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	23 Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce: Suits connected with betrothal.	24 Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce: Suits for custody of wives.	25 Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce: Other suits.	26 Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	27 Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	28 Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	29 Suits to establish or contest wills.	30 Claim to Inheritance: Under Mahomedan Law: Land only.	31 Claim to Inheritance: Under Mahomedan Law: Other property.	32 Claim to Inheritance: Under Hindoo Law: Land only.	33 Claim to Inheritance: Under Hindoo Law: Other property.	34 Claim to Inheritance: Under any other Law: Land only.	35 Claim to Inheritance: Under any other Law: Other property.	36 Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows.	37 Suits relating to the revenue.
1	Dehli.	Dehli ...	15	...	...	...	31	11	1	...	...	...	8	5	...	2	...	...	3	111
2		Gurgaon ...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	39	29	...	26
3		Kurnál ...	3	1	...	18	1	4	...	...	4	2	2	2	6	1	...	2	1	77
		Total ...	24	1	...	21	32	15	1	...	4	2	13	7	7	3	39	31	4	214
4	Hissár.	Hissár ...	9	...	...	22	3	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	35	7	...	14
5		Rohtak ...	1	...	...	12	25	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Sirsa ...	8	...	...	22	6	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	71
		Total ...	18	...	...	56	34	5	...	1	19	...	3	1	...	2	37	7	...	85
7	Ambála.	Ambála ...	32	1	1	42	28	17	2	2	20	...	17	2	30	15	18	6	5	329
8		Ludiana ...	7	...	3	99	35	20	8	5	19	...	2	1	21	1	...	...	...	372
9		Simla ...	6	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25
		Total ...	45	2	4	142	65	37	10	7	39	...	19	3	51	17	18	6	5	726
10	Jullundhur.	Jullundhur ...	11	...	3	118	47	4	6	1	2	...	15	4	7	4	...	...	2	209
11		Hushiárpore ...	19	...	3	96	14	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	181	50	...	675
12		Kángra ...	53	3	...	129	26	34	...	...	34	...	...	...	76	6	323	8	...	29
		Total ...	83	3	6	343	87	52	6	1	37	...	15	4	83	10	504	58	2	913

13	AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	28	...	2	210	122	39	...	...	3	...	1	13	5	25	229	...	...	533
14		Gurdáspore ...	9	...	2	127	3	25	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	5	517	96	...	276
15		Syalkot ...	56	...	...	251	105	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	106	...	...	77
		Total ...	93	...	4	588	230	71	2	2	8	...	1	15	5	31	852	96	...	886
16	LAHORE.	Lahore ...	37	...	...	98	19	16	...	...	21	4	37	3	16	2	44	4	...	128
17		Ferozpore ...	309	...	...	162	41	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	129	294	314	593	...	64
18		Gujeránwála ...	66	12	17	321	68	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	148	29	360
		Total ...	412	12	17	581	128	49	...	4	21	4	37	3	145	296	508	745	29	552
19	RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	7	...	11	98	84	28	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	732
20		Jhelum ...	12	...	...	57	49	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	95	...	70
21		Gujerát ...	...	...	...	63	50	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	74	156	69	1	...
22		Sháhpore ...	...	...	...	44	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	19	...	11	262	211	42	...	2	1	...	21	...	...	76	450	164	1	802
23	MULTAN.	Multán ...	1	...	...	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
24		Jhang ...	4	...	...	28	20	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
25		Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
26		Mozuffurgurh ...	16	...	...	27	14	3	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	11
		Total ...	21	...	...	71	72	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	1	4	...	1	...	86
27	DERAJAT.	Bunnoo ...	7	...	1	22	90	17	...	...	...	...	46	8		1	15	2	...	211
28		Dera Ismail Khan,	15	...	1	29	67	15	5	2	2	...	23	18	2	9	7	1	...	16
29		Dera Ghází Khan,	17	...	...	27	40	15	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	1	...	...	...	489
		Total ...	39	...	2	78	197	47	5	2	2	...	76	33	3	11	22	3	...	716
30	PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	20	...	9	21	91	48	...	3	...	3	...	25	...	1	...	2	...	71
31		Hazára ...	10	...	...	29	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Kohat ...	1	...	...	10	20	3	...	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	31	...	9	60	146	62	...	4	...	3	2	31	...	1	...	2	...	71
		GRAND TOTAL ...	785	18	53	2,202	1,202	387	24	23	131	9	196	104	295	451	2,430	1,113	41	5,051

II. B.—6.—(Continued.)

Number.	Division.	District.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
			Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.		Claims in right of pre-emption.		Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	Suits for Partition of Immovable Property.		Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the foregoing.	Rent suits, not being suits under Punjab Tenancy Act.					
			Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.		Land only.	Other property.			Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agent, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in Columns 47 to 51, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
1	Delhi.	Delhi ...	34	15	9	5	...	21	10	2	114	256	...	...	...	...	89
2		Gurgáon ...	5	2	5	7	...	10	4	...	18	176	...	...	...	...	...
3		Kurnál ...	21	15	5	7	35	13	5	...	108	158	11	...	...	...	57
		Total ...	60	32	19	19	35	44	19	2	240	590	11	...	...	...	146
4	Hissár.	Hissár ...	2	40	8	...	23	1	6	...	49	85	20	65	1	...	8
5		Rohtak ...	5	6	3	3	95	4	3	...	151	110	65	13	...	...	2
6		Sirsa ...	6	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	93	40	43	...	...	...	10
		Total ...	13	46	13	3	121	5	10	...	293	235	128	78	1	...	20
7	Ambala.	Ambála ...	110	33	72	16	197	95	33	10	488	92	61	2	...	26	205
8		Ludiana ...	78	10	33	14	17	62	15	25	339	91	4	1	...	...	...
9		Simla ...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	188	50	105	30	214	159	48	35	831	183	65	3	...	26	250
10	Jullundhur.	Jullundhur ...	230	27	97	26	7	215	26	44	855	126	49	8	...	...	...
11		Hushiárpore ...	325	119	63	46	118	26	7	47	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Kángra ...	42	2	39	...	28	20	15	...	258	90	340	...	...	9	27
		Total ...	597	148	199	72	153	261	48	91	1,258	216	389	8	...	9	27

13	Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	44	64	49	26	25	6	10	40	679	157	51	11	...	...	...
14		Guspore ...	783	123	27	3	302	7	9	17	10	130	3	197	7	7	...
15		Syálkot ...	115	98	97	87	36	127	...	...	...	117	119	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	94	285	173	116	363	140	19	57	689	404	173	208	7	7	...
16	Lahore.	Lahore ...	30	38	46	10	44	116	6	...	483	76	88	6	...	...	303
17		Ferozpore ...	69	12	3	4	58	21	31	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...
18		Gújeránwála ...	101	89	76	57	...	93	79	45	86	105	...	7	8	...	40
		Total ...	200	139	125	71	102	230	116	45	569	191	93	13	8	...	343
19	Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	11	6	25	6	10	1	6	29	145	265	230	7	1	...	...
20		Jhelum ...	18	9	11	4	92	6	8	21	174	106	82	12	...	...	54
21		Gujerát ...	38	24	41	7	12	19	1	...	60	172	...	25	...	...	24
22		Sháhpore ...	16	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	1	...	...	...	336
		Total ...	83	66	89	17	114	26	15	50	822	543	313	44	1	...	414
23	Multan.	Multán ...	...	2	11	...	136	294	124	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
24		Jhung ...	48	3	29	...	...	...	...	2	264	22	...	...	...	...	255
25		Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	63
26		Mozuffurgarh ...	16	5	11	1	10	3	...	2	137	258	68	4	1	...	2
		Total ...	64	10	51	1	146	298	125	4	401	297	72	4	1	...	320
27	Derajat.	Bunnoo ...	378	54	63	5	90	126	31	...	100	100	14	...	...	61	125
28		Dera Ismail Khan	256	64	27	...	510	5	4	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Dera Gházi Khan	81	2	41	...	...	14	...	10	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	715	120	131	5	400	145	35	10	467	100	14	...	...	61	125
30	Peshawar.	Pesháwur ...	...	30	...	10	...	...	45	...	126	64	...	44	...	18	...
31		Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Kohat ...	17	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	73	35	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	17	32	3	11	...	...	47	...	199	99	...	44	...	18	...
		Grand Total ...	2,879	928	908	345	1,648	1,308	482	294	5,769	2,858	1,258	402	18	121	1,645

II B.—6—(Continued).

Number.	Division.	District.	53 Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	54 Suits to establish right of occupancy under Sec. 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	55 Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	56 Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	57 Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	58 Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15.	59 Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	60 Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Sec. 19, Clause 1).	61 Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Sec. 19, Clause 2).	62 Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	63 Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	64 Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.	65 Total.
			Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.												
1	Dehli.	Dehli ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	7,673
2		Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	2,058
3		Kurnál ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3,429
		Total ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	258	...	...	13,160
4	Hissar.	Hissár ...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	2,588
5		Rohtak ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	9	2,382
6		Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	1,342
		Total ...	12	5	1	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	10	14	6,312
7	Ambala.	Ambála ...	10	5	6	...	...	...	19	...	...	44	...	1	8,889
8		Ludiana ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	5	32	...	5	8,541
9		Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,951
		Total ...	18	5	6	...	...	...	35	7	5	76	...	6	20,381
10	Jullundhur.	Jullundhur ...	121	2	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	3	18	12,099
11		Hushiárpore ...	98	...	28	...	...	...	446	...	...	181	...	26	17,146
12		Kángra ...	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	12	2	7	6,579
		Total ...	229	3	42	2	...	...	446	12	...	228	5	51	35,824

13	AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	115	...	147	14	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	14,010
14		Gurdáspore ...	5	...	925	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,247
15		Syálkot ...	487	...	185	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,933
		Total ...	607	...	1,257	53	66	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	41,190
16	LAHORE.	Lahore ...	32	12	55	21	114	42	...	1	...	165	...	39	14,099
17		Ferozpore ...	...	11	5	23	...	...	...	2	95	...	1	2	9,006
18		Gujeránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,973
		Total ...	32	23	60	44	114	42	...	3	95	165	1	41	29,078
19	RAWAL-PINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	30	3	25	3	...	...	2	...	...	25	4	1	8,502
20		Jhelum ...	43	24	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	39	...	4	3,260
21		Gujerát ...	184	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,978
22		Shâhpore ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,753
		Total ...	259	27	32	3	5	...	2	2	2	64	4	5	21,493
23	MULTAN.	Multán ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,404
24		Jhungi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.905
25		Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	3,458
26		Mozuffurgurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,096
		Total ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	14,863
27	DERAJAT.	Bunoo ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	3,807
28		Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,176
29		Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4,626
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	13,609
30	PESHA-WAR.	Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,873
31		Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296
32		Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	1,041
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	7,210
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,215	64	1,398	102	185	42	493	101	104	812	21	122	203,120

Courts.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Money Due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.		On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
	Registered.	Unregistered.					
Small Cause Courts ...	1,412	13,399	5,872	5,723	2,928	4,465	875
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—*(Honorary Civil Judges)* ...	389	2,694	2,081	2,033	299	76	32
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. *(Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars)*...	4,040	24,960	19,306	20,657	1,233	954	315
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners)* ...	4,028	10,337	6,819	8,406	331	531	201
Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Deputy Commissioners)* ...	130	17	108	181	...	4	2
Superior Court of general jurisdiction.—*(Chief Court)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,999	51,527	34,186	37,000	4,791	6,030	1,425

(Continued.)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Suits for Damages.									
Suits for rent, other than of land.	Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.
881	1,311	42	116	...	84	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	554	9	147	107	76	64	2	5	24	...	5
962	6,039	133	679	369	364	156	16	21	502	3	13
649	2,653	115	478	340	261	304	96	13	256	15	35
8	51	3	...	6	1	1	1	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,507	10,608	302	1,420	823	786	527	115	39	785	18	53

Courts.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.						
	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.	Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—*(Honorary Civil Judges)* ...	136	85	14	5	2	12	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.—*(Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars)*,	802	262	204	...	6	44	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners)* ...	1,247	814	163	19	14	70	7
Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Deputy Commissioners)* ...	17	41	6	...	1	5	2
Superior Court of general jurisdiction, *(Chief Court)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,202	1,202	387	24	23	131	9

(Continued.)

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
CLAIM TO INHERITANCE.						Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows.	Suits relating to the revenue.	SUITS RELATING TO MORTGAGE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		CLAIMS IN RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.	
Under Mahomedan Law.		*Under Hindoo Law.*		*Under any other Law.*							
Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.			Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	10	17	9	100	22	7	155	78	55	18	25
98	34	217	375	951	737	19	3,858	814	451	389	148
79	56	16	64	1,368	351	15	1,007	1,971	416	491	168
4	4	...	3	11	3	...	31	16	6	10	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	104	295	451	2,430	1,113	41	5,051	3,879	928	908	345

Courts.	42	43	44	45	46
	Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	Suits for Partition of Immovable Property.		Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the foregoing.
		Land only.	Other property.		
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—*(Honorary Civil Judges)* ...	35	9	18	1	206
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.—*(Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars)*...	1,213	720	257	124	3,683
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners)* ...	399	579	199	168	1,823
Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Deputy Commissioners)* ...	1	...	8	1	57
Superior Court of general jurisdiction. *(Chief Court)* ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,648	1,308	482	294	5,769

(Concluded.)

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Rent Suits, not being Suits under Punjab Tenancy Act.								
Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in Columns 47 to 51, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Sec. 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	16	1	...	...	95	2	...	5
2,262	1,038	345	10	82	1,229	323	45	147
494	204	55	8	39	317	889	19	1,246
9	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,858	1,258	402	18	121	1,645	1,215	64	1,398

II. B.—6.—

Courts.	56	57	58	59
			SUITS UNDER THE	
	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—*(Honorary Civil Judges)* ...	...	...	...	3
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals—*(Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars)*...	38	5	30	30
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners)* ...	64	108	12	460
Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Deputy Commissioners)* ...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court of general jurisdiction *(Chief Court)* ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	102	185	42	493

—(*Concluded.*)

60	61	62	63	64	
PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.					
Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Sec. 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Sec. 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	4	2	6	
34	99	514	13	27	
45	5	292	6	89	
3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
101	104	812	21	122	

II. B.—7.—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of

1	2		3		4	
	Number of suits disposed					
Value of Suits.	Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)		Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	5,987	117	1,047	2,968	10,904
" " " 20	...	15,950	204	4,220	6,288	39,886
" " " 100	...	12,879	212	3,760	4,761	32,883
" " " 500	...	2,244	42	326	925	4,344
" " " 1,000	...	...	2	7	...	...
" " " 5,000	...	...	1	16	...	...
" " " 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	37,060	578	9,376	14,942	88,017

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

5		6		7	8		9
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.							
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total value of Suits.		REMARKS.
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.	
1,557	2,722	8	20	...	14,732	74,751	
3,402	12,424	25	96	...	1,18,195	8,73,066	
3,869	18,545	35	280	...	4,27,420	30,73,089	
1,403	6,513	35	215	...	4,50,493	27,13,335	
160	807	24	58	...	1,38,021	6,27,747	
90	434	18	48	...	1,68,718	10,08,944	
2	37	...	8	2	10,925	3,27,148	
...	...	...	23	...	...	5,51,160	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1,50,000	
10,483	41,482	145	749	2	13,28,504	93,99,250	

II. B.—8.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Class of Courts.	Number of cases on the file.				Disposed of without decree.				
	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	457	37,574	...	38,031	...	409	3,862	412	3,49[illegible]
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—*(Honorary Civil Judges).* ...	261	10,014	...	10,275	3	5	1,689	132	638
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.—*(Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars)* ...	3,145	1,04,807	2	1,07,954	23	969	13,233	2,240	9,86[illegible]
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners).* ...	3,813	52,304	3	56,120	16	1,186	8,006	620	4,25[illegible]
Chief Courts of Districts *(Deputy Commissioners)*	24	907	3	934	2	52	76	9	46
perior Court of General Jurisdiction.—*Chief Court)* ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	7,702	2,05,606	8	2,13,316	44	2,621	26,866	3,413	18,30[illegible]

COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.											AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*								
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Contested.	Uncontested.
3,088	10,940	2,970	160	7,896	3,405	489	37,122	909	...	...	11	8
644	2,932	605	10	2,244	727	312	9,961	314	12	3	22	14
9,233	28,747	5,266	369	21,528	9,534	2,637	1,03,641	4,313	174	3	23	17
2,871	9,299	3,218	237	13,960	7,002	1,420	52,085	4,035	152	28	28	24
43	198	60	3	232	154	30	905	29	5	5	29	21
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	56	27
15,879	52,116	12,119	779	45,861	20,822	4,888	2,03,716	9,600	343	39	22	17

I. B.—9.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPELLATE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	For disposal.					
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.
Appellate Courts, other than Chief Court of District.—(*Assistant Commissioners*). ...	...	32	...	32	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts, (*Deputy Commissioners*) ...	325	7,129	...	7,454	3	420
Total ...	325	7,161	...	7,486	3	420
Superior Appellate Courts.—(*Commissioners*) ...	249	3,488	...	3,737	11	206
Additional Commissioners ...	209	627	7	843	...	53
Total ...	458	4,115	7	4,580	11	259
Chief Court of Province { Regular,	142	351	1	494	...	16
Chief Court of Province { Special,	204	1,091	1	1,296	2	47
Total ...	346	1,442	2	1,790	2	63
Grand Total ...	1,129	12,718	9	13,856	16	742

COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HEARD EX-PARTE.			CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.
2	...	...	16	...	2	12	32	...	...	...	10	...	...
686	28	44	3,473	408	888	806	6,756	698	192	109	27	...	...
688	28	44	3,489	408	890	818	6,788	698	192	109	27	...	...
249	13	23	1,598	152	419	249	2,920	817	119	384	46	18	5
164	11	16	321	45	82	34	726	117	21	62		...	...
413	24	39	1,919	197	501	283	3,646	934	140	446	46	18	5
57	...	1	209	12	92	17	404	90	...	...	83	...	...
705	...	...	320	11	66	53	1,204	92	...	...	42	...	...
762	...	1	529	23	158	70	1,608	182	...	...	52	...	...
1,863	52	84	5,937	628	1,549	1,171	12,042	1,814	332	555	36	18	5

II. B.—10.—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Applications to execute Decrees.					
Class of Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	608	18,545	24	19,177	6,521	5,542
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—*(Honorary Civil Judges)*,	221	3,506	21	3,748	1,536	739
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.—*(Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars)*, ...	4,591	45,082	789	50,462	22,011	10,530
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners)* ...	2,251	18,057	469	20,777	7,253	3,788
Chief Courts of Districts.—*(Deputy Commissioners)*	18	430	4	452	155	82
Total ...	7,689	85,620	1,307	94,616	37,476	20,681

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
						Moveable property.		*Immoveable property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Imprisonment of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
6,045	215	18,323	854	454	1,911	7,091	2,218	...	...	...
956	27	3,258	490	15	10	564	139	143	53	13
11,254	751	44,547	5,915	542	198	10,557	2,002	1,510	679	11
6,327	696	18,064	2,713	262	277	4,755	1,248	1,435	512	34
155	2	416	36	...	8	66	14	27	14	...
24,738	1,713	84,608	10,008	873	2,404	23,033	5,621	3,115	1,258	58

II. B.—11.—STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				JURY TRIALS.		ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			
COMMISSIONERS' SESSIONS COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
Dehli ...	3	...	29	...	...	24	5	In all Sessions trials.	
Hissár ...	3	...	22	...	...	20	2		
Ambála ...	3	...	30	...	...	26	4		
Jullundhur ...	3	...	48	...	...	46	2		
Amritsar ...	3	...	26	...	...	23	3		
Lahore ...	3	...	62	...	...	60	2		
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	67	...	...	67	...		
Multán ...	3	...	59	...	...	57	2		
Deraját ...	2	...	19	...	...	19	...		
Peshάwar ...	2	...	102	...	...	89	13		
TOTAL ...	3	...	464	...	...	431	13		

Deputy Commissioners' Sessions Courts by Divisions.									
Dehli ...	3	...	54	...	...	47	7	In all Sessions trials.	The Deputy Commissioners report the list of Assessors is annually revised.
Hissár ...	3	...	31	...	...	27	4		
Ambalá ...	3	...	16	...	...	16	...		
Jullundhur ...	3	...	20	...	...	20	...		
Amritsar ...	3	...	52	...	...	50	2		
Lahore ...	3	...	60	...	...	58	2		
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	65	...	...	64	1		
Multán ...	3	...	45	...	...	38	7		
Deraját ...	3	...	25	...	...	25	...		
Pesháwar ...	3	...	29	...	...	26	2		
Total ...	3	...	397	...	...	371	26		
Chief Court, Punjab ...	12	13	...	13	...	...	...		

II. B. 12.—Statement of Deeds Registered in each District

1	2	3	4
			Registrations
			Com
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c. (Section 17, Clause 2).
General Registry Office ...	1	1	9
Dehli ...	4	19	1,712
Gurgaon ...	7	2	648
Karnál ...	6	9	845
Hissár ...	6	5	488
Rohtak ...	5	8	598
Sirsa ...	4	9	191
Ambála ...	12	15	1,343
Ludiana ...	7	37	1,300
Simla ...	5	3	165
Jullundhur ...	9	38	1,659
Hushiárpore ...	12	24	2,485
Kángra ...	18	9	568
Amritsar ...	6	30	2,218
Gurdáspore ...	7	22	1,265
Syálkot ...	7	24	2,251
Lahore ...	6	21	2,323
Ferozpore ...	8	28	936
Gujeránwala ...	5	10	806
Ráwalpindí ...	9	25	863
Jhelum ...	5	32	645
Gujerát ...	4	15	583
Sháhpore ...	4	17	646
Multán ...	7	3	817
Jhung ...	4	8	580
Montgomery ...	5	1	201
Mozuffurgurh ...	4	1	457
Bunnoo ...	5	7	881
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	8	560
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	10	21	1,020
Pesháwar ...	8	6	1,228
Hazára ...	4	1	83
Kohát ...	3	...	57
Total ...	213	459	30,431

OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

5	6	7	8	9	
AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.					
PULSORY.					
Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	Leases for terms exceeding one year (Section 17, Clause 4).	Total of compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	
...	...	...	10	67	0
13	15	29	1,788	4,919	8
4	...	35	689	1,608	8
1	2	36	893	2,080	12
5	6	78	582	1,294	8
...	1	13	620	1,444	0
21	...	22	243	646	12
40	...	21	1,419	3,375	0
...	...	3	1,340	3,103	8
25	...	1	194	830	0
2	1	13	1,713	4,010	0
...	4	46	2,559	5,726	0
12	2	6	597	1,242	0
...	1	45	2,294	5,508	0
2	2	25	1,316	2,820	0
10	...	41	2,326	5,065	0
3	5	35	2,387	5,651	0
1	7	2	974	2,342	8
...	...	18	834	1,877	8
...	11	14	913	2,220	0
...	...	6	683	1,526	8
...	...	2	600	1,270	0
...	...	1	664	1,502	0
9	...	5	834	2,241	8
...	...	3	591	1,358	8
1	...	...	203	548	0
...	...	...	458	1,028	0
18	...	14	920	1,942	4
...	1	15	584	1,299	0
6	...	2	1,049	2,450	0
737	...	32	2,003	4,441	0
3	...	1	88	205	0
...	...	2	59	142	8
913	58	566	32,427	75,785	12

II. B.—

Districts.		10	11	12	13	14
		Registrations affecting Immoveable				
						Option
		Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of Value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18 Clause 2).	Leases for one year or less, &c. (Section 18, Clause 3).	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations (Section 18, Clause 7).
General Registry Office	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli	...	648	1	47	...	...
Gurgaon	...	434	3	11	...	28
Karnal	...	549	1	51	...	8
Hissar	...	627	...	6	...	...
Rohtak	...	560	...	70	...	...
Sirsa	...	68	...	2	1	...
Ambala	...	846	15	6	...	21
Ludiana	...	837	...	1	...	33
Simla	...	61	6	...	...	...
Jullundhur	...	960	...	2	...	...
Hushiárpore	...	1,705	...	7	...	4
Kangra	...	774	10	2	...	6
Amritsar	...	1,969	...	13	...	...
Gurdáspore	...	746	1	1	2	...
Syalkot	...	1,263	4	...	...	13
Lahore	...	1,298	5	11	...	17
Ferozpore	...	581	...	1	...	5
Gujeránwala	...	592	...	9	...	23
Ráwalpindi	...	846	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	...	549	...	2	...	...
Gujerat	...	695	...	...	1	39
Shahpore	...	394	...	...	...	42
Multan	...	204	...	1	...	...
Jhung	...	325	...	1	...	...
Montgomery	...	81	...	1	...	...
Mozuffurgurh	...	197	...	...	...	5
Bunnoo	...	1,544	12	4	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	387	...	...	1	8
Dera Ghází Khan	...	1,017	...	...	...	...
Peshávar	...	470	113	9	...	...
Hazára	...	98	9	1	...	2
Kohát	...	44	...	...	...	...
Total	...	21,369	180	459	5	239

12.—*(Continued.)*

15	16		17		18	19	20	21	22	
Property, Book I.—*(Continued.)*					Registration affecting Moveable Property, Book VI.					
[..]al.										
Total of optional Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.		Conveyances, &c., of Moveable Property, and Receipts for same.	Obligations for Payment of Money.	Other Personal Contracts.	Total of Registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
...	...	...	5,95,250	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
696	342	8	8,20,835	0	94	936	97	1,127	1,040	12
677	347	8	3,84,140	0	19	1,131	112	1,262	943	4
609	302	0	3,79,819	0	79	1,290	2	1,371	995	12
635	323	0	3,18,796	0	116	469	61	646	500	8
630	298	12	2,34,141	0	11	806	1	818	541	0
71	38	0	1,07,888	0	11	118	21	150	161	0
891	468	0	7,63,733	0	50	1,594	263	1,907	2,014	8
871	435	4	4,36,533	0	24	1,173	54	1,251	1,070	8
67	34	0	5,12,327	0	...	78	84	162	261	0
964	481	12	5,94,382	0	64	3,507	129	3,700	3,290	0
1,716	869	8	8,74,201	0	113	3,977	275	4,365	3,796	8
792	405	8	1,86,713	0	18	423	68	509	511	12
1,982	988	4	10,11,379	0	158	2,196	520	2,874	2,622	4
750	377	12	4,23,444	0	16	1,601	177	1,794	1,722	4
1,280	639	12	9,76,946	0	43	1,995	118	2,156	2,043	12
1,331	692	4	8,59,930	0	135	1,918	205	2,258	2,082	0
587	305	12	5,30,070	0	21	1,944	132	2,097	1,531	4
624	329	8	1,93,491	0	33	1,578	117	1,728	1,543	4
846	423	0	6,03,209	0	16	433	376	825	960	8
551	275	8	2,40,815	0	17	246	126	389	522	0
735	434	8	1,83,726	0	3	2,771	164	2,938	2,214	12
436	218	0	2,58,741	0	26	142	5	173	163	12
205	106	0	3,68,832	0	17	365	1	383	411	4
326	163	0	1,77,816	0	9	233	52	294	346	4
84	41	12	83,224	0	9	340	92	441	488	12
202	123	4	1,53,837	0	17	391	38	446	494	4
1,560	788	0	2,67,834	0	8	310	...	318	235	12
391	197	0	2,13,911	0	15	217	34	266	358	0
1,017	505	0	3,66,511	0	8	192	254	454	553	8
592	296	4	7,08,353	0	3	525	131	659	787	12
110	54	12	35,111	0	...	104	30	134	151	0
44	22	0	20,460	0	...	41	...	41	53	0
22,272	11,327	0	1,35,85,698	0	1,153	33,044	3,739	37,937	34,412	0

Districts.		23	24	25	26	27
		Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book III.	Number of Wills, &c., registered, Book IV.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 41.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 42.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.
General Registry Office	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Dehlí	...	1	14	56	408	[illegible]
Gurgaon	...	...	5	9	260	[illegible]
Karnál	...	2	...	12	209	[illegible]
Hissár	...	...	...	28	111	[illegible]
Rohtak	...	...	...	8	172	[illegible]
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	111	[illegible]
Ambála	...	2	6	81	659	[illegible]
Ludiana	...	...	...	77	572	[illegible]
Simla	...	...	...	...	15	[illegible]
Jullundhur	...	...	4	121	815	[illegible]
Hushiárpore	...	1	16	95	849	[illegible]
Kángra	...	2	...	11	722	[illegible]
Amritsar	...	...	3	20	447	[illegible]
Gurdáspore	...	...	...	...	213	[illegible]
Syálkot	...	...	5	41	1,033	[illegible]
Lahore	...	2	6	49	495	[illegible]
Ferozpore	...	...	11	7	787	[illegible]
Gujeránwála	...	...	2	24	200	[illegible]
Ráwalpindí	...	...	...	34	778	[illegible]
Jhelum	...	...	...	38	417	[illegible]
Gujerát	...	...	2	22	584	[illegible]
Sháhpore	...	...	...	28	331	[illegible]
Multán	...	1	1	22	103	[illegible]
Jhung	...	...	...	33	141	[illegible]
Montgomery	...	...	...	3	386	[illegible]
Mozuffurgurh	...	...	...	9	101	[illegible]
Bunnoo	...	...	...	32	700	[illegible]
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	17	308	[illegible]
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	20	283	[illegible]
Pesháwar	...	...	2	32	502	[illegible]
Hazára	...	2	...	3	904	[illegible]
Kohát	...	...	...	4	116	[illegible]
Total	...	13	77	936	13,732	[illegible]

12.—*(Concluded.)*

28	29	30	31	32		33		34			35
				Receipts.							
Number of Special Registrations under Section 62.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees (including the entries in Columns 9, 16 and 22, and the total Fees paid for registration under Column 24).		Total extraordinary Fees and Penalties.		Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
..	2	...	...	67	0	100	0	23,295	15	8	
100	4	85	139	6,358	12	1,623	0	2,834	15	6	
330	23	15	47	2,919	12	721	12	1,796	4	6	
778	7	66	51	3,384	8	1,468	12	2,058	8	6	
94	6	7	41	2,118	0	363	8	1,305	4	5	
254	...	8	16	2,283	12	412	12	1,478	7	6	
28	...	5	4	845	12	189	4	685	12	0	
271	12	41	71	5,881	8	1,497	12	2,939	15	0	
538	2	8	179	4,609	4	1,214	4	2,309	0	6	
110	6	24	11	1,125	0	436	4	973	1	0	
99	56	8	206	7,797	12	1,751	12	3,491	1	8	
78	30	6	105	10,456	0	764	4	4,425	14	0	
95	4	5	12	2,159	4	595	8	1,476	0	6	
2,388	4	25	165	9,130	4	3,072	0	4,232	9	0	
1,193	2	12	21	4,920	0	1,294	8	2,509	3	11	
44	1	6	39	7,768	8	1,265	15	3,146	0	6	
1,672	16	42	60	8.449	4	2,214	8	3,979	2	6	
210	2	5	47	4,223	8	674	0	2,127	1	0	
189	10	2	15	3,750	4	464	12	1,904	5	0	
17	6	11	27	3,603	8	790	0	1,959	14	0	
24	11	4	14	2,324	0	453	4	1,357	12	0	
391	2	3	17	3,927	4	780	0	1,853	1	0	
66	6	2	33	1,883	12	492	8	1,187	9	6	
67	12	12	47	2,762	12	411	0	1,672	7	5	
89	2	...	16	1,867	12	405	12	1,202	5	4	
124	...	10	15	1,078	8	406	0	864	3	6	
44	...	15	...	1,645	8	269	4	1,075	13	0	
26	2	13	2	2,966	0	722	0	1,602	5	0	
104	12	17	16	1,854	0	623	4	1,256	14	0	
11	...	3	12	3,508	8	248	2	1,779	5	6	
321	2	279	36	5,533	0	1,688	8	2,699	9	0	
...	...	...	4	410	12	439	14	445	2	0	
4	4	4	1	217	8	122	0	355	12	0	
9,759	246	743	1,469	1,21,830	12	27,975	15	86,280	11	11	

II. C.—1.—General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in Prisons of the Punjab for the year 1870.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the year. Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released on appeal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.
Central Jails ...	2	2,272	1,715	1,027	5,014	1,914	8	2	7	1	115	6	345	2,3762
Divisional Jails ...	3	2,237	3,063	1,193	6,493	3,209	30	27	2	3	134	23	825	2,376·56
District Jails ...	29	7,779	24728	1,458	33,965	21859	133	34	7	4	220	68	3,132	8,401·28
Total ...	34	12,288	29506	3,678	45,472	26982	171	63	16	8	469	97	4,302	1315476

Class of Jails.	Number of prisoners on the last day of the year.	Number of Punishments for Breaches of Jail Discipline.		Remarks.
		By flogging.	Other punishments.	
Central Jails ...	2,616	274	391	
Divisional Jails ...	2,235	291	605	
District Jails ...	8,513	943	979	
Total ...	13,364	1,508	1,975	

II. C.—2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, &c., OF

NAME OF EACH JAIL.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last ten years	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings.
Central Jails.			
Lahore Central Jail	Asst. Surgeon.	4·72	Radiating; built of sun-dried bricks ...
Female Penitentiary	Ditto ...	8·15	An old native building; wards surrounding a central yard, kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
Divisional Jails.			
Ambála ...	Surgeon ...	11·59	Barrack in rows, built of sun-dried bricks,
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	5·69	Radiating, built of stone ...
Multán ...	Ditto ...	3·14	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks ...
District Jails.			
Dehli ...	Asst. Commr.,	682	An old serai, built of stone ...
Gurgaon ...	Depy. Ditto,	0·66	An old bulding of kiln-burnt bricks in mud formerly used as a stable; no plan
Karnal ...	Asst. Surgeon	3·15	Barracks, of sun-dried bricks, surrounding central court-yard ...
Hissár ...	Depy Commr.,	2·48	Buildings round a square, of sun-dried bricks
Rohtak ...	Ditto, ...	3·44	Building round a square, of sun-dried bricks
Sirsa ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·05	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Ludiana ...	Ditto ...	6·70	Very old building round a court-yard, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Rúpar ...	Ditto ...	5·78	Building in course of construction; prisoners accommodated in tents ...
Simla ...	Depy. Commr.	...	
Jullundhur ...	Asst. Surgeon,	6·63	Very old barracks opening into central courtyard built of kilnburnt bricks in mud
Hushiárpore ...	Depy. Commr.	1·70	
Dharmsála ...	Medical Officer	6·62	Barracks in rows, built of stone ...
Amritsar ...	Surgeon, ...	4·80	Very irregular, on no plan ...
Syálkot ...	Depy. Commr.,	2·26	Barracks in rows, in echelon, built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud ...
Gurdáspore ...	Ditto ...	1·45	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Gujeránwála ...	Ditto ...	3·40	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Ferozpore ...	Asst. Commr.,	1·10	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Jhelum ...	Asst. Surgeon	1·62	Barracks in rows, built in part of sun-dried and of kiln-burnt bricks ...
Gujerát ...	Ditto ...	1·53	An old serai, temporarily used as a Jail ...
Sháhpore ...	Surgeon ...	0·64	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Jhung ...	Medical Officer	1·32	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Montgomery ...	Depy. Commr.,	1·98	A new Jail on radiating principle, buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud ...
Mozuffurgurh ...	Ditto	1·85	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Asst Surgeon, ...	1·53	Barrracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Ex. Asst. Comr.,	1·68	A new Jail on radiating principle; building of kiln-burnt bricks in mud ...
Bunnoo ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·71	A small irregular Jail, built of sun-dried bricks
Peshàwar ...	Surgeon ...	8·26	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks
Kohát ...	Asst. Commr,	1·35	Irregular, built of sun-dried bricks ...
Hazara ...	Depy. Commr.	...	
TOTAL ...	...	3·43	

Prisoners in each Prison of the Punjab during the year 1870.

Daily Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing kinds of different Grain, &c.	lbs.	oz.
Labouring Diet.		
Wheat	1	4
Barley or Jowar	1	8
Bajra or Mukki	1	8
Dhall, Oord or Moong, ...	0	6
Meat or	0	8
Dahee or	0	6
Lussee (Buttermilk)	1	0
Vegetables	0	8
Salt	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Condiments	0	$\frac{1}{6}$
Ghee	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Non-Labouring Diet.		
Wheat	1	0
Barley or Jowar	1	4
Bajra or Mukki	1	4
Dhall, Oord or Moong	0	4
Meat or	0	6
Dahee or		4
Lussee (Buttermilk)	0	12
Vegetables	0	8
Salt	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Condiments	0	$\frac{1}{6}$
Ghee	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

N. B.—Dahee or Lussee is given, not Meat, except in Jails on the Frontier or in the Hills. On the days on which Meat, Dahee or Lussee is given, Dhall is not given. Meat is given on two days, the inferior grains on five days of the week.

Average number in Jail during the year.
2,191·24
185·68
704·63
943·02
728·01
365·92
179·99
226·48
217·67
213·56
342·63
285·80
386·95
11·54
372·25
58·75
146·11
535·97
369·70
295·23
413·70
390·39
243·83
327·23
315·35
361·78
630·64
53.94
363·06
466·70
105·94
495·83
154·67
38·94

II. C.—2.—*(Concluded.)*

Name of each Jail.		Sick in Hospital. Received during the year.	Sick in Hospital. Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of Sickness.	Died from all Causes.	Percentage of Deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of Deaths and Releases for Sickness, taken together.
Central Jails.							
Lahore Central Jail	...	1,789	54·34	1	94	4·32	4·36
Female Penitentiary	...	546	13·29	1	21	11·33	11·87
Divisional Jails.							
Ambála	...	967	25·64		17	2·47	2·76
Ráwalpindi	...	1,866	55·18		67	7·24	7·67
Multán	...	645	19·73	21	47	6·74	9·76
District Jails.							
Dehli	...	668	13·84	...	27	7·73	7·73
Gurgaon	...	131	4·05	1	...	...	0·67
Karnál	...	196	3·10	2	5	2·38	3·33
Hissár	...	219	4·59	1	11	5·40	5·90
Rohtak	...	223	5·23	...	5	2·46	2·46
Sirsa	...	280	8·87	...	9	2·71	2·71
Ludiana	...	490	9·20	...	13	4·81	4·81
Rúpar	...	349	3·49	...	12	3·10	3·10
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur	...	136	8·21	1	7	1·95	1·94
Hushiárpore	...	60	3·02	...	1	2·01	2·01
Dharmsála	...	130	2·94	1	1	0·73	1·47
Amritsar	...	270	5·90	...	12	2·40	2·40
Syálkot	...	478	9·42	3	4	1·12	1·97
Gurdáspore	...	336	6·72	...	6	2·17	2·17
Gujeránwála	...	161	3·49	1	5	1·21	1·45
Ferozpore	...	153	5·44	1	1	0·26	0·52
Jhelum	...	223	3·93	...	6	2·60	2·60
Gujerát	...	101	2·25	...	2	0·69	0·69
Sháhpore	...	126	4·16	...	5	1·72	1·72
Jhung	...	160	5·00	4	2	0·60	1·80
Montgomery	...	312	11·30	1	23	3·77	3·94
Mozuffurgurh	...	69	1·71	1	1	3·45	6·90
Dera Ismail Khan	...	515	11·19	2	11	3·52	4·16
Dera Gházi Khan	...	1,110	20·79	...	6	1·42	1·42
Bunnoo	...	169	3·41	...	3	4·62	4·62
Peshâwar	...	672	15·00	11	24	7·27	10·61
Kohât	...	269	5·57	2	2	1·62	3·24
Hazara	...	17	0·39	3	...	...	34·09
Total	...	13,806	350·41	63	450	3·66	4·17

II. C.—3.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF WORKING PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1870.

CLASS OF JAILS.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to Labor during the Year.								Amount expended on Raw Materials, Tools, &c.			Amount received by Sale of Manufactures, &c., &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Daily average Number of Prisoners under Education in Jail.
	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings.	On labor outside Jail.	Grinding Wheat and making Clothing, &c., for Prison use.	On Manufactories.	Sick and Infirm.	Tolta.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.		P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	
Central Jails ...	265	59	258	...	227	1,392	67	2,268	75,601	11	7	95,832	4	11	20,230	9	4	8	14	8	14	8	6	1,259
Divisional Jails ...	470	79	309	178	145	846	113	2,141	34,837	9	4	48,726	0	3	12,172	14	4	5	10	11	14	6	3	876
District Jails ...	872	334	1,548	173	448	3,694	295	7,363	90,782	11	1	1,30,441	9	11	39,546	7	11	5	5	11	10	11	3	1,954
TOTAL ...	1,607	472	2,115	351	820	5,932	475	11,772	2,01,222	0	0	2,74,999	15	1	71,949	15	7	6	1	9	12	2	1	4,089

II. C.—4.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Province of the Punjab for the year 1870.

Class of Prisons.	Expended during the year.															Cost.		
	Jail guards of regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.			Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct profits of manufactures credited.			Net cost.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.		P.
Central Jails ...	8,206	0	0	29,135	10	6	1,14,389	8	2	1,51,731	2	8	20,230	9	4	1,31,500	9	4
Divisional Jails ...	10,228	0	0	27,895	10	7	86,211	7	9	1,24,335	2	4	12,172	14	4	1,12,162	4	0
District Jails ...	61,311	8	4	1,06,380	14	5	3,67,346	14	9	5,35,039	5	6	39,546	7	11	4,95,492	13	7
Total ...	79,745	8	4	1,63,412	3	6	5,67,947	14	8	8,11,105	10	6	71,949	15	7	7,3155	10	11

II. C.—4.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner.																											Average Net Cost of each Prisoner, deducting profits credited.			Average Cost of Principal Articles of Diet during the year, shewing number of lbs. obtained for One Rupee.																	
	For Jail Guards.			Establishment.			For Rations.			For Clothing and Bedding.			For Hospital Charges.			For Additions and Repairs to Jail.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.									Wheat.			Rice.			Dall.			Ghee.			Meat.			Dhaie.		
																						R.	A.	P.				lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Central Jails ...	3	12	1	16	4	4	28	6	0	5	6	2	1	13	3	5	10	5	3	9	0	64	13	3	51	8	10	26	2	0	19	10	0	23	10	0	2	9	0	12	0	0	22	9	0
Divisional Jails ...	4	6	8	11	12	7	26	14	5	3	13	0	3	4	10	1	3	0	2	5	4	53	11	10	47	1	2	29	11	0	14	4	11	25	7	5	2	14	11	13	6	0	17	5	5
District Jails ...	15	0	0	14	11	9	27	13	7	3	6	11	1	2	1	9	3	9	3	12	9	75	2	10	69	6	2	28	5	6	15	12	12	23	12	15	2	13	2	13	12	13	21	14	5
Total ...	6	2	2	12	9	2	28	8	0	3	14	8	1	4	11	7	1	11	2	13	7	62	6	5	56	13	10	28	5	0	15	14	0	23	15	0	2	13	0	13	11	0	21	8	0

II. C.—5.—Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the year 1870.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails ...	3,694	207	3,901	60	3,092	606	143
Divisional Jails,	4,428	149	4,577	40	11,754	803	80
District Jails ...	22,028	814	22,822	399	10,100	3,849	374
Total ...	30,130	1,170	31,300	499	24,946	5,258	597

N. B.—The above figures do not include civil prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial.

Class of Prisons.	Prisoners on last Day of the Year 1870.—Number of times convicted.				Education.				
	1st Conviction	2nd Ditto.	3rd Ditto.	More than 3 times convicted.	No. who can neither read nor write.	No. who can read and write a little.	No. who can read and write well.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	Languages and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails ...	2,233	331	23	20	1,979	1,620	302	1,922	Urdu, Gurmukhi and English.
Divisional Jails,	1,952	138	50	38	3,203	1,147	227	1,374	Persian, Urdu and Nagri.
District Jails ...	6,549	862	200	170	17,079	4,566	1,177	3,716	English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Nagri, Gurmukhi and Hindi.
Total ...	10,734	1,331	273	228	22,261	7,333	1,706	7,012	

II. C.—6.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION OF THE PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

CLASS OF JAILS.	CHRISTIANS.			Muhammadans.	Hindus.	All other classes.	REMARKS.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.				
Central Jails ...	17	5	...	2,258	1,621	...	
Divisional Jails,	2	2	4	3,336	683	550	
District Jails ...	4	3	5	13,835	6,323	2,652	
TOTAL ...	23	10	9	19,429	8,627	3,202	

II. C.—7.—STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TRADES, PROFESSIONS, &C., AND SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN THE PRISONS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

		No. of Individuals.
MALES.	Of independent property ...	17
	Agriculturists ...	17,015
	Blacksmiths ...	1,204
	Domestic Servants ...	667
	Government Servants ...	838
	Laborers ...	7,113
	Professional traders ...	62
	Shop-keepers ...	2,053
	No occupation ...	1,161
FEMALES.	Married ...	1,025
	Unmarried ...	60
	Prostitutes ...	85
	TOTAL ...	31,300

II. D.—1.—Statement showing the regular organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during the year 1870.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of Number at end of Year.			
						Officers.		*Men.*	
Remaining on 1st January 1870 from last year.	Recruited this year.	Total for 1870.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1870.	European District Supdts., Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Depy. Inspectors.	Native Assistant Superintendents, Insprs. and Depy. Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.
20,725	2,258	22,983	282	2,759	19,942	59	501	1,419	17,963

II. D.—1.—(*Concluded.*)

Arms provided.			Average annual Pay of				Total annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
			Officers.		*Men.*				
Fire-Arms.	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each Mounted Man.	Each Foot Man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds, and other sources.	Total cost.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,570	10,486	10,926	6,012	526	103	82	23,88,275	4,67,835	28,56,110

II. D. 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &c., OF THE ORGANIZED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMRER 1870.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of all grades.	REMARKS.	
RELIGIONS AND CASTES.		PERCENTAGE OF RELIGIONS, &c.	
Christians ...	59	Christians ...	0·3
Mahomedans ...	10,190	Mahomedans ...	52·4
Brahmins ...	1,584	Sikhs ...	16·6
Rajputs ...	1,507	Rajputs ...	7·7
Hindus of inferior castes ...	3,170	Brahmins ...	8·1
Sikhs ...	3,225	Goorkhas ...	0·1
Goorkhas ...	26	Other denominations	14·6
Kookahs and Khatris ...	47		
Muzbees ...	108		
Parsees ...	1		
Chamars ...	5		
TOTAL ...	19,942		
RACES.		PERCENTAGE OF RACES.	
Europeans ...	49	Europeans ...	0·2
Eurasians ...	6	Eurasians ...	0·03
Natives ...	19,887	Natives ...	99·7
TOTAL ...	19,942		

II. D.—4.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1870.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Cases. Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases. Investigated. By Police suo motu.	Cases. Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Cases. Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Cases. Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Persons. Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Persons. Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Persons. Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Persons. Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Persons. Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Persons. Released by Magistrate without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	1 4
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263 ...	Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	214	...	199	5	2	118	2	...	267	9	...	94
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	14	...	13	1	...	9	2	...	46	1	1	9
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice,	126	12	128	5	1	99	14	10	189	10	13	38

6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	414	1	381	31	3	366	68	...	4,928	237	1	854
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	32	...	25	4	1	25	...	...	40	3	1	3
8	467, 471 ...	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ...	10	...	2	8	...	2	...	...	10	15	...	2
		Total ...	812	13	750	54	7	621	86	10	5,485	275	16	1,001
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
9	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
10	302, 303, 396	" dacoits ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	302, 303, 396	" robbers ...	31	1	29	...	...	11	10	...	55	...	1	38
12	302, 303, 396	" poison ...	27	...	25	...	...	8	...	...	46	...	...	15
13	302, 303, 396	Other murders ...	265	22	260	1	...	125	54	1	581	12	...	225
14	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	54	1	52	...	...	14	4	...	84	...	...	49
15	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	151	8	150	3	...	96	31	...	442	13	3	81
16	376 ...	Rape ...	120	2	110	9	...	28	3	...	115	8	...	67
17	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	91	...	87	...	...	30	1	...	104	...	...	56
18	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	26	...	20	3	1	12	2	...	37	4	1	24
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt, at and abetment of, suicide,	161	...	151	4	...	83	...	...	165	4	1	76
20	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession,	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	1	...
21	325, 326, 335, 338,	Grievous hurt ...	431	4	387	27	4	299	7	...	695	63	1	170
22	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	77	6	77	...	...	21	1	3	85	1	2	46
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	13	...	10	1	...	6	...	...	24	13	...	17
24	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	99	1	95	2	...	65	4	...	163	4	...	65
25	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	135	6	96	30	5	52	23	10	203	92	12	178
26	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion ...	8	...	4	4	...	5	1	...	14	...	...	1

II. D.—4.—(Continued.)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons. — Number actually put on trial.	Persons. — Acquitted or discharged after trial — By Magistrate.	Persons. — Acquitted or discharged after trial — By Sessions or High Court.	Persons. — Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Persons. — Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Persons. — Number pending at end of year — Before being put on trial — In custody of Police.	Persons. — Number pending at end of year — Before being put on trial — On bail.	Persons. — Number pending at end of year — Under trial before Magistrate.	Persons. — Number pending at end of year — Committed to Sessions.	Property. — Cases — Number in which property was stolen.	Property. — Cases — Number in which property was recovered.	Property. — Value — Amount of property stolen.	Property. — Value — Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263 ...	Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	181	10	10	151	...	1	...	3	9	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	39	5	9	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	171	17	...	140	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...

6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	4,353	465	...	3,768	...	...	18	127	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	38	...	...	34	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
8	467, 471 ...	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ...	21	17	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,807	514	19	4,125	...	1	18	153	9	...	...	...	...
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
9	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		" dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...
11		" robbers ...	26	3	1	15	...	...	1	...	6	16	9	1,845	520
12		" poison ...	30	2	10	8	...	2	...	1	8	1	...	6	...
13		Other murders ...	407	39	97	176	3	...	3	47	58	20	9	1,025	293
14	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	39	6	7	18	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	90	51
15	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	364	39	39	227	...	17	...	23	57	1	...	260	...
16	376 ...	Rape ...	58	9	19	26	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
17	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	49	7	8	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	18	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide,	92	7	...	84	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession,	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	325, 326, 335, 338,	Grievous hurt ...	581	65	11	482	...	...	6	29	1	...	...	...	...
22	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	39	5	6	24	...	2	...	4	1	18	7	1,019	301
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	20	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	66	...
	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	106	4	...	102	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	137	17	3	113	1	...	...	2	2	13	6	386	73
26	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion ...	14	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. D.—4.—*(Continued.)*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			CASES.						PERSONS.					
					INVESTIGATED				NUMBER ARRESTED.					
											Within the year.			
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C.P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
27	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	14	...	11	1	1	8	6	...	25	10	...	10
28	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	15
29	353, 354, 356, 357,	Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine,	290	1	249	28	2	185	8	...	462	59	...	156
30	336 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	14	...	11	3	...	9	...	...	18	22	...	2
		Total ...	2,019	52	1,832	119	13	1,059	155	14	3,339	308	22	1,294

No.	Section	Offence												
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	37	...	29	...	...	7	..	2	105	...	...	43
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — By other means ...	27	...	27	...	...	6	2	...	23	..	...	7
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling-house ...	15	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	19	...	...	11
		Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	113	1	101	...	...	26	...	...	122	1	...	43
		Robbery — Other robberies ...	136	1	117	6	1	47	1	...	179	5	4	68
35	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	214	4	125	41	1	59	3	...	220	114	...	150
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,796	82	6,417	21	8	2,215	108	20	5,021	47	44	1,445
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	80	1	66	5	1	43	9	...	64	10	...	28
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	21	...	2	...
		Total	10,422	89	6,900	73	11	2,408	123	22	5,782	177	50	1,795
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
39	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	452	...	114	318	1	198	9	...	233	604	...	100
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	157	...	75	73	2	73	1	1	175	158	...	119
41	337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	613	...	192	392	3	275		1	411	763	...	219

II. D.—4.—(Continued.)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons. Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property. Cases. Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Value. Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	372, 273 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	31	...	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357,	Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine,	364	52	...	306	...	...	...	15	...	25	12	838	222
30	336 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	38	2	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,418	260	206	1,730	4	23	10	128	139	97	44	5,551	1,460

		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	59	2	13	33	...	...	...	11	5	30	16	18,370	3,368
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	950	...
		Robbery with hurt: By other means ...	16	...	5	9	...	...	...	2	2	22	9	6,235	235
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery: In dwelling-house ...	8	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	795	97
		Robbery: On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	78	20	3	54	...	...	2	1	...	97	30	13,872	6,175
		Robbery: Other robberies ...	113	10	...	95	2	1	2	3	...	125	52	11,628	4,550
35	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	184	38	4	141	1	...	...	2	1	9	1	250	4
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3,658	301	7	3,233	1	41	11	105	8	8,646	2,865	5,89,109	1,29,255
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	54	2	...	52	...	...	...	1	...	22	12	445	29
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	19	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,196	383	32	3,634	4	42	15	126	23	8,965	2,988	6,41,654	1,43,713
		CLASS IV—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
39	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	743	402	...	339	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	214	85	...	129	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
41	337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	2	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	961	487	..	472	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...

II. D.—4.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Cases. Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases. Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Cases. Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Cases. Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Cases. Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Persons. Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Persons. Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Persons. Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Persons. Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Persons. Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Persons. Released by Magistrate without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,629	1	903	3	...	297	3	...	499	3	1	101
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	5,492	74	4,640	58	11	2,388	106	63	4,896	125	124	1,090
		Theft ... ordinary ...	10,928	85	8,984	130	19	5,206	134	24	9,374	194	53	2,041
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	319	3	258	45	2	169	13	1	285	48	4	113
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	2,372	53	2,216	51	12	1,608	66	73	4,109	127	161	1,165
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass ...	397	..	292	85	2	228	8	...	403	129	...	139
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	29	...	21	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	2
		Total ...	22,166	216	17,314	373	46	9,897	330	161	19,569	627	344	4,651

	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
49	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	9	...	8	1	...	6	...	...	46	...	...	5
50	Chap. XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad-livelihood,	1,364	1	1,154	187	7	1,002	11	1	1,608	216	26	337
51	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	14	...	8	5	...	8	...	...	15	6	...	7
52	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 & 33	Arms' Act ...	93	...	73	18	...	61	...	...	93	25	...	29
53	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 30, 31, & Act 21 of 1856, Secs. 51,53 ...	Excise laws ...	103	...	71	31	...	72	...	...	173	42	...	45
54	Act 13 of 1864, Sec. 69	Emigration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Act 17 of 1860, Secs. 3 and 4	Escapes from jail in 1857	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
56	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5 ..	Forest Act ...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...
57	Act 3 of 1867, 13	Gambling Act ...	222	1	208	11	1	186	3	...	1,018	81	...	145
58	Act 5 of 1852, Secs. 14, 16, 22, Act 5 of 1863, Secs. 56, 60 to 63 ...	Marriages of Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 18 of 1854, Secs. 25 to 28	Railway Act ...	50	...	49	1	...	45	...	...	60	1	...	3
60	Act 16 of 1861, Sec. 11 ...	Stage Carriage Act ...	14	...	14	...	...	9	...	...	17	...	...	3
61	269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34 ... Offences against Municipal bye-laws ...	Public and local nuisances	341	9	3,214	135	...	3,226	9	...	5,520	590	...	123
62	Act XIV. of 1866	Theft by Post Office officials, Sec. 48, ...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	5,216	11	4,803	391	8	4,621	23	1	8,553	969	26	697
		Grand Total ...	41,251	381	31,793	1,402	88	18,883	727	209	43,151	3,119	458	9,657

II. D.—4.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	394	29	...	358	1	6	...	9	...	47	14	2,346	679
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	3,932	405	...	3,460	1	12	6	92	...	5,296	3,021	2,34,978	1,32,507
		Theft ... ordinary ...	7,597	585	5	6,934	...	10	11	87	...	10,327	5,974	2,27,912	84,164
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	230	21	1	205	...	...	...	3	...	275	156	12,219	5,541
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	2,982	354	...	2,534	...	13	21	127	...	1,169	1,976	37,302	74,513
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass ...	397	98	...	297	...	1	...	5	...	6	4	138	93
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	95	2
		Total ...	15,533	1,492	6	13,789	2	42	38	323	...	17,144	11,147	5,14,990	2,97,499

	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
49	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	41	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chap. XIX, C. P. C.,	Vagrancy and bad-livelihood,	1,462	154	...	1,294	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...
51	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	14	3	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
52	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 & 33	Arms, Act ...	89	16	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 30, 31, & Act 21 of 1856, Secs. 51, 53...	Excise laws ...	168	17	...	151	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
54	Act 13 of 1864, Sec. 69 ...	Emigration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Act 17 of 1860, Secs. 3 and 4	Escapes from jail in 1857,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5 ...	Forest Act ...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act 3 of 1867, 13,	Gambling Act ...	956	134	...	820	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 5 of 1852, Sec. 14, 16, 22, Act 5 of 1863, Sec. 56, 60 to 63 ...	Marriages of Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 18 of 1854, Secs. 25 to 28...	Railway Act ...	57	...	...	55	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
60	Act 16 of 1861, Sec. 11 ...	Stage Carriage Act ...	14	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34 ... Offences against Municipal bye-laws ...	Public and local nuisances,	5,984	556	...	5,423	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XIV. of 1866,	Theft by Post Office officials, Sec. 48, ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,796	883	1	7,888	1	1	1	47	1	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	36,723	4,019	264	31,650	11	109	83	783	172	26,206	14,179	11,62,195	4,42,672

II. D.—4.—*(Concluded.)*

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CASES.	PERSONS.			PROPERTY.	
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*							
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	107 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	1	2	...	2	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	376	549	154	395	307	307
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	91	128	49	79	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	59	84	34	50	...	...
7	465, 466, 468 to 470, 472 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	23	24	11	13	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Using false stamps, and offence relating to weighing and measuring ...	51	168	60	108	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	107	666	193	473	...	...
		Total ...	714	1,621	501	1,120	307	307

		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	27	32	26	6	...	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	13	25	13	12	...	...
		Total ...	40	57	39	18	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion Total ...	88	48	34	14	504	118
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
14	323	... Hurt ...	265	590	338	252	...	...
15	45g	... Wrongful confinement ...	4	3	2	1	...	...
16	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	456	889	556	333	89	89
		Total ...	725	1,482	896	586	89	89
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
17	417 to 420	... Cheating ...	178	171	62	109	1,577	584
18	403, 404	... Criminal misappropriation of property ...	359	473	102	371	5,338	4,824
19	409	... Criminal breach of trust ...	21	26	6	20	2,655	479
20	426 to 429, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	214	308	199	109	83	79
		Total ...	772	978	369	609	9,653	5,966
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
21	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	576	399	291	107	...	...
22	298	... Offences against religion ...	20	29	21	8	...	...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service ...	2	1	...	1	...	...
24	500 to 502	.. Defamation ...	19	15	8	7	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation and insult ...	52	43	21	22	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	... Public and local nuisances ...	74	167	26	141	...	...
27	... ...	... Offences under Chaps. XVIII, XX, XXI and XXII, C. P. C. ...	488	1,167	256	911	...	...
28	... ...	... Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	104	2,206	154	2,052	...	...
		Total ...	1,615	4,027	777	3,249	...	...
		Grand Total ...	3,954	8,213	2,616	5,596	10,553	6,480

II. E.—1.—Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for 12 months ending 31st March 1871.

Arm of Service.		Total number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each					
		Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalid.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissoned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp-follower.	Total cost, including contingencies.
																						Rs.
Native.	Artillery ...	631	140	...	15	15	61	66	629	5	16	11	10	74	534	484	4,480	751	158	105	69	2,45,328
Native.	Cavalry ...	2,827	279	...	45	45	58	181	2,822	6	...	41	79	325	2,377	308	8,025	1,581	470	336	81	14,34,594
Native.	Infantry ...	8,908	1,197	9	203	212	210	765	8,918	12	...	87	190	959	7,682	1,536	7,033	715	167	93	70	19,66,545
	Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
	Total ...	12,768	1,616	9	263	672	329	1,012	12,371	23	16	144	279	1,358	10,593	2,328	6,513-	1,036	265	178	73	36,83,690

II. E.—2.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1871.

Arm of Service.	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	*No. of outposts occupied by Punjab Frontier Force.	*Employment on last day of the year.* Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service. On duty.	Off duty.	Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty. On duty.	Off duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Employment during the year.* Average number of days spent by each man not on active service. On duty with Corps or Company.	Not on duty.	On Furlough.	No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of Days devoted to Musketry instruction, &c.
Artillery ...	5	4	...	18	106	...	...	8	83	222	51	3	280	19
Cavalry ...	6	6	22	47	245	17	78	...	70	226	68	5	133	21
Infantry ...	12	6	22†	71	530	17	65	18	69	239	39	7	149	48

* Most of the 27 outposts occupied by the Punjab Frontier Force are held jointly by Cavalry and Infantry.
† There are, besides the above, 31 minor outposts held by the Frontier Militia.

II. F.—Statement showing the Strength and other Particulars

PUNJAB

Arm of Service.	Total number of Flotilla Officers and others. Remaining at the end of the year.	Increased this year.	Total.	Decreased.	Remaining at the end of this year.	Detail of Flotilla at the end of the year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of Men. European and Eurasian Officers.	Engineers.	Engine-drivers.	Syrangs, Carpenters, Tindals and Quartermasters.	Stokers and Lascars.	Ship servants, as cooks, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilots and Freight Agents.	Fuel Darogahs.	Medical Establishment.
Europeans Natives						Sea-going.	Iron-clad War Steamers, Gunboats &c.												
Total,							Total												
Europeans and Eurasians	29	1	30	12	18	River-going.	1 Trade Steamer, 90 H. P. 1 Do. do., 100 H.P.N. 2 Do. do., 60 H.P.N. 1 Do. do. 33 H. P. N. 7 Flats	Capable of carrying 4 12-pounder guns.	11	7	8	29	150	29	14	15	28	4	4
Natives	250	6	256	...	256														
Office Establishment	15	...	15	1	14														
Freight Agents	3	...	3	...	3														
Fuel Darogahs	2	2	4	...	4														
Medical Establishment	4	...	4	...	4														
Total ...	303	9	312	13	299		Total ...	...	11	7	8	29	150	29	14	15	28	4	4

OF THE MARINE FLOTILLA ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF THE IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Average annual pay and allowance of each											
European and Eurasian Officer.	Engineer.	Engine-driver.	Syrang, Carpenter, Tindal and Quartermaster.	Stoker and Lascar.	Ship servant, as cook, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilot and Freight Agent.	Fuel Darogah.	Medical Establishment.	Total cost, including contingencies.
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,490 14 6	3,737 2 3	600	265 3 10	191 1 11	149 6 0	532 12 9	300	210	180	102	
3,490 14 6	3,737 2 3	600	265 3 10	191 1 11	149 6 0	532 12 9	300	210	180	102	2,05,649 2 6

III. A.—Comparative Statement of Receipts

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Revenue and Receipts.				
* I. Land Revenue ...	1,96,97,297	1,96,92,924	...	4,373
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	2,86,085	2,74,631	...	11,454
III. Forest ...	3,94,132	9,47,235	5,53,103	...
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs	8,14,120	8,33,230	19,110	...
V. Assessed Taxes ...	6,29,011	16,18,969	9,89,958	...
VI. Customs ...	7,01,437	8,23,427	1,21,990	...
VII. Salt ...	92,30,604	83,73,309	...	8,57,295
VIII. Opium ...	13,750	...	...	13,750
IX. Stamps ...	20,86,203	23,33,469	2,47,266	...
XIII. Law and Justice ...	8,56,159	5,98,606	...	2,57,553
XIV. Police ...	4,02,800	4,82,914	80,114	...
XV. Marine ...	15,667	14,757	...	910
XVI. Education ...	49,796	9,036	...	40,760
XVII. Interest ...	5,128	9,808	4,680	...
XVIII. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	5,36,685	63,041	...	4,73,644
Carried forward ...	3,57,18,874	3,60,75,356	20,16,221	16,59,739

AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1869-70 AND 1870-71.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Disbursements against Grants.				
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	3,040	6,367	3,327	...
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	3,08,210	1,41,802	...	1,66,408
4. Land Revenue ...	20,82,491	21,28,506	46,015	...
5. Forest ...	7,13,660	11,89,974	4,76,314	...
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	69,512	64,897	...	4,615
7. Assessed Taxes ...	4,727	6,765	2,038	...
9. Salt ...	7,15,638	6,75,007	...	40,631
11. Stamps ...	93,229	91,467	...	1,762
15. Administration and Public Departments ...	11,94,070	11,11,726	...	82,344
16. Minor Departments ...	8,400	7,900	...	500
17. Law and Justice ...	24,41,192	25,32,053	90,816	...
18. Police ...	30,48,592	29,84,079	...	64,513
19. Marine ...	2,76,104	2,32,359	...	43,745
20. Education ...	6,09,905	5,56,355	...	53,550
21. Ecclesiastical ...	2,34,374	2,17,819	...	16,555
22. Medical Services ...	4,07,319	4,81,220	73,901	...
23. Stationery and Printing ...	1,31,124	1,19,955	...	11,169
24. Political Agencies ...	9,67,374	1,47,149	...	8,20,225
25. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	9,53,339	9,38,182	...	15,157
26. Miscellaneous ...	2,71,409	1,60,313	...	1,11,096
27. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,93,811	3,42,573	1,48,762	...
28. Allotment for Provincial Services ...	...	2,35,210	2,35,210	...
Carried forward ...	1,47,27,520	1,43,71,678	10,76,428	14,32,270

III A.—Comparative Statement of Receipts

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...	3,57,18,874	3,60,75,356	20,16,221	16,59,739
Debt Accounts.				
Local Taxes ...	1,756	580	...	1,176
Service Funds ...	60,841	...	...	60,841
Local Funds ...	35,93,162	36,82,930	89,768	...
Deposit Accounts ...	57,96,500	61,60,003	3,63,503	...
Local Bill Remittances ...	1,10,22,666	96,49,270	...	13,73,396
Revenue Cash Remittances ...	4,08,74,380	2,95,28,950	...	1,13,45,430
Miscellaneous Cash Remittances ...	24,20,514	26,07,970	1,87,456	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	22,15,470	4,66,328	...	17,49,142
Delhi Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	14,03,715	12,56,570	...	1,47,145
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	...	42,14,249	42,14,249	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Account,	10,63,341	7,68,349	...	2,94,992
Delhi Railway Revenue Account ...	21,16,414	15,48,692	...	5,67,722
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Revenue Account ...	...	47,23,002	47,23,002	...
Punjab Railway Fire Insurance Fund ...	86,716	10,000	...	76,716
Delhi Railway Fire Insurance Fund ...	3,508	3,500	...	8
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Fire Do. ...	...	33,044	33,044	...
Delhi Railway Revenue Deficit Account ...	71,861	...	...	71,861
Punjab and Delhi Railway Fine and Guarantee Funds ...	5,060	5,000	...	60
Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway Fine and Guarantee Funds ...	...	36,823	36,823	...
Advance and Suspense Account ...	13,44,193	18,07,496	4,63,303	...
Remittance Accounts.				
Account Current with London ...	20,34,111	34,58,073	14,23,962	...
Public Works Department, ...	35,86,537	34,52,633	...	1,33,904
Military Department ...	12,61,823	9,31,699	...	3,30,124
Miscellaneous ...	2,07,78,402	1,68,19,106	...	39,59,296
Total, Rs. ...	13,54,59,844	12,72,39,623	1,35,51,331	2,17,71,532
Cash Balance at commencement of year ...	90,94,365	1,02,68,505	11,74,140	...
Grand Total, Rs. ...	14,45,42,209	13,75,08,128	1,47,25,471	2,17,71,532

AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1869-70 AND 1870-71.—*(Concluded.)*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...	1,47,27,520	1,43,71,678	10,76,428	14,32,270
Debt Accounts.				
Local Loans ...	1,49,000	...	...	1,49,000
Local Taxes ...	1,291	1,045	...	246
Service Funds ...	4,13,820	...	...	4,13,820
Local Funds ...	32,86,776	30,55,894	...	2,30,882
Deposit Accounts ...	58,88,171	59,98,436	1,10,265	...
Local Bill Remittances ...	1,15,27,108	97,26,783	...	18,00,325
Revenue Cash Remittances ...	4,08,64,143	2,95,76,771	...	1,12,87,372
Miscellaneous Cash Remittances ...	25,18,940	25,08,914	...	10,026
Punjab Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	12,76,416	4,66,328	...	8,10,088
Delhi Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	17,23,078	12,56,570	...	4,66,508
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	...	37,95,784	37,95,784	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Account...	24,58,077	7,68,349	...	16,89,728
Delhi Railway Revenue Account ...	15,41,963	15,48,692	6,729	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Revenue Account ...	...	42,84,193	42,84,193	...
Punjab Railway Fire Insurance Fund ...	...	10,000	10,000	...
Delhi Railway Fire Insurance Fund ...	...	3,500	3,500	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Fire Insurance Fund ...	...	1,026	1,026	...
Delhi Railway Revenue Deficit Account ...	71,861	...	...	71,861
Punjab and Delhi Railway Fine and Guarantee Funds ...	...	5,000	5,000	...
Advance and Suspense Accounts ...	18,10,911	17,31,329	...	79,582
Remittance Account.				
Account Current with London ...	53,92,750	56,70,561	2,77,811	...
Public Works Department ...	92,65,815	1,07,63,039	14,97,224	...
Military Department ...	2,52,04,198	2,28,04,551	...	23,99,647
Miscellaneous ...	61,63,866	75,96,456	14,32,590	...
Total, Rs. ...	13,42,85,704	12,59,44,899	1,25,00,550	2,08,41,355
Cash Balance at close of year ...	1,02,68,505	1,15,63,229	12,94,724	...
GRAND TOTAL, Rs. ...	14,45,54,209	13,75,08,128	1,37,95,274	2,08,41,355

III. B.—1.—Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71.

Details.		Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Expenditure.							
Military.							
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.	Hazára ...	40	2,644	2,684			
	Peshâwar ...	1,304	12,029	13,333			
	Ráwalpindi ...	48,580	3,874	52,454			
	Jullundhur ...	1,41,705	8,424	1,50,129			
	Multán ...	24,911	8,414	23,325			
	Ferozpore ...	87,153	4,785	91,938			
	Ambála ...	1,56,230	9,055	1,65,285			
	Mían Mír ..	7,008	7,477	14,485			
	Syálkot ...	852	5,796	6,648			
	Dera Ismail Khan,	...	2,767	2,767			
	Nowshera ...	...	4,250	4,250			
	Mardán ...	...	2,278	2,278			
	Campbellpore ...	...	3,164	3,164			
	Kohát ...	...	2,834	2,834	4,67,783	77,791	5,45,574
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops.	Hazára ...	2,605	...	2,605			
	Deraját ...	5,299	...	5,299			
	Peshâwar ...	11,835	...	11,835			
	2nd Dn. L. & P. Road ...	8,922	...	8,922			
	Kohát ...	17,175	...	17,175			
	Ráwalpindi ...	6,104	...	6,104			
	Dalhousie ...	1,600	...	1,600	53,540		53,540
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings ...		...	...	...	29,713	3,825	33,538
Works of fortification ...		...	...	...	2,46,851	8,148	2,54,999
General Cantonment Works and Roads ...		...	...	...	50,077	35,947	86,024
Hill Sanitaria ...		...	...	...	3,80,312	23,274	4,03,586
Minor Works ...		...	...	...	1,64,789	1,55,895	3,20,684
Total Military ...		...	...	...	13,93,065	3,04,880	16,97,945

III. B.—1.—(Continued.)

Details.	Total of each Station. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each Class. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Agricultural.						
Bárí Doáb Canal ...	35,162	76,707	1,11,869			
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals ...	8,023	5,930	13,953			
2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road ...	20,170	...	20,170			
Indus Canals ...	4,907	16,363	21,270			
Western Jumna Canal ...	1,022	20,048	21,070			
Upper Sutlej Canals ...	...	37,162	37,162			
Sirhind Canal ...	3,553	...	3,553			
Building for Madhopore Workshops ...	50,000	...	50,000			
Sháhpore and Sáhiwál Canals ...	...	4,050	4,050			
Minor Irrigation Works,	10,434	1,98,649	2,09,083	1,33,271	3,58,909	4,92,180
Total Agricultural ...	...	...	...	1,33,271	3,58,909	4,92,180
Civil Buildings.						
Buildings for the administration of Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	1,63,318	3,761	1,67,079
Buildings for the Revenue Department ...	...	...	...	10,773	...	10,773
Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	6,670	...	6,670
Educational ...	...	...	...	21,984	...	21,984
Other Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	4,212	6,686	10,898
Minor Works ...	...	...	...	58,924	74,864	1,33,788
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	2,65,881	85,311	3,51,192
Communications.						
Road from Ambála to Jagádri ...	6,549	...	6,549			
Grand Trunk Road from Dehli to Lahore ...	282	164,445	1,64,727			
Diversion of road from 348th mile to River Byás ...	1,050	...	1,050			
Diversion of road near Railway Bridge on River Sutlej at Ludiana ...	11,964	...	11,964			
Improving Kálka and Simla Road ...	10,884	13,414	24,298			

III. B.—1.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Communications. *(Continued.)*						
Murree and Abbottabad Road ...	59,101	15,183	74,284			
Harripore and Darbund Road ...	485	...	485			
Road from Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,351	...	3,351			
Tunnel under the River Indus to Attok ...	15,999	...	15,999			
Delhi and Muthra Road...	5,995	...	5,995			
Dehli and Muthra Road between Nizám-ud-deen and Jalan-ka-Serai ...	5,062	4,826	9,888			
Road from Rajound to Assund ...	2,834	...	2,834			
Construction of a road from Sirsa to Ellenabad	8,000	...	8,000			
Tunnel Works at Bahádoor Kheyl ...	18	...	18			
Ráwalpindi and Murree Road ...	6,198	9,502	15,700			
Road from Hoshiárpore to Sanda ...	3,830	...	3,830			
Cart road from Baloon to Dhanera ...	75,342	...	75,342			
Road over the bed of the River Sutlej at Ferozpore ...	4,446	...	4,446			
Road do. do. at Gunda Singhwalla ...	2,800	...	2,800			
Constructing an embankment at Gunda Singhwalla ...	500	...	500			
Ambálla and Kálka Road	9,844	10,590	20,434			
Gunda Singhwalla embanked roadway ...	1,398	...	1,398			
Hindustan and Thibet Road ...	...	6,201	6,201			
Doába Road ...	...	1,428	1,428			
Road from Lahore to Pesháwar ...	...	85,821	85,821			
Road from Lahore to Jhelum ...	...	1,00,667	1,00,667			
Hoshiárpore and Dharmsálla Road ...	...	9,062	9,062			

III. B.—1.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Communications. *(Concluded.)*						
Grand Trunk Road between Lahore and Ludina *viá* Ferozpore ...	...	24,165	24,165			
Pathánkote and Dalhousie Road ...	4,971	10,782	15,753			
Amritsur and Pathánkote Road ...	...	25,705	25,705			
Roads in Lahore District,	...	12,000	12,000			
Roads in Kohát District,	...	7,330	7,330			
Roads in Hissár District,	...	15,055	15,055	2,40,903	5,16,176	7,57,079
Bridge over Western Jumna Canal ...	5,887	...	5,887			
Wooden Bridges ...	2,829	...	2,829			
Masonry Bridge over the west Beyá River ...	20,973	...	20,973			
Bridge over Sohán River,	3,611	...	3,611			
Bridge over Leh Nullah,	904	...	904			
Bridge over Deena Nullah,	446	...	446			
Bridge over Chutang River ...	498	...	498			
Minor Works ...	13,056	39,493	52,549	48,204	39,493	87,697
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	2,89,107	5,55,669	8,44,776
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Monuments ...	6,407	5,096	11,503			
Municipal Works ...	1,83,744	...	1,83,744			
Minor Works ...	322	5,513	5,835	1,90,473	10,609	2,01,082
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	1,90,473	10,609	2,01,082
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,60,626
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	64,400
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,231
Total Public Works Proper ...	...	...	...	...	...	52,19,432

III. B.—1.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each Station. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each Class. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
STATE OUTLAY ON GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.						
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,466
Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	388
Loss by Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Railways ...	...	...	...	62,854	...	62,854
Total ordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	52,82,286
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE. IRRIGATION.						
Western Jumna Canal.						
Rer Escape ...	17,494	...	17,494			
Sinking trial pits ...	29	...	29			
Earthwork ...	28,409	...	28,409			
Clearing jungle ...	812	...	812			
Survey Work from Indri to Suffeedon ...	184	...	184	46,928	...	46,928
Bári Doáb Canal.						
Vahn Rajbuhas ...	5,828	...	5,828			
Permanent water-course heads to Rajbuhas ...	24,068	...	24,068			
Kassúr and Subraon Branches ...	1,55,377	...	1,55,377			
Remodelling Main Branch,	1,52,658	...	1,52,658			
Weir across the River Rávi at Madhopore ...	1,15,562	...	1,15,562			
	4,53,493	...	4,53,493			
Deduct transferred to Stock	...	...	34,373	4,19,120	...	4,19,120
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal.						
Katora Canal ...	2,716	...	2,716			
Khánwáh Canal ...	42	...	42	2,758	...	2,758
Sirhind Canal.						
Earthwork ...	3,60,473	...	3,60,473			
Permanent Buildings ...	37,118	...	37,118			

III. B.—1.—*(Concluded.)*

Details.	Total of each Station. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each Class. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
SIRHIND CANAL CONTD						
Temporary Buildings ...	20,882	...	20,882			
Materials for Masonry Works ...	4,503	...	4,503			
Masonry Works ...	1,16,486	...	1,16,486			
Trial Wells ...	121	...	121			
Borings ...	2	...	2			
Compensation for land,	1,69,218	...	1,69,218	7,08,803	...	7,08,803
				11,77,609	...	11,77,609
Deduct amount debited to the Extraordinary grant in previous years on account of Workshop buildings now transferred to Ordinary (*vide* para. 14 of Punjáb Budget orders) ...	...	...	...	50,000	...	50,000
Total ...	...	...	...	11,27,609	...	11,27,609
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,56,917
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,604
Total Irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,89,130
RAILWAYS. *Punjab Northern.*						
Preliminary Expenses ...	56,886	...	56,886			
Land ...	43,727	...	43,727			
Construction of Line ...	4,67,085	...	4,67,085			
Ballast and Permanent Way ...	1,63,185	...	1,63,185			
Stations and Buildings ...	1,33,717	...	1,33,717	8,64,600	...	8,64,600
Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,299
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,47,186
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,803
						17,86,888
Indus Valley.						
Preliminary Expenses ...	5,06,389	...	5,06,389			
Construction of Line ...	638	...	638			
Stations and Buildings ...	128	...	128	5,07,155	...	5,07,155
Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,083
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,751
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,248
						17,13,237
Total Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,00,125

III, B.—2.—Statement shewing the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Punjab for the year 1870-71.

Name of Work.	Total Outlay on construction to end of 1869-70.	Total realized during 1870-71.	Deduct Charges for 1870-71. Cost of Maintenance, including Establishment.	Interest on Capital @ 5 per cent.	Total charges.	Net Surplus or Deficit.
Irrigation.						
Western Jumna Canal ...	27,74,614	15,09,371	2,50,290	1,38,731	3,89,021	11,20,350
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,20,23,516	6,40,493	3,70,434	6,01,176	9,71,610	3,31,117
Upper Sutlej Canal ...	5,00,946	36,507	1,15,140	25,047	1,40,188	1,03,681
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals ...	90,262	30,957	39,649	4,513	44,162	13,205
Indus Canal ...	3,54,253	815	82,497	17,713	1,00,210	99,395
Sirhind Canal ...	5,62,204	22	...	28,110	28,110	28,088
Sháhpore and Sahiwál Canals ...	...	3,921	4,050	...	4,050	129
Total Irrigation ...	1,63,05,795	22,22,086	8,62,061	8,15,290	16,77,351	5,44,735
Railways.						
Punjab Northern (State) Railway ...	4,97,238	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley (State) Railway ...	42,910	...	...	...	...	...
Total Railway ...	5,40,148	.A.	...	.B.	...	...

A. No revenue has yet been realized.
B. This question has been referred by Accountant-General, Public Works Department, to the Comptroller-General.

III.—C.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING, FROM 1ST APRIL 1870 TO 31ST MARCH 1871.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Mileage open during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	No. of European Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.	REMARKS.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.									
Punjab and Dehli ...	32	554	14,156	52,778	3,101	18,11,538	18,81,573	19,10,410-5-11½	18,52,301-14-9	37,62,712-4-8	27,78,154	9,57,838	422	383	6,63,19,714	

III. D.—1.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab, in

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.					
			Jawar (Great Millet).	Bajra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makkai (Indian Corn).	Jow (Barley).	China.
Dehli ...	7,132	96,900	64,203	58,035	340	11,315	59,100	870
Gurgaon ...	...	85,132	1,95,192	2,55,151	9,150	3,262	1,99,492	105
Kurnál ...	43,765	1,26,163	91,235	31,640	190	10,500	31,109	512
Hissár ...	9,415	55,106	2,28,911	5,36,222	...	10	24,357	...
Rohtak ...	6,809	77,462	2,78,599	1,98,764	10	3,027	66,880	...
Sirsa ...	5,186	24,162	97,794	3,87,936	15	...	83,190	10
Ambála ...	8,20,006	2,04,121	1,25,260	26,949	1,463	1,28,206	44,944	19,974
Ludiana ...	2,361	2,17,677	1,42,259	9,145	...	60,765	43,134	165
Simla ...	600	6,000	200	...	10	1,500	200	...
Jullundhur ...	31,906	2,87,020	81,275	91	247	1,15,617	25,855	247
Hushiarpore ...	77,270	2,30,388	35,150	5,311	12,604	55,350	65,390	25,280
Kangra ...	1,00,968	1,05,540	2,200	55	185	34,209	26,052	1,432
Amritsar ...	22,832	2,40,928	68,209	50	225	48,130	48,243	...
Syálkot ...	85,769	3,85,406	39,857	2,542	4,880	26,29?	63,447	...
Gurdáspore ...	67,599	1,65,766	19,465	12,819	12,855	47,535	90,389	2,335
Lahore ...	19,565	2,52,103	28,634	2,227	3,896	21,406	36,172	3,335
Ferozpore ...	5,595	1,83,346	1,40,325	1,42,620	350	45,452	93,727	2,273
Gujránwála ...	14,767	1,70,046	29,319	11,849	2,954	13,913	55,208	4,754
Ráwalpindi ...	1,061	2,92,354	73,750	1,53,206	1,341	63,097	72,359	...
Jhelum ...	1,333	3,32,571	53,125	1,77,693	...	2,302	46,312	20
Gujerát ...	8,542	2,51,428	67,120	1,05,753	888	20,404	51,646	2,456
Shahpore ...	599	1,07,598	26,026	40,522	247	1,436	12,086	6,006
Multán ...	10,154	1,65,407	43,205	17,392	1,633	115	22,423	6,386
Jhung ...	128	1,27,846	19,046	1,951	43	1,579	9,117	8,738
Montgomery ...	22,733	1,26,539	17,713	7,666	10,890	790	26,989	11,171
Mozuffurgurh,	6,800	1,65,603	16,550	12,195	600	...	29,490	1,510
Dera I. Khan,	1,113	1,20,149	19,340	46,219	30	227	17,100	160
Dera G. Khan,	10,402	1,06,246	54,618	29,574	...	...	4,871	29
Bunnoo ...	883	1,67,791	10,570	54,738	...	16,316	36,020	...
Pesháwar ...	9,998	3,02,129	31,456	1,769	313	74,111	2,27,935	...
Kohát ...	1,725	32,316	...	12,240	...	13,280	4,412	...
Házara ...	13,726	91,320	704	9,986	45,355	1,20,303	68,045	207
Total ...	7,10,742	54,02,473	21,01,490	23,52,310	1,10,714	9,40,449	16,85,694	97,935
Spring Crop ...	...	54,02,473	200	...	18	...	16,85,694	3,808
Autumn Crop,	7,10,742	...	21,01,290	23,52,310	1,10,696	9,40,449	...	94,127

ACRES (ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE), DURING 1870-71.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer Aritinum).	Moth (Phascolus Aconitifolius).	Matr (Peas)	Mash (Phascolus Radiatus).	Mung (Phascolus Mungo).	Masur (Ervum Lens).	Arhar (Canjanus Flarus.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
39,645	18,230	2,900	8,200	6,400	...	761	1	8,620	...
40,220	52,655	100	19,605	24,050	65	1,050	...	4,381	...
46,816	10,800	2	17,000	19,982	1,980	...	331	1,590	...
1,23,930	1,08,298	...	26,603	59,651	...	...	...	1,889	...
1,19,297	10,805	...	5,413	10,782	587	...	...	5,098	...
29,241	1,02,247	...	...	2,235	25	...	5	303	...
70,002	13,802	4,263	15,773	635	9,546	...	3,402	2,776	...
94,154	41,930	...	18,294	16,125	2,803	...	1,277	1,556	...
10	...	10	200	...	10	...	300	20	200
39,739	22,804	...	27,515	2,484	7,891	...	1,562	2,324	...
34,610	20,000	10,680	44,220	21,273	25,224	...	317	5,037	32
6,953	5	135	4,470	497	390	30	717	1,932	819
88,780	44,328	...	35,137	10,530	265	...	1,494	6,832	...
23,261	12,676	7	14,113	2,550	24,525	302	653	5,742	232
24,615	9,700	3,909	16,202	2,001	13,099	200	585	4,516	5,100
61,505	16,984	717	18,590	7,196	4,512	...	1,555	3,041	...
38,335	12,999	...	9,212	4,372	1,743	...	203	5,590	...
17,206	12,772	4,875	3,275	6,876	5,200	...	207	6,114	...
23,859	41,751	1,965	15,106	40,163	1,612	...	179	3,448	1
7,544	27,511	34	3,930	10,300	430	...	141	802	...
12,513	27,849	365	1,857	3,714	6,180	...	148	3,855	...
4,864	2,131	38	1,063	568	2,263	...	2,078	585	...
6,327	110	22,206	1,329	214	13,521	...	43	1,487	...
3,852	560	7,000	3,818	1,498	3,975	...	78	537	...
23,483	9,325	3,240	10,338	3,783	3,415	55	137	4,506	...
10,093	2,200	26,068	2,100	970	15,837	...	551	1,821	...
6,809	1,100	8,300	1,240	1,901	1,350	...	185	2,811	...
1,824	173	2,307	61	140	2,209	...	795	842	...
13,984	4,902	7,473	6,475	1,704	6,000	...	25	1,620	193
4	5,048	...	1,538	2,454	1,202	234	278	1,250	...
225	80	...	...	2,385	...	...	...	150	...
38	11,264	1,142	2,532	1,652	1,690	...	32	247	1,226
10,14,098	6,45,039	1,07,736	3,35,209	2,69,085	1,57,549	2,632	17,279	91,322	7,803
10,14,098	...	1,07,547	...	...	1,55,787	97	17,279	89,237	225
...	6,45,039	189	3,35,209	2,69,085	1,762	2,535	...	2,085	7,578

III. D.—1.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab, in

Districts.	Drugs and Spices.				Oil seeds.			
	Coriander Seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum).	Tara Mira (Sinapis Eruca).
Dehli ...	307	...	4,165	8,230	...	6,398	750	2,900
Gurgaon ...	163	...	1,130	4,068	...	11,426	3,123	711
Karnal ...	102	...	100	11,016	508	2,495	3,243	1,157
Hissár ...	3,876	...	1,815	5,846	...	21,667	22,165	...
Rohtak ...	45	...	1,045	880	...	3,688	1,886	...
Sirsa ...	5	...	5	41,768	...	14,200	48,768	...
Ambála ...	688	99	427	3,374	1,606	7,708	2,741	1,738
Ludíana ...	11	...	...	2,199	213	9,830	1,432	346
Simla ...	10	1,000	...	500	...	10	10	...
Jullundhur ...	175	...	841	120	46	2,765	1,919	23
Hushiarpore ...	415	30	635	420	2,114	12,220	6,143	4,259
Kángra ...	25	78	45	2,087	756	5,399	5,971	1,435
Amritsar ...	582	...	500	...	325	13,760	12,524	1,594
Syálkot ...	200	...	675	302	2,505	9,420	4,500	1,915
Gurdáspore ...	1,210	...	1,919	4,094	4,172	3,913	5,194	1,319
Lahore ...	188	...	1,073	2,613	20	15,804	1,089	705
Ferozpore ...	2,080	...	2,856	1,56,584	...	11,145	7,978	3,162
Gujeránwála ...	130	...	65	...	337	5,715	2,551	1,509
Ráwalpindi ...	48	...	86	122	8	24,561	3,631	38,418
Jhelum ...	...	...	86	1	172	13,668	1,347	36,115
Gujerát ...	234	...	184	11,777	3,965	20,047	6,498	19,397
Shábpore ...	...	...	...	...	200	232	727	180
Multan ...	100	...	49	1,570	...	6,560	3,979	298
Jhung ...	8	...	4	...	...	12,796	2,573	89
Montgomery ...	595	...	411	93	...	1,750	4,408	...
Mozuffurgurh	65	...	267	554	...	4,050	3,805	2,940
Dera I. Khan	45	...	85	556	50	9,824	2,171	4,559
Dera G. Khan	105	...	43	120	...	5,553	164	4,755
Bunnoo ...	1	...	353	875	26	3,200	3,204	...
Peshával ...	1	...	...	2,299	...	24,499	2,093	1,337
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	525	...
Hazára ...	...	...	10	...	...	9,364	921	718
Total ...	11,454	1,207	18,874	2,62,06	17,063	2,93,767	1,68,036	1,31,550
Spring Crop ...	11,394	75	2,190	1,47,064	17,063	2,81,040	...	1,30,388
Autumn Crop.	60	1,132	16,684	1,15,004	...	12,72	1,68,036	1,162

ACRES (ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE), DURING 1870-71.

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassambha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
34,849	2,525	415	250	11,420	...	35,900	4,90,801
43,414	2,635	920	150	9,024	...	57	9,66,431
30,575	1,370	380	260	2,975	...	13,110	5,00,906
36,263	658	4,018	565	2,288	...	45,957	13,19,510
94,609	1,879	2,038	...	2,656	...	9,612	9,01,871
527	...	...	...	490	...	12	8,38,304
39,073	1,777	4,124	841	4,082	...	20,353	8,79,773
14,284	3,951	5	2,331	7,036	...	13,124	7,06,707
25	...	5	...	10	...	...	10,830
31,341	2,757	250	537	12,475	...	30,121	7,28,944
25,706	32,888	1,219	673	5,108	...	42,654	7,72,011
8,545	5,704	502	...	1,420	5,527	3,425	3,28,528
24,551	3,800	...	...	14,383	...	21,197	7,09,199
35,848	3,291	451	...	22,000	...	52,898	8,26,259
18,066	7,219	1,923	...	4,942	...	27,024	5,79,675
35,554	585	...	175	3,049	...	3,265	5,45,576
5,196	2,295	...	...	11,651	...	140	8,89,228
36,930	900	30	...	7,581	...	23,212	4,38,289
40,780	1,629	52	...	7,015	...	4,656	9,06,258
26,419	1,050	125	...	4,442	...	592	7,48,065
23,748	3,012	3,216	80	13,894	...	4,210	6,74,980
24,846	...	...	...	8,262	...	852	2,43,419
28,962	25	57	28,370	8,868	...	3,616	3,94,316
16,766	...	1	55	31,312	...	107	2,53,480
33,500	333	...	...	2,520	...	1,017	3,27,400
22,350	100	...	20,650	1,655	...	4,035	3,52,859
14,013	40	...	...	4,167	...	495	2,64,030
18,064	...	...	6,490	863	...	9	2,50,258
3,634	...	...	...	2,217	...	2,554	3,44,758
19,183	535	12	12	4,280	...	5,263	7,19,293
2,273	...	...	...	162	...	12	69,825
11,641	72	...	...	842	...	716	3,93,753
8,01,535	51,430	19,743	61,439	2,13,089	5,527	3,70,195	1,83,76,536
...	25	19,694	197	1,45,907	5,527	...	91,37,027
8,01,535	51,405	49	61,242	67,182	...	3,70,195	92,39,509

III. D.—2.—Statement of Stock in

Districts.			Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.
Dehli ...	...	...	151,494	1,511	1,283
Gurgaon ...	...	...	218,793	1,426	2,232
Karnál ...	...	...	194,458	3,815	1,190
Hissár ...	...	...	86,706	1,216	927
Rohtak ...	...	...	248,778	996	1,745
Sirsa ...	...	...	53,737	551	758
Ambála ...	...	...	494,298	8,944	3,547
Ludiana ...	...	...	266,087	1,983	1,717
Simla ...	...	...	670	16	40
Jullundhur ...	...	...	375,075	4,420	1,289
Hushiárpore ...	...	...	310,077	5,120	3,602
Kángra ...	...	...	417,481	1,510	3,035
Amritsar ...	...	...	240,260	2,377	1,646
Syálkot ...	...	...	460,469	8,960	4,411
Gurdáspore ...	...	...	155,827	5,647	1,664
Lahore ...	...	...	291,765	2,756	2,782
Ferozpore ...	...	...	140,586	2,685	2,647
Gujeránwála ...	...	...	243,222	635	1,162
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	91,376	4,255	1,709
Jhelum ...	...	...	222,677	1,355	1,405
Gujerát ...	...	...	322,437	9,351	5,273
Sháhpore ...	...	...	154,136	1,524	1,961
Multán ...	...	...	182,411	2,626	815
Jhung ...	...	...	140,317	2,091	487
Montgomery ...	...	...	226,225	1,600	35
Mozuffurgurh ...	...	...	135,000	3,011	820
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	149,049	2,849	433
Dera Ghází Khan...	...	...	115,046	6,475	510
Bunnoo ...	...	...	114,397	1,974	962
Pesháwar ...	...	...	294,686	1,311	744
Kohát ...	...	...	180,000	1,036	71
Hazára ...	...	...	90,000	2,200	400
	Total	...	6,797,561	96,226	51,302

Note.—The information for this

THE PUNJAB FOR 1870-71.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Total Live Stock.	Carts.
5,455	50,982	32,741	718	244,184	6,538
14,831	52,175	8,522	778	298,757	7,193
11,701	70,072	7,525	901	189,662	5,887
6,937	56,236	3,365	12,689	168,076	2,160
8,001	44,270	6,572	1,688	312,050	8,392
1,781	34,354	...	5,915	97,096	470
13,231	96,337	6,905	558	623,820	13,519
6,449	60,053	299	1,952	338,540	10,754
30	1,000	100	...	1,856	...
12,919	69,236	31	807	463,777	13,548
7,180	132,444	37	823	459,283	9,087
426	355,099	901	63	778,425	...
12,326	45,620	425	678	303,332	1,505
8,640	48,408	500	151	531,539	1,158
2,471	16,475	1,915	46	184,035	2,002
8,799	71,110	200	2,065	379,447	4,425
6,506	79,556	79	3,251	235,310	9,482
7,540	21,820	...	4,558	278,937	375
13,597	130,006	112	7,886	248,941	22
7,576	73,408	...	6,978	313,394	77
15,117	96,443	...	1,272	419,893	192
9,495	172,883	...	14,908	354,934	1,612
11,659	313,087	...	11,942	522,540	99
24	292,214	...	17,353	452,486	6
4,995	270,407	...	7,912	511,174	...
3,050	89,300	...	3,641	234,822	...
8,508	384,423	...	14,154	559,416	21
8,577	170,977	...	14,364	315,949	13
20,245	81,641	...	7,616	256,835	13
7,753	143,373	...	1,156	449,023	20
5,796	100,500	...	1,683	289,086	7
6,000	210,000	...	75	308,675	9
257,615	3,803,819	70,219	148,582	11,225,324	1,03,586

able was collected in 1868-69.

III. D.—2.—*(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Dehli	26,290	36
Gurgaon	47,132	11
Karnál	39,270	38
Hissár	34,377	1
Rohtak	39,489	...
Sirsa	19,645	24
Ambála	87,728	64
Ludiana	62,583	285
Simla	310	...
Jullundhur	81,473	416
Hushiárpore	107,200	77
Kángra	69,059	36
Amritsar	81,480	310
Syálkot	106,539	40
Gurdáspore	94,070	56
Lahore	53,540	186
Ferozpore	45,616	195
Gujeránwála	56,348	80
Ráwalpindi	70,196	68
Jhelum	52,906	276
Gujerát	68,971	205
Sháhpore	33,535	84
Multán	55,474	106
Jhung	37,565	...
Montgomery	29,999	44
Mozuffurgurh	46,935	69
Dera Ismail Khan	42,612	235
Dera Gházi Khan	31,227	148
Bunnoo	35,381	160
Peshávar	36,726	106
Kohát	19,700	7
Hazára	35,252	4
Total ...	1,648,628	3,307

Note.—The information for this table was collected in 1868-69.

III. D.—3.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the Punjab, 1870-71.

Districts.	Average Rent per Acre for Land suited for					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dehli ...	6-10-0	6-0-9	4-0-0	4-8-0	6-2-0	5-0-0
Gurgaon ...	...	3-8-10	2-7-6	4-12-0	2-15-3	...
Karnál ...	9-0-0	7-0-0	5-0-0	15-0-0	7-0-0	20-0-0
Hissár ...	2-6-9	1-8-3	0-9-5	2-0-0	1-7-6	...
Rohtak ...	2-1-0	2-9-2	0-15-0	...	2-8-0	...
Sirsa ...	3-14-0	1-5-0	0-5-0	...	1-5-0	...
Ambála ...	3-0-0	3-13-0	2-5-0	4-11-0	3-13-0	4-11-0
Ludiana ...	10-2-0	6-6-4	3-15-0	5-1-3	6-12-0	7-8-0
Simla ...	1-6-10	1-6-10	1-6-10	...	1-6-10	1-6-10
Jullundhur ...	7-8-0	9-4-0	4-8-0	5-0-0	6-4-0	7-8-0
Hushiárpore ...	10-8-0	6-4-0	9-8-0	12-4-0	7-5-0	8-6-0
Kángra ...	2-13-0	2-12-0	1-15-0	...	2-4-0	8-0-0
Amritsar ...	4-10-0	3-0-0	2-9-0	...	2-8-0	2-4-0
Syálkot ...	14-9-9	10-8-9	10-0-0	...	9-14-8	...
Gurdáspore ...	12-11-0	8-4-0	4-8-0	...	5-8-0	...
Lahore ...	7-0-0	6-1-8	2-15-8	...	3-6-6	8-3-4
Ferozpore ...	1-8-0	1-9-0	0-15-0	...	2-4-0	2-4-0
Gujeránwála ...	6-0-0	5-0-0	3-0-0	...	2-0-0	4-0-0
Ráwalpindi ...	4-10-0	2-0-0	1-2-0	...	1-14-0	4-0-0
Jhelum ...	1-8-0	1-7-0	1-1-0	...	1-12-0	2-0-0
Gujerát ...	1-2-0	1-1-0	0-15-6	1-1-0	1-1-0	1-1-6
Sháhpore ...	16-0-0	8-0-0	5-0-0	...	10-0-0	24-0-0
Multán ...	10-2-10	8-0-0	5-3-3	13-10-9	9-4-0	8-12-0
Jhung ..	14-0-0	5-0-0	7-0-0	11-0-0	9-0-0	19-0-0
Montgomery ...	4-8-0	6-0-0	2-0-0	...	6-0-0	1-4-0
Mozuffargurh ...	6-1-4	5-8-4	4-7-5	4-13-4	3-0-9	3-8-0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	10-5-0	2-7-7	2-4-7	...	1-14-5	1-0-0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3-9-0	5-14-0	3-15-0	4-15-0	4-3-0	14-5-0
Bunnoo ...	6-10-0	7-4-0	3-9-0	...	8-14-0	2-0-0
Peshávar ...	10-14-0	5-14-6	6-0-8	...	12-8-0	15-0-0
Kohát ...	1-1-6	1-1-6	1-1-6	...	1-1-6	...
Hazára ...	2-7-0	1-9-0	0-14-0	...	2-7-0	...
Average ...	6-6-4	4-11-5	3-5-9	5-10-1	4-11-1	7-14-9

Districts.		Average Rent per Acre for Land suited for					
		Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dehli	...	4-5-6	6-8-4	14-14-0	15-0-0	510	656
Gurgaon	...	2-14-6	2-8-10	11-8-0	6-2-6	...	617
Karnál	...	5-0-0	7-0-0	14-0-0	12-0-0	480	520
Hissár	...	0-8-2	0-12-8	6-8-0	2-3-3	605	356
Rohtak	...	1-5-6	1-5-6	2-11-0	2-3-0	908	768
Sirsa	...	0-5-0	...	1-15-0	1-10-0	984	348
Ambála	...	3-13-0	3-13-0	3-13-0	4-11-0	400	900
Ludiana	...	5-12-0	4-12-0	26-10-8	8-2-0	984	1,230
Simla	...	...	1-6-10	...	...	610	520
Jullundhur	...	6-0-0	2-13-0	15-0-0	12-4-0	720	740
Hushiárpore	...	4-0-0	3-8-0	12-0-0	10-8-0	762	645
Kángra	...	2-14-0	1-13-0	3-0-0	2-12-0	493	340
Amritsar	...	1-8-0	4-8-0	5-0-0	2-12-0	1,326	1,007
Syálkot	...	6-13-6	15-0-0	33-7-4	40-0-0	840	840
Gurdáspore	...	3-12-0	2-10-0	22-0-0	20-0-0	840	676
Lahore	...	1-14-8	4-0-0	15-3-0	5-6-1	820	558
Ferozpore	...	0-15-0	0-15-0	2-4-0	2-4-0	406	510
Gujeránwála	...	3-0-0	3-0-0	16-0-0	6-0-0	555	832
Ráwalpindi	...	1-9-0	1-7-0	8-1-0	5-0-0	685	698
Jhelum	...	1-2-0	1-4-0	2-4-0	2-1-0	1,280	640
Gujerát	...	1-1-0	1-1-0	1-2-0	1-2-0	·454	600
Sháhpore	...	5-0-0	4-0-0	50-0-0	20-0-0	640	640
Multán	...	6-13-8	1-8-0	27-8-0	11-0-6	560	720
Jhung	...	5-0-0	...	43-0-0	19-0-0	579	151
Montgomery	...	3-8-0	2-0-0	...	10-0-0	984	820
Mozuffurgurh	...	5-1-3	1-0-0	14-15-0	5-6-0	480	690
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1-11-7	0-8-0	2-8-0	3-3-0	656	614
Dera Ghází Khan	...	3-14-0	...	13-1-9	15-13-0	288	455
Bunnoo	...	6-12-0	4-6-0	16-0-0	15-0-0	349	464
Pesháwar	...	6-8-0	2-0-0	17-13-6	12-15-0	540	490
Kohât	...	1-1-6	...	...	1-1-6	910	520
Hazára	...	...	...	8-0-0	3-7-0	680	1,000
Average	...	3-9-3	3-1-4	14-9-9	9-2-1	680	640

(Concluded.)

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
592	10	96	2	267	400	1,840 (a)	988
582	120	103	...	133	130	520	356
480	44	80	8	360	460	320	600
258	2	90	...	117	246	720	418
362	...	97	...	170	230	2,304 (a)	1,029 (c)
256	...	97	...	163	...	1,230	820
480	26	60	12	400	200	1,600 (a)	480
1,025	38	124	14	605	260	524	974
550	...	60	3	...	160	...	...
480	80	95	512 (e)	498	470	576	1,396 (c)
1,037	96	105	...	247	148	250	925
400	...	33	4	244	123	340	446
598	...	100	5	164	320	149 (a)	915
1,008	...	126	...	378	840	1,680 (a)	1,344
492	...	60	...	205	143	1,312 (a)	1,004
358	...	61	6	288	120	465	324
472	...	100	...	313	261	574	551
586	...	57	24	400	238	1,312 (a)	392
383	...	21	166 (e)	320	240	8,592	492
420	...	80	16	200	...	320	400
340	...	56	5	360	324	410	660
480	...	80	8	160	480	...	640
546	28	85	...	386	110	1400 (a)	688
289	34	92	10	107	...	...	423
410	...	60	6	246	328	...	738
546	24	66	2	470	134	986 (a)	334
594	...	147	7	516	246	1,025	537
351	33	72	7	293	...	390	578
391	...	83	16	216	128	640	601
536	...	120	...	336	120	701	536
500	...	80	...	600	...	...	320
810	...	60	...	410	...	800	620
525	40	83	9	317	250	1,547 (a) 577 (b)	667 (d) 1,212 (c)

(a) Raw Sugar; (b) Refined Sugar; (c) Undried Tobacco; (d) Dried Tobacco; (e) Poppy Heads.

III. E.—1.—Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the Punjab for the Year 1870-71.

Names of Articles.	Dehli.				Ambala.				Lahore.			
	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1870.	On 1st January 1871.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1870.	On 1st January 1871.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1870.	On 1st January 1871.
	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Wheat, first sort ...	15-0	9-0	13-8	19-8	13-4	9-0	15-12	20-8	13-8	9-8	14-0	16-8
Flour, (Atta) first sort ...	13-0	8-8	12-0	16-8	12-0	8-0	14-0	17-8	11-0	8-0	12-0	14-0
Barley, (Jow) ...	20-8	15-0	21-8	29-0	18-0	12-8	20-0	30-0	18-0	13-0	22-0	23-0
Gram, 1st sort ...	13-4	9-0	13-8	19-0	13-0	8-8	15-8	19-8	12-0	9-0	16-0	18-0
Indian Corn, (Makki) ...	16-0	18-0	20-0	30-0	12-0	18-0	22-8	34-0	10-8	15-0	16-0	25-0
Jowar ...	11-0	21-0	21-8	27-0	11-0	23-0	23-0	38-0	12-0	16-8	17-0	25-0
Bajra ...	9-8	18-0	19-0	26-0	10-0	17-8	15-0	29-0	12-0	15-0	14-8	20-0
Rice, 1st sort ...	6-0	4-0	5-0	6-0	6-8	6-8	6-8	7-8	8-0	9-0	9-0	12-0
Urd, Dal ...	10-0	11-0	12-0	20-0	8-8	11-4	11-8	21-8	8-8	12-8	11-0	16-8
Potatoes ...	10-0	16-0	20-0	16-0	12-0	10-0	12-0	12-0	12-0	12-0	12-0	16-0
Cotton, cleaned ...	2-2	1-14	1-12	3-4	2-4	1-14	1-14	3-4	2-4	2-4	2-1	2-8
Sugar, 1st sort ...	2-10	2-8	2-8	2-8	2-12	2-8	2-12	2-8	2-8	2-0	2-8	2-8
Ghee, (cows') ...	1-10	1-4	1-4	1-8	1-10	1-7	1-4	1-7	1-7	1-6	1-5	1-6
Firewood, 1st sort ...	90-0	90-0	90-0	80-8	120-0	120-0	110-0	120-0	90-0	80-0	110-0	100-0
Tobacco ...	3-0	3-0	3-0	2-8	6-0	6-0	6-0	6-0	9-0	9-0	9-0	9-0
Salt, Lahori ...	7-8	7-8	8-0	8-0	8-4	8-0	8-10	9-0	9-12	9-8	9-12	9-12

Note.—This table shows the number of seers (2 lbs.) per rupee.

Names of Articles.	Syalkot.				Multan.				Peshawar.			
	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1870.	On 1st January 1871.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1870.	On 1st January 1871.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1870.	On 1st January 1871.
	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Wheat, first sort	13-4	10-8	13-0	16-8	12-8	9-12	11-8	15-0	17-14	17-14	17-14	14-5
Flour, (Atta) first sort	11-4	9-4	12-0	14-8	11-8	9-0	10-0	13-0	16-4	15-0	15-3	12-0
Barley, (Jow)	20-0	16-0	17-0	17-0	17-0	17-8	16-0	21-0	37-11	43-9	33-13	24-11
Gram, 1st sort	11-4	9-12	14-0	16-8	11-8	9-12	13-8	17-0	6-3	8-7	12-6	11-6
Indian Corn (Makki)	...	14-8	18-0	23-0	15-0	10-0	20-0	24-0	26-0	29-14	26-10	24-11
Jóár	11-0	14-0	17-0	22-0	13-0	14-0	13-0	22-0	18-3	36-6	33-13	31-3
Bajra	...	14-8	17-0	21-0	10-8	13-4	12-0	20-0	11-11	16-14	20-13	19-8
Rice, 1st sort	8-0	8-8	10-0	14-0	6-0	5-8	6-0	7-0	6-8	6-8	6-8	5-3
Urd, Dal	7-8	9-0	7-8	14-0	8-4	10-0	11-0	16-0	6-8	9-1	8-12	11-11
Potatoes	8-0	10-0	8-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	9-1	9-1	9-1	11-11
Cotton, cleaned	1-12	2-8	2-4	2-12	1-14	1-14	1-13	2-8	1-12	1-15	1-12	1-15
Sugar, 1st sort	2-0	2-6	2-6	2-6	2-12	2-10	2-12	2-12	2-7	2-2	2-4	2-9
Ghee (cows')	1-8	1-8	1-4	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-0	1-6	1-8	1-9	1-10	1-10
Firewood, 1st sort	120-0	100-0	120-0	110-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	104-0	104-0	104-0	117-0
Tobacco	8-0	8-0	8-0	8-0	4-0	5-0	4-0	4-0	9-1	7-13	10-6	13-0
Salt, Lahori	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-8	10-8	10-12	10-12	...	...	...	...

Note.—This table shows the number of seers (2 lbs,) per rupee.

III. E.—2.—Prices of Labor in the Punjab for 1870-71.

Districts.		Wages per Day. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Cart per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camel per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boat per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	2	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6												
Karnál	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	4	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0				0	6	0
Hissár	Highest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
	Lowest																		
Rohtak	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
	Lowest																		
Sirsa	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest																		
Ambála	Highest	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0												
Ludiana	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	Lowest																		
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												
Jullundhur	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hushiárpore	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
	Lowest																		
Kángra	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest																		
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0							0	6	0						
Syálkot	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Gurdáspore	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	8 annas per 100 maunds tonnage.		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6												
Lahore	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0				0	8	0

Ferozpore	Highest Lowest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	0 12 0
Gujeránwála	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 3 0	0 4 0 0 2 6	1 12 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Ráwalpindi	Highest Lowest	0 12 0 0 10 0	0 5 0 0 3 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	8 to 10 annas per maund.
Jhelum	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 4 0	0 3 0 0 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	2 4 0 1 0 0
Gujerát	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 5 0	0 3 0 0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Sháhpore	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 4 0	0 2 6 0 1 6	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	10 0 0
Multán	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 4 0	0 4 0 0 2 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 4 0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.
Jhung	Highest Lowest	0 6 0	0 3 0 0 2 6	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 8 0
Montgomery	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 4 0	0 3 0 0 2 0	1 12 8	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0 2 0 0
Mozuffgurh	Highest Lowest	0 10 0 0 4 0	0 4 0 0 2 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 4 0	0 3 0 0 2 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	500 mds. @ 1-8-0 600 ,, ,, 2-0-0 800 ,, ,, 2-8-0
Dera Gházi Khan	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 6 0	0 3 0 0 2 6	2 0 0	0 8 0 0 4 0	[illegible] 14 0	1 0 0
Bunnoo	Highest Lowest	0 12 0 0 4 0	0 4 0 0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 2 0	2 annas per 100 mds. per kos.
Pesháwar	Highest Lowest	0 7 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Kohát	Highest Lowest	0 8 0	0 3 0 0 2 6	1 12 0	0 3 6	3 12 0	1 0 0
Hazára	Highest Lowest	0 10 0 0 4 0	0 3 0 0 2 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	Highest Lowest	0 7 3 0 4 11	0 3 3 0 2 5	1 13 5	0 7 4 0 6 7	3 6 8	

NOTE.—The statistics for this table were collected in 1868-69.

III F.—STATEMENT OF MINES AND QUARRIES

DISTRICT.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Numbers of mines.
Dehli ...	Village Kussumpore, Parganah Dehli, 8 miles from Dehli ...	Kaolin clay, or disintegrated felspar and quartz ...	1
	Masradpore, 12 miles from Dehli ...	Ditto	1
	Village Arangpore, Parganah Balabgarh, 15 or 16 miles from Dehli ...	Ditto	1
	Arangpore, 15 miles from Dehli ...	Crystal ...	...
Gurgaon ...	Tahsíl Riwari ...	Slate ...	7
	Do. Ferozpore ...	Ditto	5
	Ditto	Copper ore with iron	Not known.
	Sonah, Tahsíl Gurgaon,	Plumbago ...	Not known.
	Chatta, Tahsíl Firozpur,	Kach ...	
	Bhansi, Tahsíl Gurgaon,	Grey marble ...	
Karnál ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Hissár ...	Barawah ... Rawasa ... Chapar Kalan ... Katwar ... Dhaneh Narsiah ... Kharí-kharí ... Seengarh ... Ruttiah ...	Lime, kunkur ...	8
Do. ...	Hissár ... Satroud ... Patun ... Mirzapore ... Bhaganah ... Balawas ... Baliali ... Bawani ... Rattarah ... Lahori Jatoi ... Mehjabadpur ... Bhiwáni ... Madlonda ... Jamalpore ...	Kankar for road-making.	15

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE FOR 1870-71.

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
Not known.	Not known.	This mine belongs to the zemindars of the village, who lease it out to contractors for Rs. 250 per annum.
...	...	This is a comparatively unproductive mine.
...	...	This is leased at Rs. 60 per annum.
...	...	These mines are no longer worked, but would be productive if re-opened. The crystal is a particularly pure one.
Not given.	Rs. 400	Of the mines and quarries in the district, these only are worked.
Ditto	,, 250	
Not known.	Nil.	
Ditto	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	
92,900	Not given.	
2,07,600	Ditto.	

DISTRICT.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
Sirsa ...	Taboo Mahomedpur, Mahimra ... Shakarpura ... Himmatpura ... Bahuna ...	Saltpetre.	14 pans.
Rohtak ...	Lahudpur ...	Khari salt.	In cisterns.
	Sillana ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Singpura ...	Kankar, soft.	1
	In various parts of the District ...	Kankar, hard.	To be found wherever the soil is hard.
	In all old canal villages,	Reh, or efflorescent sulphate of soda.	It prevails very much in lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.
	60 Villages ...	Saltpetre.	90 pans.
Sirsa ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ambála ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ludiana ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Simla ...	Jubal ...	Iron.	2
	Kot Khai ...	Do.	2
	Bussahir ...	Do.	2
	Bughat ...	Lead.	1
	Sirmoor ...	Do.	1
	Jubal ...	Do.	1
	Arki ...	Do.	1
	Barauli ...	Do.	1
Jullundhur ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Hoshiárpore ...	Garshankar ...	Limestone.	2
	Unah ...	Ditto.	3

(Continued.)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
456	Not given.	
75,000	Ditto.	
50,000	Ditto.	This kankar is soft and of a grey color: when burnt it produces excellent lime for building purposes.
500,000	Ditto.	
1,500,000	Ditto.	This kankar is hard and of a bluish color, and abounds all over the district. It is principally used in metalling roads; but, if burnt properly, also makes good lime for mortar.
Nil.	Ditto.	As yet it has not been brought to any use.
8,000	Ditto.	
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	
Do.	Do.	
Not given.	Rs. 4,000	
Ditto	" 1,000	
Ditto	" 6,000	Not worked.
Ditto	Nil.	
Ditto	Nil.	
Ditto	Nil.	
Ditto	Nil.	Lead produced in uncertain quantities.
Ditto	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	There are some kankar quarries at Dowlatpur, the property of the landholders, who pay no royalty.
		2,50,000 maunds of kankar were quarried during the year.
4,960	Not given.	
880	Do.	

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
Kángra ...	Bhungal ...	Iron.	1
	Mandi ...	Do.	1
	Ditto ...	Gooma salt.	1
	Kanyara ...	Slate.	1
	Dharmsálla ...		1
	Narwana ...		1
Amritsar ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Syálkot ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gúrdaspore ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lahore ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Fírozpore ...			
Gújeranwála ...			
Ráwalpindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

(*Continued.*)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
450 *	Not given. Not given.	Raja of Mandi gets produce.* Mr. Harrison, the Assistant Superintendent of Mandi, writes to say this mine is leased out, and the produce not known.
1,31,517	Ditto.	Raja of Mandi gets the produce.
Not given.	Not given.	The income of the quarries goes to the zemindars. The Deputy Commissioner states that about 1,67,000 slates are quarried annually. Mr. Calvert has the lease of a tract in Kulu, but up to date it has produced nothing. Coal and ores of different descriptions are to be found in several parts of the district, but no mines of any importance have yet been found.
Nil.	Nil.	
Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	The slate quarries are in the Chumba territory, and there is no yield from them.
Nil.	Nil.	There are no mines or quarries in this Division.
Do.	Do.	Of mines properly so called there are none worked in this district, unless the Petroleum wells worked by the Public Works Department near Futteh Jang be considered as such. Altogether 4 wells and 5 bores have been sunk there: two of the former produced no oil, and of the bores one was choked and another commenced only in March 1871. The remaining bores and wells yielded 2,982 gallons of Petroleum.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
Jhelum ...	Khewra ...	Salt.	5
	Sardi ...		
	Mukrach ...	Do.	Nil.
	Khura ...	Do.	Nil.
	Jotana ...	Do.	Nil.
	Baghanwala ...	Coal.	1
	Pid ...	Do.	1
	Drengan ...	Do.	1
	Khewra ...	Do.	1
Gujerát ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sháhpore ...	Wareha ...	Rock salt.	1
Multán ... Jhung ... Montgomery ... Mozufturgurh ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Dera Ismaìl K.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Dera Ghází K.	Lower hills beyond British territory ...	Antimony.	Not known.
	Ditto	Colored Marl.	Ditto.
	Laghari hills ...	Coal.	Ditto.
	Chotee bala ...	Limestone.	...
	Yaroo ...	Selenite.	...
	Kahan, about 100 miles from the British border ...	Petroleum.	Not known.
Dera Ghází K.	Bozdar Hills close to the border ...	Sulphur.	Not known.

(Continued.)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
10,06,592	30,19,778	
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	Not in use.
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	
Nil.	Nil.	Limestone is produced in this District, but none was quarried during the year.
1,47,346	4,42,040	This is the gross proceeds of sale of the salt.
Nil.	Nil.	There are no mines in this Division.
Nil.	Nil.	
Not known.	Not known.	No experiments have as yet been made with the view of ascertaining their quality and quantity.
Ditto.	Ditto.	
Ditto.	Ditto.	Specimens of coal found in the hills were sent to Dr. Oldham at Calcutta for examination, who pronounced it to be of good quality. The Government lately ordered that the localities where this coal is found should be visited and reported on.
Ditto.	Ditto.	Limestone is found to exist in considerable quantities near the hills.
Ditto.	Ditto.	No experiments have been made yet.
Ditto.	Ditto.	Petroleum is said to be in considerable quantities near the Murree capital of Kahan, from which place specimens were obtained and sent for examination to Chemical Examiner, Lahore.
Not known.	Not known.	Sulphur ore is said to be found in the Belooch hills in large quantities: some specimens were sent in 1868 for approval of Government, but no reply was received.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
Bunnoo ...	Lakkí ...	Flint.	4
	Lakkí Esakheyl ...	Stone.	3
	Bunnoo Lakkí ... / Esakheyl Míanwalí...	Pottery clay.	49
	Throughout the Distt.	Limestone.	Numerous.
	Ditto	Stone for building purposes.	Ditto
	Kalabagh & Míanwalí,	Gold.	2
	Míanwalí Esakheyl...	Petroleum.	2
	Esakheyl ...	Red earth.	2
	Esakheyl ...	Kahi sufaid.	3
	Do. and Míanwalí...	Red salt.	2
		Crystals of Rock salt (Sheesha nimak)	2
	Ditto ditto ...	Diamond, common.	1
	Míanwalí and Esakheyl ...	Shora (nitre)	2
	Kalabagh Esakheyl,	Coal (Lignite)	1
	Esakheyl ...	Alum.	2
	Do.	Kulur (a kind of clay from which saltpetre is produced)	14
	Kalabagh ...	Salt.	1
Peshâwar ...	Cábul river, Tahsil Daudzai ...	Auriferous sand.	1
	Do. Tahsil Nowshera,	Ditto.	1
	Indus River, Tahsil Do.	Ditto.	1
Kohát ...	Jutta ...	Salt.	1
	Malgeen ...		1
	Nurree ...		1
	Kurruck ...		1
	Bahadarkheyl ...		1
	Total ...	...	5

(Continued.)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
2	Not given.	
2,100	Ditto.	Flat stones used for baking.
4,800	Ditto.	
Not given.	250	
Ditto	Not given.	
400	Ditto.	
80	Ditto.	
Numerous.	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto.	
...	Ditto.	
...	...	
250	Ditto.	
27,000	Ditto.	
4,34,000	Ditto.	
67,528	2,02,584	
Not given.	420	Gold is obtained in 5 villages during the months of August, September and October.
Ditto	136	Do. in village Shadoo during the months of January, March and December.
Ditto	778	Do. in 8 villages during ditto.
1,23,268	30,817	
93,067	23,267	
40,682	10,170	
40,803	7,651	
1,09,278	13,660	
4,07,098	85,565	

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
	Unopened mines.		
	Nudrukka ...	Salt.	In each 1 mine.
	Munzullee ...		
	Uspeena ...		
	Burburra ...		
	Gurozee ...		
	Kurrur ...		
	Soortung ...		
	Dhund ...		
	Shah ...		
Hazára ...	Beds of Dor-stream, Hurroh, Sirrun Bandi Dhoondan Khanpur	Limestone.	6
	Banda, ...	Slate of an inferior quality ...	6
	Phugwari ...		
	Nertopa ...		
	Chujjian ...		
	Jubb ...		
	Srikote ...		
	Bukote ...	Iron.	1
	Sirbun Hill ...	Antimony, or oxide of lead.	1

(Concluded.)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
Not given.	Not given.	
Any quantity can be produced.	Not given.	
Not known, but not much.	Not known.	
Very little.	Do.	
Ditto.	Do.	

III. G.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1870-71.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Pper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	46	82	59	1	236	9	12	4	4
Private looms or small works ...	1,902	2,34,389	9,330	7,712	403	55,383	27,603	1,792	10,900
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ...	541	405	104	49	719	349	333	43	370
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ...	187	170	62	9	674	4	53	...	3
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	6,174	5,58,409	27,986	11,942	359	1,30,397	78,713	9,003	35,166
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	1	...	...	...	7	9	...	12
Value of block in ditto, Rs.	4,690	4,63,220	45,450	1,22,258	23,200	...	55,526	...	...
Estimated annual out turn of all works, Rs.	10,51,181	2,01,23,161	12,29,585	6,50,344	1,19,377	69,32,831	30,43,772	9,98,682	21,40,155

Description.	Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace, &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawl.	Soap.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories	4	...	...	1	...	13	1	1	477
Private looms or small works ...	37,337	11,954	3,165	10,032	35	994	31	33,877	4,41,339
Number of workmen in large works, Male ...	55	...	...	125	...	1,211	36	65	4,405
Number of workmen in large works, Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	804	9	100	2,275
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	129,381	26,895	9,769	28,350	350	6,382	58	96,874	11,56,208
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	36
Value of block in ditto, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	2,97,100	10,11,769
Estimated annual outturn of all works, Rs.	49,13,860	29,55,971	4,92,639	14,21,165	85,500	8,23,600	3,380	37,73,861	5,16,58,954

III. H.—1.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1870-71.

Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Patiála ...	1,65,573	8,21,517	1,26,857	12,81,920	2,92,430	21,03,437
Jind ...	1,60,346	4,64,692	34,767	1,67,009	1,95,113	6,31,701
Nábha ...	17,663	67,422	13,207	1,20,575	30,870	1,87,997
Kotla ...	14,392	45,930	18,114	1,47,780	32,506	1,93,710
Faridkot ...	84,535	1,82,330	6,382	47,983	96,917	2,30,313
Kapurthalla ...	30	1,200	4,887	47,843	4,917	49,043
Chamba ...	291	2,928	151	12,918	442	15,846
Bhajjí ...	2,356	7,337	6	225	2,362	7,562
Keonthal ...	59,755	1,49,409	1,027	7,643	60,782	1,57,052
Jubbal ...	1,894	19,573	1,440	13,243	3,334	32,816
Bassahir ...	4,500	84,035	2,523	53,153	7,029	1,37,188
Kot Khaí ...	2,652	1,14,132	855	15,887	3,504	1,30,019
Kumhársain ...	810	3,171	58	602	860	3,773
Balsan ...	828	2,616	8	210	836	2,826
Gharwál ...	9	2,295	...	...	2	2,295
Náhan ...	125	5,864	...	...	125	5,864
Cashmere ...	66,816	8,86.523	54,396	7,66,630	1,21,212	16,53,153
Kábul ...	59,666	23,42,139	50,510	14,93,698	1,10,176	38,35,837
Tírah ...	18,100	1,87,214	728	2,171	18,828	1,39,385
Bajaur ...	37,620	3,77,070	14,218	79,092	51,838	4,56,162
Khurasan ...	2,986	39,131	...	...	2,986	39,131
Bokhara ...	210	45,960	...	...	210	45,960
Yárkand ...	980	69.627	347	29,543	1,327	99,170
Badakhshán ...	1,015	16,560	9	270	1,024	16,830
Ajmer ...	475	9,039	1,31,499	9,02,054	1,31,974	9,11,093
Alwar ...	24,859	92,580	44,427	6,12,411	69,286	7,04,991
Bikaner ...	36,472	4,51,106	2,18,935	97,65,929	2,55,407	22,17,635
Jaipore ...	74,722	3,21,367	3,88,426	28,99,280	4,63,148	32,20,647
Jodhpore ...	6,80,423	9,66,905	2,47,911	10,79,227	9,28,334	20,46,132
Bháwalpore ...	83,989	7,37,596	1,27,958	13,96,178	2,11,957	21,33,774
Bhartpore ...	4,494	17,463	12,440	39,089	16,934	56,552
Pataodi ...	22.434	56,894	3,304	11,157	25,738	68,105
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...	...	18	1,95,851	18	1,95,851
North-Western Provinces ...	9,28,894	75,62,799	5,85,081	38,47,576	15,13,975	1,14,10,375
Calcutta ...	41,258	49,22,069	4,317	4,58,338	45,575	53,80,407
Bombay ...	71,747	43,66,363	4,806	5,34,477	76,553	49,00,780
Sind ...	23,365	8,31,351	220,997	27,02,343	2,44,362	35,33,694
Central Provinces ...	...	...	592	2,368	592	2,368
England ...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
France ...	...	...	...	5,56,335	...	5,56,335
Persia ...	...	...	...	21,791	...	21,791
Mandi ...	427	2,173	...	...	427	2,173
Bilaspore ...	167	375	...	...	167	375
Total ...	26,96,884	2,62,76,695	23,21,193	2,14,12,799	50,18,077	4,76,89,494

III. H. 2.—STATISTICS OF TRADE AT LEH, IN LADAKH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Imports into Leh from Yarkand and Chanthang.

NAMES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80 lbs. FROM— Yárkand.		Chanthang.		Total.		Rate in Leh.	Value	REMARKS.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Coarse cloth ...	85	10	...		85	10	87-8 per md.	7,469	From Yárkand, cotton.
Tea, green, brick ...	...		531	0	531	0	160 ,,	84,690	Imported through Lhassa.
Tea, black, do. ...	...		35	20	35	20	120 ,,	4,260	Ditto.
Pushm, wool, white ...	198	4	794	0	992	4	60 ,,	59,526	
Pushm, wool, black ...	...		92	0	92	0	40 ,,	3,680	
Wool, sheep's ...	...		132	0	132	0	15 ,,	1,980	
Bhung ...	2,587	16	...		2,587	16	50 ,,	1,29,317	
Silk, raw ...	49	0	...		49	0	200 ,,	9,800	From Khotan.
Gillar pattar, sea-weed ...	12	0	...		12	0	260 ,,	3,120	Comes from China; used as a medicine.
Jade stone ...	3	18	...		3	18	...	1,300	
Torunjbeen, manna ...	1	20	...		1	20	70 ,,	105	Imported this year for the first time.
Rewan chini, rhubarb ...	7	16	...		7	16	60 ,,	444	
Sulphur ...	...		255	0	255	0	15 ,,	3,825	Comes chiefly from Puga, in Rupshu.
Saltpetre ...	...		24	0	24	0	10 ,,	240	
Salt ...	...		8,500	0	8,500	0	1 ,,	8,500	
Borax ...	...		110	0	110	0	4 ,,	440	Chiefly from Puga, in Rupshu.
Phulli, soda-earth ...	...		125	0	125	0	1-8 ,,	188	Also largely found in parts of Ladakh.
Felt rugs ...	6,483	No.	...		6,483	No.	2 each.	12,966	
Carpets of sizes ...	1,560	,,	...		1,560	,,	...	11,175	
Daryai, mushru ...	829	thans.	...		829	thans	4 ,,	3,316	Fabrics of mixed silk and cotton, com-
Lamb-skins (*Astrakans*)...	18	skins.	...		18	skins.	0-8 ,,	9	ing chiefly from Andijan and Khotan.
Kimsán, colored leather...	400	,,	...		400	,,	20 per 100	80	
Yaks' tails ...	202	No.	...		202	No.	1-8 each.	303	
Russian leather, *Bulgai* ...	2	,,	...		2	,,	15 ,,	30	
Posteen, fur robes ...	5	,,	...		5	,,	50 ,,	250	
Puttoo ...	...		250	thans.	250	thans.	6 ,,	1.500	Very thick woollen cloth.
Zangos ...	...		150	,,	150	,,	8 ,,	1,200	Rough, shaggy, woollen cloth.
Gari-khoon, a drug ...	30	tolas.	...		30	tolas.	0-8 per tola.	15	Agaric. Imported this year for the
Kurus, silver ingots ...	194	No.	...		194	No.	170 each.	*32,980	first time.
Gold dust ...	3,205	tolas	...		3,205	tolas.	14 per tola.	43,870	* Of Chinese make.
TOTAL ...	2,944	4	10,598	20	13,542	24	...	4,26,901	

III. H. 2.—(*Continued.*)
Imports into Ladakh from the Punjab.

Names.		Quantity in maunds of 80 lbs. by—							Rate in Leh.	Value.	Remarks.
	Kullu.		Rampore.		Kashmír.		Total.				
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buzzazi, piece-goods ...	145	22	12	8	175	15	333	5	175 per md.	58,297	Calicoes, muslins, chintz, &c.
Coarse cloth ...	9	0	...		...		9	0	87-8 ,,	788	Of Punjab manufacture.
Spices ...	61	28	14	32	57	32	134	12	40 ,,	5,372	
Sugar ...	250	8	6	16	140	7	396	31	40 ,,	1,587	
Lakhi, red leather ...	89	36	...		93	3	182	39	62-8 ,,	11,436	
Treacle ...	6	34	...		2	34	9	28	20 ,,	194	
Copper vessels ...	6	36	0	10	1	21	8	27	100 ,,	868	
Iron ...	32	24	1	38	...		34	22	20 ,,	691	
Tin ...	...		...		6	12	6	12	200 ,,	1,260	
Tea, Kangra ...	286	4	...		78	8	364	12	160 ,,	58,288	Chiefly green tea.
Indigo ...	3	14	3	8	3	39	10	21	120 ,,	1,263	
Tamarind ...	7	20	...		18	28	26	8	40 ,,	1,048	
Senna ...	6	0	8	32	15	36	30	28	20 ,,	614	
Drugs of sorts ...	8	16	...		14	13	12	29	40 ,,	509	
Preserves ...	7	20	...		7	24	15	4	40 ,,	604	
Opium ...	4	32	...		...		4	32	500 ,,	2,400	
Haberdashery, &c. ...	14	36	...		0	7	15	3	150 ,,	2,261	Including needles, buttons, English thread, scissors, looking-glasses, &c., &c.
Honey ...	13	32	...		...		13	32	25 ,,	345	
Soap ...	1	20	...		...		1	20	40 ,,	60	
Cardamoms ...	0	18	...		...		0	18	20 per seer.	360	
Quicksilver ...	1	37	...		...		1	37	200 per md.	385	
Thread, English ...	...		...		0	8	0	8	4 per seer.	32	
Snuff ...	...		...		1	20	1	20	160 per md.	240	

Rice ...	10 0	...	...	10 0	6 ,,	60	
Dal ...	4 16	...	...	4 16	8 ,,	35	
Otter skins ...	3,229 No.	23 No.	573 No.	3,795 No.	4 each.	15,180	
Shoes ...	21 pairs.	...	...	21 pairs.	1 per pair.	21	
Leather, English skins ...	...	...	3 dozen.	3 dozen.	40 per dozen.	120	
Brocade ...	185 thans.	...	147 thans.	332 thans.	100 each.	33,200	
Embroidered cloth ...	26 ,,	...	...	26 ,,	40 ,,	1,040	From Benares.
Broadcloth and velvet ...	48 ,,	3 thans.	65 thans.	116 ,,	100 ,,	11,600	English goods.
Satin and merino ...	106 ,,	...	186 ,,	292 ,,	50 ,,	14,600	Ditto ditto
China cups ...	...	180 No.	1,150 No.	1,330 No.	0-8 ,,	665	English crockery.
Kalgi, pheasant plumes ...	135 No.	50 ,,	...	185 ,,	40 per 100	74	
Aniline dyes ...	110 boxes	...	7 boxes.	117 boxes.	10 each.	1,170	All red colours, each box of ½ lb.
Knives, scissors, &c. ...	...	...	231 No.	231 No.	...	192	English goods.
Gunpowder ...	25 flasks.	...	106 flasks.	131 flasks.	4 ,,	524	All of English manufacture.
Gun caps ...	132,500 No.	...	230,000 No.	362,500 No.	8 per mille.	2,900	
Cartridges, rifle ...	...	...	8,000 ,,	8,000 ,,	50 ,,	400	
Guns and rifles, English ...	68 ,,	2 ,,	675 ,,	745 ,,	100 each.	74,500	
Pistols do. ...	...	...	6 ,,	6 ,,	50 ,,	300	
Swords and pistols, Kashmírí ...	...	...	12 ,,	12 ,,	...	165	
Silk fabrics ...	100 yards.	...	18 yards.	118 yards.	...	179	
Corals ...	...	...	400 tolas.	400 tolas.	2 per tola.	800	
Shawls from Punjab ...	57 pairs.	...	...	57 pairs.	...	3,210	From Amritsar and Nurpur.
Koran, copies of— ...	125 No.	...	...	125 No.	2 each.	250	Printed copies.
TOTAL ...	973 13	47 24	607 27	1,628 24	...	3,24,371	

III. H.—2.—(*Continued.*)

Exports from Ladákh to Yárkand and Chanthang.

Names.	Quantity in Maunds of 80 lbs. to— Yárkand.		Chanthang.		Total.		Rate in Leh.	Value.	Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bazzazi, piece-goods ...	486	4	...		486	4	175 per md.	85,067	
Coarse cloth ...	...		52	0	52	0	87-8 ,,	4,550	Chiefly Yárkand cotton cloth.
Spices ...	203	16	5	0	208	16	40 ,,	8,336	
Tea, brick ...	...		64	0	64	0	160 ,,	10,240	Sent back to Lhassa on account of a fall of price in Ladákh.
Do., Kángra ...	206	15	...		206	15	160 ,,	33,020	
Indigo ...	4	20	10	0	14	20	120 ,,	1,740	
Lakhi, red goat-skins ...	320	16	5	0	325	16	62-8 ,,	20,338	
Sugar ...	404	4	3	0	407	4	40 ,,	16,284	
Copper vessels ...	...		3	0	3	0	100 ,,	300	
Senna ...	19	8	...		19	8	20 ,,	384	
Hullela, preserves ...	2	32	...		2	32	20 ,,	56	A medicinal drug.
Drugs of sorts ...	10	8	...		10	8	40 ,,	408	
Tamarind ...	18	16	...		18	16	40 ,,	736	
Preserves of sorts ...	40	0	...		40	0	40 ,,	1,600	Of ginger, mango and amla.
Honey ...	6	32	...		6	32	25 ,,	170	
Haberdashery, &c. ...	10	32	...		10	32	150 ,,	1,620	Glasses, needles, thread, buttons, knives, and many other articles.
Quicksilver ...	2	24	...		2	24	200 ,,	520	
Opium ...	7	20	...		7	20	500 ,,	3,750	
Tin ...	6	0	...		6	0	200 ,,	1,200	
Tuz, birch bark ...	3	0	...		3	0	4 ,,	12	Used in making saddles.
Currants, dried ...	...		50	0	50	0	15 ,,	750	From Skardo.
Apricots, do. ...	...		490	0	490	0	5 ,,	2,450	Do. do.
Rice ...	...		75	0	75	0	6 ,,	450	
Ghee ...	...		50	0	50	0	20 ,,	1,003	
Suttoo (flour) ...	...		570	0	570	0	1-8 ,,	855	
Flour ...	...		140	0	140	0	1-8 ,,	210	
Barley ...	...		382	0	382	0	1-8 ,,	573	

Saffron ...	...	1 10	1 10	27 per seer.	1,350	
Májeet, red dye ...	...	23 0	23 0	20 per md.	460	
Silver ...	...	3 0	3 0	3,200 ,,	9,600	English rupees.
Otter skins ...	3,838 No.	50 No.	3,888 No.	4 each	15,552	
Felt rugs ...	...	3,000 ,,	3,000 ,,	2 ,,	6,000	Come from Yárkand.
Carpets of sizes ...	...	795 ,,	795 ,,	...	5,500	
Broadcloth and velvet ...	85 thans.	5 thans.	90 thans.	100 ,,	9,000	English manufacture.
Tawar, satin and merino ...	232 ,,	15 ,,	247 ,,	50 ,,	12,350	Do. do.
Brocade ...	276 ,,	15 ,,	291 ,,	100 ,,	19,100	
Puttoo, chadar ...	...	75 ,,	75 ,,	2 ,,	150	
Guns and rifles, English ...	763 No.	...	763 No.	100 ,,	76,300	
Ditto, Kashmírí ...	16 ,,	...	16 ,,	25 ,,	400	
Swords and pistols, Kashmírí ...	47 ,,	...	47 ,,	...	635	
Pistols, English ...	12 ,,	...	12 ,,	50 ,,	600	
Gunpowder ...	166 flasks.	...	166 flasks.	4 ,,	664	All English goods.
Gun caps ...	364,000 No.	...	3,64,000 No.	8 per mille.	2,912	
Cartridges, rifle ...	8,000 ,,	...	8,000 ,,	50 ,, ,,	400	
Crockery, cups ...	650 ,,	...	650 ,,	0-8 each.	325	
Koran, copies of— ...	133 ,,	...	133 ,,	...	1,520	Some printed, some manuscript.
Leather, English ...	3 doz. skins.	...	3 doz. skins	40 per doz.	120	
Scissors, knives, &c. ...	231 No.	...	231 No.	...	192	English goods.
Corals ...	400 tolas.	150 tolas.	550 tolas.	2 per tola.	1,100	
Shawls, Kashmírí ...	241 pairs.	45 pairs.	286 pairs.	100 ,, pair.	28,600	
Saltuk and takta mashk ...	...	75 No.	75 No.	2 each.	150	Wooden boxes and writing boards.
Daryai, mushru ...	...	150 thans.	150 thans.	4 ,,	600	Fabrics of mixed silk and cotton from Yárkand.
Sagri, leather ...	...	150 ,,	150 ,,	0-8 ,,	75	From Kashmír.
Kurus, ingots ...	...	75 No.	75 No.	170 ,,	12,700	
Aniline dyes ..	120 boxes.	...	120 boxes.	10 ,,	1,200	
Kalgi, pheasant plumes ...	180 No.	...	180 No.	40 per 100	72	
TOTAL ...	1,752 7	1,926 10	3,678 17	...	4,14,296	To Yárkand, Rs. 3,46,545 ,, Chanthang ,, 67,751

III. H.—2.—(*Continued.*)
Exports from Ládakh to the Punjab.

Names.	Quantity in Maunds of 80 lbs. by— Kullu.	Rámpore.	Kashmír.	Total.	Rate in Leh.	Value.	Remarks.
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhung ...	770 20	75 10	1,066 25	1,912 15	50 per md.	95,604	
Pushm, wool ...	12 0	...	24 0	36 0	60 „	2,160	
Silk, raw ...	21 8	...	50 24	71 32	200 „	14,360	
Gillar pattar, sea-weed ...	4 20	...	1 20	6 0	260 „	1,560	
Jade stone ...	...	...	2 5	2 5	...	1,000	
Torunjbeen, manna ...	...	...	1 20	1 20	70 „	105	
Felts, rugs ...	566 No.	125 No.	132 No.	824 No.	2 each.	1,648	
Carpets of sorts ...	195 „	...	5 „	200 „	...	1,750	
Putto, Ládakhi ...	25 thans.	15 thans.	...	40 thans	5 „	200	
Yaks, tails ...	60 No.	...	60 No.	120 No.	1-8 „	180	
Shawls, Bulti ...	15 pairs.	3 pairs.	...	18 pairs.	20 „	360	
Kajri, horse trappings ...	...	6 No.	...	6 No.	8 „	48	From Kashmír.
Kuru, silver ingots ...	20 No.	...	110 No.	130 „	170 „	22,100	
Gold ...	104 tolas.	...	2,876 tolas.	2,980 tolas.	14 per tola.	41,720	
Ghari-khoon, agaric ...	...	...	30 „	30 „	0-8 „	15	A drug.
Total ...	808 8	75 10	1,146 14	2,029 32	...	1,82,810	

III. H.—2.—*(Continued.)*

Imports into Ládakh from Kashmir Territories.

Names.		Quantity in Maunds of 80 lbs.					Rate in Leh.	Value.	Remarks.
	Kashmír.		Skardo.		Total.				
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Soap ...	1	0	...		1	0	40 per md.	40	
Rice ...	355	34	...		355	34	6 ,,	2,135	
Dal ...	7	16	...		7	16	8 ,,	59	
Honey ...	31	23	...		31	23	25 ,,	789	
Tobacco ...	109	13	5	0	114	13	20 ,,	2,288	
Majeet, red dye ...	...		23	30	23	30	20 ,,	475	
Ghee ...	1	32	...		1	32	25 ,,	45	
Saffron ...	2	25	...		2	25	...	2,329	
Horse shoes ...	5	10	...		5	10	40 ,,	205	
Apricots, dried ...	...		352	0	352	0	5 ,,	1,760	
Currants, ditto ...	...		20	0	20	0	15 ,,	300	
Tuz, birch bark ...	3	0	...		3	0	4 ,,	12	Used in the manufacture of saddles.
Specie ...	5	31	...		5	31	3,200 ,,	18,480	English rupees.
Otter skins ...	13	No.	...		13	No.	4 each.	52	
Shoes, &c. ...	1,957	pairs.	...		1957	pairs.	1 per pair.	1,957	
Sagri, green leather ...	257	thans.	...		257	thans.	0-8 each.	129	
Stationery, pen boxes, &c. ...	458	No.	...		458	No.	1 ,,	458	
Chadars, puttoo ...	58	,,	...		58	,,	10 ,,	580	
Kajri, horse trappings ...	31	,,	...		31	,,	8 ,,	248	Of embroidered cloth.
Chadars, Bulti ...	...		74	pairs.	74	pairs.	...	1,255	
Ditto, puttoo cloth ...	...		115	thans.	115	thans.	2 ,,	230	
Koran, copies of— ...	43	No.	...		43	No.	40 ,,	1,720	Manuscript copies.
Embroidered cloth, chikon ...	10	thans.	...		10	thans.	8 ,,	80	
Shawls, Kashmír ...	814	pairs.	...		814	pairs.	100 per pair.	81,400	
Guns, ditto ...	25	No.	...		25	No.	25 each.	625	
Swords and pistols ...	22	,,	...		22	,,	...	460	
Cups of stone ...	50	,,	...		50	,,	1 ,,	50	Of Bulti green soapstone.
Saltuk, wooden boxes ...	12	,,	...		12	,,	2 ,,	24	Used in Lhassa for holding flour, suttoo, &c.
Total ...	523	24	400	30	924	14	...	1,18,185	

III. H.—2.—(*Concluded.*)

Exports from Ladakh to Kashmir Territories.

Names.	Quantity in Maunds of 80 lbs. Kashmír.		Skardo.		Total.		Rate in Leh.	Value.	Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Pushm, white ...	348	4	7	6	353	10	60 per md.	21,195	
Ditto, black ...	58	19	...		58	19	40 ,,	2,339	
Tea, brick ...	207	15	4	0	211	15	160 ,,	33,800	
Copper vessels ...	...		11	30	11	30	100 ,,	1,175	
Buzzazi, cotton piece-goods ...	...		4	36	4	36	175 ,,	855	
Phullee, soda-earth ...	115	35	...		115	35	1-8 ,,	174	
Iron ...	...		1	2	1	2	20 ,,	21	
Borax ...	0	14	...		0	14	10 ,,	4	Purified borax from Puga.
Rhubarb ...	0	20	...		0	20	60 ,,	30	
Silk, raw ...	0	16	...		0	16	200 ,,	80	
Sulphur ...	255	0	...		255	0	15 ,,	3,825	From Puga.
Salt ...	8,500	0	...		8,500	0	1 ,,	8,500	,, Chanthang.
Numda, felt rugs ...	2,067	No.	160	No.	2,227	No.	2 each.	4,454	
Carpets of sorts ...	395	,,	19	,,	414	,,	...	3,750	
Mushru, daryai ...	22	thans.	...		22	thans.	4 each.	88	Fabrics of silk and cotton from Yarkánd.
Bulti chadars ...	25	pairs.	...		25	pairs.	20 per pair.	500	
Puttoo, Ladákhi ...	14	No.	...		14	No.	...	140	
Tawar, satin ...	1	than.	...		1	than.	50 each.	50	Chinese, from Yárkand.
Yaks' tails ...	27	No.	...		27	No.	1-8 ,,	41	
Musk-bags ...	7	,,	...		7	,,	12 ,,	84	
Poosteens of lamb skin ...	22	,,	...		22	,,	12 ,,	264	Ladákh skins.
Incense ...	2	packets.	...		2	packets.	12 ,,	24	From Lhassa.
Total ...	9,484	3	28	34	9,512	37	...	81,393	

IV. B. 1.—Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta, as regards the Punjab, for the year 1870-71.

Nature of Examination.	No. of affiliated Colleges.	No. of their Students.	No. of Candidates.	Average Age.	Educated in		Religion.				Passed in			Net cost to Government.		
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.			
Entrance Examination ...	...	...	70	18	36	34	5	57	8	...	6	29*	15	4,881	2	8
First Examination in Arts...	2	102	19	20	19	...	...	18	1	...	3	9	3	9,074	1	6
B. A. Examination ...			4	22	4	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	646	5	7
Total ...	2	102	93	20	59	34	6	78	9	...	10	38	18	14601	9	9

* Exclusive of one Teacher.

IV. B.—2.—General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of the Panjab for the year 1870-71.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.												
					Teachers.		Income.				No. of persons instructed in		
	Number.	No. of Students on the rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average Age.	Christians.	Others.	Public Funds.	Educational Cess Fund.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Colleges.													
Arts	2	102	74	19	6	4	50,476	...	1,743	52,219	102	102	102
Professional*	1	124	122	20	3	3	52,117	...	8,538	60,655	44	80	124
Schools.													
Higher	4	193	171	18	6	12	34,679	1,592	1,498	37,799	168	193	193
Middle	99	9,211	7,476	12	12	318	1,08,173	17,821	6,264	1,32,258	1,788	9,211	9,211
Lower	1,116	47,373	36,556	18	...	1,257	16,865	1,40,605	4,831	1,62,301	513	47,373	47,373
Girls' Schools.													
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower	138	3,174	2,811	8	...	138	6,337	6,624	...	12,961	14	3,174	3,174
Normal Schools.													
For Masters	3	207	166	23	...	19	11,789	17,412	11	29,212	143	207	207
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,363	60,384	47,376	16	27	1,751	2,80,436	1,84,054	22,885	4,87,375	2,772	60,340	60,384

* Lahore Medical School.

Class of Institution.	Private Institutions, Aided and Unaided. Class. General.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Total.	Average Attendance daily.	Income. From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government	No. of persons instructed in English.	Vernacular.	General.	Grand Total, Schools.	Grand Total, Average Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Colleges.															
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	74	·0004
Professional*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	122	·0007
Schools.															
Higher	10	...	...	1	11	1,974	30,036	8,724	32,342	2,012	2,458	2,458	15	2,145	·01
Middle	36	1	...	2	39	2,722	61,462	6,848	43,548	1,571	3,041	3,041	138	10,198	·05
Lower	166	...	...	1	167	8,16 8	24,298	8,151	25,828	1,239	9,984	9,984	1,283	44,724	·2
Girls' Schools.															
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	2	2	66	1,317	6,226	6,427	61	...	61	2	66	·0003
Lower	20	219	83	3	325	6,983	28,761	509	23,352	111	8,523	8,523	463	9,794	·05
Normal Schools.															
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	166	·0009
For Mistresses	7	...	...	...	7	162	10,729	...	17,286	...	198	198	7	162	·0009
Total ...	239	220	83	9	551	20,075	1,56,603	30,458	1,48,783	4,994	24,204	24,265	1,914	67,451	·38

* Lahore Medical School.

IV. C.—2.—Statement showing the

Districts.	Newspapers.						Perio-			
	Tri-weekly.		Bi-weekly.		Weekly.		Weekly.		Bi-monthly.	
	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other. *
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ambála ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludiana ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3*	...	...	...
Lahore ...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	2
Gujeránwálá ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Syálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	...	1	9	3	1	...	2

* These are Commercial

PRESSES OF THE PUNJAB, 1870-71.

DICALS.				BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR.			
Monthly.		Occasionally.		English.		Others.	
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.
...	...	...	...	...	...	139	1,57,730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	1,200	45	1,46,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	8	11,500	212	2,92,870
...	1	...	...	...	...	9	2,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,050
1	5	...	...	12	12,700	414	6,04,291

Advertisers.

V. A.—1.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered in the undermentioned Towns in the Punjab during the Year 1870.

Districts.	Towns.	Population, Census 1868.			Births registered during the year.				Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of weeks for which returns have been received.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	77,510	56,415	133,925	52	1,393	1,229	2,622	18	22	19	0	10
Dehlí	Dehli Do. suburbs within municipal limits	83,346	71,071	154,417	52	3,286	2,946	6,232	39	41	40	2	0
	Sonípat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176	52	204	173	377	34	28	31	0	9
	Balabgarh ...	3,175	3,106	6,281	52	156	131	287	49	42	46	7	0
	Farrídábád ...	4,092	3,898	7,990	52	258	203	461	63	52	58	19	0
Dera Gazi Khan	Derá Ghází Khán ...	9,134	8,030	17.164	25	165	110	275	37	28	33	7	0
Dera I. Khan	Derá Ismaíl Khán ...	9,894	9,681	19,575	25	170	138	308	36	30	33	9	0
Fírozpur	Fírozpur ...	12,168	8,424	20,592	52	240	211	451	20	25	22	0	8
Gujránwálá	Gujránwálá ...	10,873	8,508	19,381	52	228	168	396	21	20	20	0	4
	Wazírábád ...	8,390	7,263	15,653	43·5	90	94	184	13	15	14	0	12
Gujrát	Gujrát ...	8,927	6,980	15,907	52	275	190	465	31	27	29	0	15
	Jalálpur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626	52	207	199	406	24	28	26	0	5
	Kunjáh ...	3,187	2,788	5,975	52	54	46	100	17	16	17	0	63
Gurdáspur	Dínánagar ...	4,154	3,468	7,622	24	40	37	77	21	23	22	0	15
	Kalánaur ...	3,184	2,937	6,121	23	39	37	76	28	28	28	0	35
	Sojánpur ...	2,903	2,663	5,566	24	46	43	89	34	35	35	0	11
	Batala ...	14,586	12,694	27,280	24	132	105	237	20	18	19	0	2

Gurgaon	Farrukhnagar ...	5,317	5,314	10,631	35	175	171	346	49	48	48	16	0
	Ríwárí ...	12,251	12,252	24,503	31	460	441	901	63	60	62	23	0
	Fírozpur ...	5,044	4,112	9,156	44	148	164	312	35	47	40	10	0
	Palwal ...	6,616	6,113	12,729	30·5	259	218	477	67	61	64	26	0
Hissár	Hissár ...	7,912	6,221	14,133	46	90	60	150	13	11	12	0	31
	Hánsí ...	6,958	6,605	13,563	52	187	150	337	27	23	25	0	19
	Bhíwání ...	18,228	14,026	32,254	52	815	709	1,524	45	50	47	18	0
Hushiárpur	Hushiárpur ...	7,000	5,964	12,964	21	82	72	154	29	30	29	0	18
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	4,072	3,754	7,826	21	31	46	77	19	30	24	0	18
	Hariáná ...	4,189	3,596	7,785	52	95	64	159	23	18	20	0	24
	Dasuáh ...	4,371	4,082	8,453	52	87	61	148	20	15	17	0	32
Jalandhar	Jalandhar ...	18,799	14,874	33,673	34	261	228	489	21	23	22	5	0
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	8,021	7,239	15,260	27	60	63	123	14	17	15	0	5
	Aláwalpur ...	2,626	2,447	5,073	27	40	42	82	29	33	31	0	20
	Kartárpur ...	5,988	4,965	10,953	28	94	74	168	29	28	28	3	0
	Ráhon ...	7,558	6,836	14,394	27	46	34	80	12	9	11	0	33
	Philaur ...	4,430	2,995	7,425	27	28	23	51	12	15	13	0	29
	Rurkákalán ...	3,174	2,547	5,721	27	56	51	107	34	38	36	4	0
	Bilgáh ...	3,549	2,892	6,441	27	69	43	112	37	29	33	0	0
	Jandiálá ...	3,697	2,742	6,439	27	47	52	99	24	36	30	6	0
	Nurmehl ...	4,086	3,780	7,866	27	56	61	117	26	31	29	1	0
	Malsián ...	3,368	2,918	6,286	27	55	41	96	31	27	29	7	0
	Nakodar ...	4,585	4,215	8,800	27	68	67	135	28	31	29	8	0
	Mahatpur ...	3,371	3,003	6,374	27	38	39	77	22	25	23	0	5
Jhelam	Jhelam ...	3,051	2,097	5,148	39	73	65	138	32	41	36	0	31
	Pind Dádan Khán ...	9,473	8,065	17,538	39	137	118	255	19	19	19	0	24
Jhang	Chaniot ...	6,106	5,371	11,477	52	135	180	315	22	33	27	4	0
	Mighiáná ...	5,816	5,038	10,854	52	150	120	270	26	24	25	9	0
	Jhang ...	5,216	3,912	9,128	52	182	135	317	35	34	35	17	0
Kángrá	Kángrá ...	3,494	2,954	6,448	52	36	23	59	10	8	9	0	22
	Nurpur ...	5,384	4,544	9,928	52	90	88	178	17	19	18	0	22
Karnál	Karnál ...	15,951	13,056	29,007	50	227	182	409	15	14	15	0	18
	Kythál ...	7,364	7,484	14,848	24	118	99	217	35	29	32	10	0
	Panipát ...	13,145	12,131	25,276	24	266	267	533	44	48	46	10	0

V. A.—1.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths.—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Towns.	Population, Census 1868.			Births registered during the year.				Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of weeks for which returns have been received.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kohát	Kohát ...	3,469	2,595	6,064	20	21	18	39	16	18	17	0	1
Lahore	Lahore ...	46,154	39,192	85,346	47·5	782	696	1,478	18	19	19	0	8
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits ...	20,650	11,111	31,761	26	143	117	260	14	21	16	0	4
	Chunián ...	3,981	3,374	7,355	39	45	54	99	15	21	18	0	7
	Kasur ...	8,943	7,608	16,551	39	215	171	386	32	30	31	0	5
Ludiánáh	Ludiánáh ...	21,701	18,282	39,983	52	197	135	332	9	7	8	0	27
	Jagraun ...	3,574	3,522	7,096	52	65	46	111	18	13	16	0	24
Montgomery	Kamáliá ...	3,109	2,586	5,695	52	52	62	114	17	24	20	0	5
	Pákpatan ...	3,264	2,822	6,086	52	70	89	159	21	31	26	0	2
Multán	Multán ...	14,937	12,861	27,798	52	472	481	953	31	37	34	3	0
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits ...	10,582	7,222	17,804	52	251	186	437	24	26	24	0	22
	Shujábád ...	3,180	2,915	6,095	47·5	100	110	210	34	41	38	0	16
	Kehror ...	2,685	2,384	5,069	47·5	40	43	83	16	20	18	0	24
Peshawar	Peshawar ...	32,270	26,285	58,555	Register	not kept	up in	proper	form.				
Ráwalpindí	Ráwalpindí ...	11,538	7,690	19,228	39	119	126	245	14	22	17	0	29

Rohtak	Rohtak ...	7,358	6,900	14,258	47	183	145	328	27	23	25	3	0
	Berí ...	5,067	3,656	8,723	47	187	133	320	44	40	40	12	0
	Jhajjar ...	5,989	6,524	12,513	47	48	37	85	9	6	7	0	8
Sháhpur	Sáhiwál ...	4,863	4,037	8,900	28	80	75	155	30	34	32	0	23
	Bherá ...	7,448	7,066	14,514	35	181	165	346	36	35	35	0	5
	Miání ...	3,565	3,292	6,857	40	97	55	152	35	22	29	0	21
	Khosháb ...	4,351	4,158	8,509	35	128	130	258	44	46	45	5	0
Sirsá	Sirsá ...	6,271	4,729	11,000	52	102	84	186	16	18	17	3	0
Syálkot	Syálkot ...	13,431	11,906	25,337	52	469	416	885	35	35	35	0	14
	Daská ...	2,809	2,715	5,524	52	104	84	188	37	31	34	0	2
	Kilá Sobhá Singh ...	2,688	2,465	5,153	52	48	37	85	18	15	16	0	18
	Pasrár ...	4,353	4,174	8,527	52	106	93	199	24	22	23	0	28
	Zafarwál ...	2,905	2,736	5,641	52	41	24	65	14	9	11	0	35
	Chavindá ...	2,623	2,459	5,082	52	80	78	158	30	32	31	0	7
Hill Sanitaria.													
Dharmsálá	...	2,204	658	2,862	52	13	10	23	6	15	8	0	17
Murree	...	8,771	1,834	10,605	52	22	15	37	2	8	3	0	3
Simlá	...	11,621	3,227	14,848	52	64	32	96	5	10	6	0	5
Frontier Cantonments.													
Abbottábád	...	2,323	571	2,894	39	7	14	21	4	33	10	0	4
Derá Gázi Khán	...	2,553	384	2,937	27	8	12	20	6	60	13	0	11
Derá Ismáil Khán	...	5,115	216	5,331	27	1	1	2	0	9	1	0	9
Edwardesábád	...	2,895	329	3,224	20	10	7	17	9	55	14	0	21
Kohát	...	4,659	551	5,210	31	5	4	9	2	12	3	0	15
Mardán	...	1,824	140	1,964	36	15	11	26	12	113	19	0	16
Rájanpur	...	Not state	d by Dy.	Commr.	37	7	5	12	*	*	*	0	0

*Ratios cannot be calculated, as the Deputy Commissioner has failed to submit a statement of population.

V. A.—2.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE

Population, Census 1868.—*Males*,—9,506,249.

MONTHS.	CAUSES OF									
		SUICIDE.			WOUNDING.			SNAKE-BITE OR KILLED BY WILD BEASTS.		
	Child-birth.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	149	5	5	10	17	2	19	5	2	7
February ...	93	4	7	11	9	6	15	8	5	13
March ...	109	8	10	18	16	7	23	16	4	20
April ...	113	17	9	26	22	2	24	24	7	31
May ...	113	13	14	27	24	8	32	34	14	48
June ...	105	17	13	30	24	7	31	66	39	105
July ..	103	18	14	32	13	3	16	167	64	231
August ...	127	5	6	11	23	7	30	156	73	229
September ...	252	20	12	32	24	1	25	91	49	140
October ...	285	10	10	20	11	9	20	68	21	89
November ...	230	7	5	12	9	5	14	14	5	19
December ...	180	7	7	14	14	2	16	10	2	12
TOTAL ...	1,859	131	112	243	206	59	265	659	285	944

PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1870.

Females,—7,974,940. *Total,*—17,481,189.

DEATH.

Accident.			Small-pox.			Cholera.			Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
125	67	192	1,512	1,266	2,778	17	12	29	1,170	661	1,831
126	53	181	1,658	1,380	3,038	17	14	31	729	425	1,154
121	70	191	1,816	1,546	3,362	9	7	16	780	443	1,223
152	74	226	1,934	1,648	3,582	19	14	33	932	564	1,496
149	97	246	2,513	1,932	4,445	42	11	53	1,214	767	1,981
217	127	344	1,886	1,457	3,343	46	41	87	969	631	1,600
336	235	571	1,090	897	1,987	34	18	52	1,09!	670	1,761
253	163	416	489	413	902	32	11	43	1,470	1,089	2,559
171	93	264	309	234	543	32	16	48	2,215	1,695	3,910
117	81	198	200	181	381	16	6	22	2,262	1,652	3,914
81	56	137	447	374	821	16	8	24	1,962	1,341	3,303
103	61	164	1,042	939	1,981	23	8	31	1,520	997	2,517
1,951	1,179	3,130	14,896	12,267	27,163	303	166	469	16,314	10,935	27,249

Months.	Causes of Death.—(Concluded.)								
	Fevers.			Cough and Chest Diseases.			All other Causes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	12,975	10,421	23,396	1,633	1,127	2,760	2,111	1,742	3,853
February ...	8,947	7,201	16,148	1,459	1,052	2,511	1,779	1,359	3,137
March ...	8,852	7,002	15,854	1,613	1,055	2,668	2,065	1,517	3,582
April ...	8,250	6,311	14,561	1,511	1,010	2,521	2,223	1,524	3,748
May ...	9,970	8,297	18,267	1,460	1,143	2,603	2,409	1,702	4,111
June ...	8,737	7,148	15,885	1,237	801	2,038	2,154	1,379	3,533
July ...	7,652	6,082	13,734	1,050	710	1,760	2,279	1,648	3,927
August ...	8,307	7,288	15,595	1,035	697	1,732	2,683	1,846	4,529
September ...	16,295	15,012	31,307	1,100	880	1,980	3,471	2,632	6,103
October ...	22,771	21,450	44,221	1,158	894	2,052	3,582	2,798	6,380
November ...	19,125	17,207	36,332	1,293	1,051	2,344	3,031	2,600	5,631
December ...	16,388	13,405	29,793	2,080	1,373	3,453	3,132	2,423	5,555
Total ...	148,269	126,824	275,093	16,629	11,793	28,422	30,919	23,170	54,089

2.—(*Concluded.*)

Total Deaths from All Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Born Dead.		
							Form all causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19,570	15,454	35,024	1·91	0·02	1·26	16·06	25	23	24	151	138	289
14,736	11,597	26,333	2·08	0·02	0·79	11·08	19	17	18	133	103	236
15,296	11,770	27,066	2·31	0·01	0 84	10·88	19	18	18	151	103	254
15,084	11,276	26,360	2·46	0·02	1·03	9·99	19	17	18	151	96	247
17,828	14,098	31,926	3·05	0·04	1·36	12·54	22	21	22	122	102	224
15,353	11,748	27,101	2·29	0·06	1·10	0·90	19	18	19	121	91	212
13,730	10,444	24,174	1·36	0·03	1·21	9·43	17	16	17	148	110	258
14,453	11,720	26,173	0·62	0·03	1·76	10·70	18	18	18	233	169	402
23,728	20,876	44,604	0·37	0·03	2·68	21·49	30	31	31	297	223	520
30,195	57,387	57,582	0·26	0 02	2·69	30 35	38	41	39	351	291	642
25,985	22,882	48,867	0·56	0·02	2·27	24·94	33	34	33	278	241	519
24,319	19,397	43,716	1·36	0·02	1·73	20·45	31	29	30	203	203	406
230,277	188,649	418,926	1·55	0·03	1·56	15·74	24	24	24	2,339	1,870	4,209

V. A.—3.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

Districts.		Population, Census 1868.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambâlá	...	550,673	458,279	1,008,952
Amritsar	...	465,074	367,676	832,750
Bunnoo	...	154,061	133,486	287,547
Dehli	...	326,306	282,544	608,850
Dera Gházi Khan	...	170,252	138,588	308,840
Dera Ismail Khan	...	212,734	182,130	394,864
Ferozpore	...	293,595	239,821	533,416
Gujeránwála	...	306,296	244,280	550,576
Gujerát	...	331,919	284,428	616,347
Gurdáspore	...	501,247	404,879	906,126
Gurgaon	...	366,903	323,619	690,522
Hazára	...	191,423	175,795	367,218
Hissár	...	266,847	217,834	484,681
Hushiárpore	...	504,393	434,497	938,890
Jullundhur	...	429,187	353,833	783,020
Jhelum	...	264,690	236,298	500,988
Jhung	...	193,624	154,403	348,027
Kángra	...	393,680	350,482	744,162
Karnál	...	330,763	280,164	610,927
Kohát	...	79,323	66,096	145,419
Lahore	...	428,286	347,265	775,551
Ludiana	...	319,342	264,103	583,445
Montgomery	...	200,016	159,421	359,437
Mozuffurgurh	...	162,122	133,425	295,547
Multán	...	252,747	207,033	459,780
Peshâwar	...	267,606	232,837	500,443
Ráwalpindí	...	376,665	322,982	699,647
Rohtak	...	292,415	244,580	536,995
Sháhpore	...	195,823	172,973	368,796
Simla	...	22,480	11,693	34,173
Sirsa	...	117,052	93,743	210,795
Syálkot	...	538,705	455,753	994,458
Total	...	9,506,249	7,974,940	[illegible],481,189

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Child-birth.	Suicide.			Wounding.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.			Accident.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
173	5	6	11	6	1	7	21	11	32	94	61	155
62	12	4	16	5	3	8	27	17	44	90	38	128
31	2	1	3	24	2	26	6	1	7	28	16	44
106	6	4	10	13	0	13	12	4	16	61	88	149
70	1	0	1	5	1	6	21	7	28	17	8	25
55	2	0	2	9	3	12	19	11	30	57	20	77
19	7	1	8	1	0	1	23	5	28	24	20	44
41	2	4	6	2	2	4	37	9	46	60	27	87
33	4	0	4	3	2	5	30	13	43	61	35	96
76	6	3	9	2	3	5	35	13	48	93	42	135
71	3	5	8	12	3	15	14	15	29	89	125	214
28	0	0	0	11	5	16	11	1	12	62	35	97
24	0	0	0	5	0	5	14	9	23	40	41	81
88	17	21	38	4	2	6	17	12	29	141	84	225
22	9	11	20	7	3	10	6	5	11	80	45	125
37	1	1	2	6	3	9	28	11	39	50	20	70
23	2	0	2	3	5	8	33	10	43	40	11	51
248	18	16	34	2	0	2	16	19	35	126	47	173
104	3	1	4	0	1	1	14	8	22	39	23	62
9	1	0	1	13	1	14	6	1	7	18	9	27
73	6	7	13	4	2	6	62	21	83	96	50	146
42	4	12	16	1	2	3	8	4	12	53	21	74
32	2	0	2	3	3	6	27	13	40	38	25	63
48	0	0	0	2	1	3	12	6	18	34	18	52
109	2	1	3	2	1	3	14	9	23	44	23	67
22	1	0	1	32	4	36	5	6	11	39	14	53
45	0	0	0	13	0	13	32	8	40	98	46	144
12	3	6	9	2	1	3	16	4	20	84	87	171
33	0	0	0	8	0	8	37	17	54	35	25	60
5	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	12	4	16
20	0	0	0	2	0	2	16	2	18	29	8	37
98	10	6	16	3	4	7	39	10	49	119	63	182
1,859	131	112	243	206	59	265	659	285	944	1,951	1,179	3,130

V. A.—3.—

Districts.		Causes of				
	Small-pox.			Cholera.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambála ...	547	345	892	17	10	27
Amritsar ...	261	222	483	13	11	24
Bunnoo ...	452	405	857	3	1	4
Dehli ...	365	264	629	11	4	15
Dera Gházi Khan ...	19	16	35	1	0	1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	23	21	44	5	2	7
Ferozpore ...	1,635	1,251	2,886	5	0	5
Gujeránwála ...		22	47	6	8	14
Gujerát ...	1,180	994	2,174	32	11	43
Gurdáspore ...	346	276	622	19	7	26
Gurgaon ...	259	161	420	48	37	85
Hazára ...	47	44	91	4	4	8
Hissár ...	395	317	712	4	1	5
Hoshiárpore ...	691	653	1,344	8	4	12
Jullundhur ...	739	759	1,498	5	3	8
Jhelum ...	746	726	1,472	2	1	3
Jhung ...	812	681	1,493	1	0	1
Kángra ...	32	34	66	39	24	63
Karnál ...	769	426	1,195	12	4	16
Kohát ...	46	43	89	0	0	0
Lahore ...	85	81	166	27	11	38
Ludiana ...	2,713	2,227	4,940	9	3	12
Montgomery ...	57	55	112	0	0	0
Mozuffurgurh ...	19	16	35	0	0	0
Multán ...	122	123	245	0	0	0
Peshávar ...	343	253	596	8	6	14
Ráwalpindi ...	176	161	337	1	4	5
Rohtak ...	290	194	484	7	2	9
Sháhpore ...	873	764	1,637	5	1	6
Simla ...	4	1	5	1	1	2
Sirsa ...	298	250	548	6	1	7
Syálkot ...	527	482	1,009	4	5	9
Total ...	14,896	12,267	27,163	303	166	469

(Continued.)

DEATH.—(*Continued.*)

Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints.			Fevers.			Cough and Chest Diseases.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,482	827	2,309	8,132	6,737	14,869	856	664	1,520
712	363	1,075	5,986	5,012	10,998	856	666	1,522
312	216	528	2,006	1,705	3,711	176	88	264
1,217	832	2,049	5,694	5,062	10,756	561	518	1,079
111	58	169	2,434	1,754	4,188	137	55	192
168	97	265	4,283	3,418	7,701	88	63	151
349	205	554	2,791	2,145	4,936	425	294	719
222	116	338	3,034	2,454	5,488	420	257	677
200	115	315	4,743	3,921	8,664	515	337	852
940	599	1,539	10,914	9,122	20,036	1,028	679	1,707
1,491	1,379	2,870	3,401	2,958	6,359	361	314	675
95	47	142	3,095	2,515	5,610	90	45	135
280	161	441	2,586	2,120	4,706	321	227	548
1,503	1,301	2,804	9,917	9,927	19,844	1,516	1,052	2,568
579	384	963	8,425	8,064	16,489	1,241	910	2,151
517	334	851	5,045	4,668	9,713	432	329	761
145	88	233	1,482	1,183	2,665	312	191	503
1,236	979	2,215	4,465	3,842	8,307	872	423	1,295
1,026	625	1,651	4,945	3,813	8,758	685	546	1,231
28	21	49	693	504	1,197	76	40	116
491	221	712	6,318	5,115	11,433	622	478	1,100
611	384	995	5,460	4,572	10,032	854	588	1,442
130	50	180	3,174	2,271	5,445	118	84	202
49	25	74	3,388	2,443	5,831	86	36	122
276	185	461	4,566	3,364	7,930	432	247	679
106	40	146	2,262	1,758	4,020	125	103	228
313	156	469	7,846	6,912	14,758	373	304	677
257	180	437	4,479	3,496	7,975	163	124	287
458	292	750	2,545	2,284	4,829	320	246	566
37	21	58	108	50	158	43	32	75
113	73	186	1,036	861	1,897	122	81	203
860	561	1,421	13,016	12,774	25,790	2,403	1,772	4,175
16,314	10,935	27,249	148,269	126,824	275,093	16,629	11,793	28,422

Districts.	Causes of Death.—(Concluded.) All other Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Deaths from All Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambála ...	1,498	921	2,419	12,658	9,756	22,414
Amritsar ...	1,814	1,555	3,369	9,776	7,953	17,729
Bunnoo ...	452	232	684	3,461	2,698	6,159
Dehli ...	2,308	1,583	3,891	10,248	8,465	18,713
Dera Gházi Khan ...	247	129	376	2,993	2,098	5,091
Dera Ismail Khan ...	679	476	1,155	5,333	4,166	9,499
Ferozpore ...	772	652	1,424	6,032	4,592	10,624
Gujeranwála ...	623	466	1,089	4,431	3,406	7,837
Gujerát ...	788	513	1,301	7,556	5,974	13,530
Gurdáspore ...	1,497	1,098	2,595	14,880	11,918	26,798
Gurgaon ...	1,326	935	2,261	7,004	6,003	13,007
Hazára ...	246	178	424	3,661	2,902	6,563
Hissár ...	413	260	673	4,058	3,160	7,218
Hushiárpore ...	1,635	1,426	3,061	15,449	14,570	30,019
Jullundhur ...	1,474	1,273	2,747	12,565	11,479	24,044
Jhelum ...	1,443	1,065	2,508	8,270	7,195	15,465
Jhung ...	633	497	1,130	3,463	2,689	6,152
Kángra ...	1,743	1,361	3,104	8,549	6,993	15,542
Karnál ...	1,104	621	1,725	8,597	6,172	14,769
Kohát ...	94	58	152	975	686	1,661
Lahore ...	1,509	1,181	2,690	9,220	7,240	16,460
Ludiana ...	1,090	814	1,904	10,803	8,669	19,472
Montgomery ...	424	378	802	3,973	2,911	6,884
Mozuffurgurh ...	191	103	294	3,781	2,696	6,477
Multán ...	670	461	1,131	6,128	4,523	10,651
Peshäwar ...	211	134	347	3,132	2,340	5,472
Ráwalpindi ...	987	717	1,704	9,839	8,353	18,192
Rohtak ...	350	219	569	5,651	4,325	9,976
Sháhpore ...	1,624	1,242	2,866	5,905	4,904	10,809
Simla ...	83	54	137	292	174	466
Sirsa ...	262	192	454	1,884	1,488	3,372
Syálkot ...	2,729	2,376	5,105	19,710	18,151	37,861
Total ...	30,919	23,170	54,089	230,277	188,649	418,926

(Concluded).

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Born Dead.		
				From all Causes.					
Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·88	0·03	2·29	14·74	23	21	22	82	34	116
0·58	0·03	1·29	13·21	21	22	21	234	207	441
2·98	0·01	1·84	12·90	22	20	21	2	6	8
1·03	0·02	3·36	17·67	31	30	31	113	78	191
0·11	...	0·55	13·56	17	15	16	3	3	6
0·11	0·02	0·67	19·50	25	23	24	39	32	71
5·41	0·01	1·04	9·25	20	19	20	25	21	46
0·08	0·02	0·61	9·97	14	14	14	48	38	86
3·53	0·07	0·51	14·06	23	21	22	33	25	58
0·69	0·03	1·70	22·11	30	29	29	144	113	257
0·61	0·12	4·16	9·21	19	18	19	90	63	153
0·25	0·02	0·39	15·28	19	16	18	3	6	9
1·47	0·01	0·91	9·71	15	14	15	59	38	97
1·43	0·01	2·99	21·13	31	33	32	12	15	27
1·91	0·01	1·23	21·06	29	32	31	119	101	220
2·94	0·01	1·70	19·39	31	30	31	68	51	119
4·29	...	0·67	7·66	18	17	18	42	29	71
0·09	0·08	2·98	11·16	22	20	21	162	153	315
1·96	0·03	2·70	14·33	26	22	24	38	31	69
0·61	...	0·34	8·23	12	10	11	1	1	2
0·21	0·05	0·92	14·74	21	21	21	87	62	149
8·47	0·02	1·70	17·19	34	33	33	9	13	22
0·31	...	0·50	15·15	20	18	19	75	71	146
0·12	...	0·25	19·73	23	20	22	7	10	17
0·53	...	1·00	17·25	24	22	23	94	90	184
1·19	0·03	0·29	8·03	12	10	11	5	1	6
0·48	0·01	0·67	21·09	26	26	26	48	33	81
0·90	0·02	0·81	14·85	19	18	18	15	9	24
4·44	0·02	2·03	13·09	30	28	29	34	31	65
0·15	0·06	1·70	4·62	13	15	14	4	...	4
2·60	0·03	0·88	9·00	16	16	16	24	25	49
1·01	0·01	1·43	25·93	36	40	38	620	480	1,100
1·55	0·03	1·56	15·74	24	24	24	2,339	1,870	4,209

V. A.—4.—Deaths registered from different Causes in the

Districts.	Towns.	Population, Census 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambálá ...	Ambálá ...	13,309	10,731	24,040
	Jagádrí ...	6,388	5,288	11,676
	Buriá ...	4,262	4,089	8,351
	Thanesar ...	4,026	3,903	7,929
	Shábábád ...	6,422	5,256	11,678
	Sadhaurá ...	5,618	5,580	11,198
	Manímájrá ...	3,385	2,660	6,045
	Ropar ...	4,641	4,059	8,700
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	77,510	56,415	133,925
	Majithá ...	3,565	3,043	6,608
	Jandiálá ...	3,795	3,180	6,975
	Bundálá ...	2,958	2,329	5,287
	Rámdáss ...	3,164	2,689	5,853
Bannú ...	Isá Khel ...	3,943	3,503	7,446
	Kálábágh ...	3,436	2,983	6,419
	Bange Khel ...	2,721	2,618	5,339
	Wán Bhuchrán ...	3,308	2,870	6,178
	Nimmal ...	2,653	2,357	5,010
Dehlí...	Dehlí ...	60,622	50,393	111,015
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits.	22,724	20,678	43,402
	Sonípat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176
	Balabgarh ...	3,175	3,106	6,281
	Farídábád ...	4,092	3,898	7,990
Derá G. Khán ...	Derá Gází Khán ...	9,134	8,030	17,164
	Chotí ...	4,111	3,189	7,300
	Jámpur ...	4,249	3,547	7,796
	Dájal ...	3,053	2,640	5,693
	Rujhán ...	3,141	2,515	5,656
Derá Is. Khán ...	Derá Ismáil Khán ...	9,894	9,681	19,575
	Paniálá ...	2,854	2,648	5,502
	Kuláchí ...	5,007	4,914	9,921
	Takwárá ...	3,676	3,124	6,800
	Bhakhar ...	2,984	2,570	5,554
	Lyáh ...	9,102	7,931	17,033
	Karor ...	2,999	2,721	5,720
Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	12,168	8,424	20,592
	Dharmkot ...	2,750	2,629	5,379
Gujránwálá ...	Gujránwálá ...	10,873	8,508	19,381
	Emanábád ...	3,661	3,058	6,719
	Wazírábád ...	8,390	7,263	15,653
	Akálgarh ...	2,295	2,742	5,037
	Rámnagar ...	4,137	3,043	7,180
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	8,927	6,980	15,907
	Jalálpur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626
	Kunjáh ...	3,187	2,788	5,975
Gurdáspur ...	Dínánagar ...	4,154	3,468	7,622
	Kalánaur ...	3,184	2,937	6,121
	Sojánpur ...	2,903	2,663	5,566
	Batálá ...	14,586	12,694	27,280
	Sirígobindpur ...	2,844	2,638	5,482
	Derá Nának ...	4,561	3,331	7,892

UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1870.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Child-birth.	Suicide.			Wounding.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.			Accident.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
17	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	3	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	4	2	6	5	0	5	0	0	0	15	16	31
5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	6
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	6
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	4
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	2	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	5
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Districts.	Towns.	Causes of: Small-pox. Males.	Small-pox. Females.	Small-pox. Total.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.
Ambálá ...	Ambálá ...	15	6	21	0	1	1
	Jagádrí ...	5	0	5	0	0	0
	Buriá ...	3	1	4	0	0	0
	Thanesar ...	8	2	10	0	0	0
	Sháhábád ...	12	8	20	0	0	0
	Sadhaurá ...	3	0	3	0	1	1
	Manímájrá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ropar ...	1	2	3	0	0	0
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	78	82	160	1	1	2
	Majíthá ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Jandiálá ...	18	14	32	0	0	0
	Bundálá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rámdáss ...	4	0	4	0	0	0
Bannú ...	Isá Khel ...	38	37	75	0	0	0
	Kálábágh ...	24	34	58	0	0	0
	Bange Khel ...	3	1	4	0	0	0
	Wán Bhuchrán ...	8	12	20	0	0	0
	Nimmal ...	3	3	5	0	0	0
Dehlí ...	Dehlí ...	12	13	25	4	3	7
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits.	3	2	5	1	0	1
	Senipat ...	41	32	73	0	1	1
	Balabgarh ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Farídábád ...	3	5	8	0	0	0
Derá G. Khán	Derá Gází Khán ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chotí ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jámpur ...	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Dájal ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rujhán ...	6	3	9	0	0	0
Derá Is. Khán	Derá Ismáil Khán ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Paniálá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuláchí ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Takwárá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bhakhar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lyáh ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Karor ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	1	5	6	0	0	0
	Dharmkot ...	24	16	40	0	0	0
Gujránwálá ...	Gujránwálá ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Emanábád ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Wazírábád ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
	Akálgarh ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rámnagar ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	94	107	201	3	1	4
	Jalálpur ...	19	44	63	4	4	8
	Kunjáh ...	11	7	18	0	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	Dínánagar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kalánaur ...	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Sojánpur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Batálá ...	2	4	6	2	1	3
	Sirígobindpur ...	1	1	2	0	0	0
	Derá Nának ...	0	0	0	3	0	3

(*Continued.*)

DEATH.

Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.			Fevers.			Cough and Chest Diseases.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
23	14	37	92	85	177	20	14	34
13	6	19	58	70	128	6	9	15
14	7	21	77	69	146	9	10	19
23	17	40	119	136	255	26	17	43
21	9	30	56	38	94	13	15	28
22	26	48	91	74	165	12	4	16
3	2	5	92	59	151	7	8	15
5	1	6	82	70	152	7	6	13
160	95	255	1,152	1,042	2,194	348	305	653
0	2	2	48	36	84	2	3	5
2	1	3	54	39	93	7	2	9
6	3	9	36	27	63	0	1	1
1	6	7	80	68	148	9	5	14
9	6	15	52	53	105	2	0	2
14	18	32	41	41	82	7	6	13
2	3	5	17	14	31	3	1	4
5	9	14	30	38	68	4	3	7
7	7	14	55	62	117	8	0	8
225	171	396	1,124	1,133	2,257	166	148	314
191	145	336	398	357	755	58	61	119
36	28	64	125	112	237	11	14	25
33	34	67	35	45	80	14	12	26
52	44	96	48	40	88	5	4	9
34	20	54	141	128	269	27	12	39
0	1	1	31	5	36	1	0	8
6	3	9	50	47	97	5	5	10
0	0	0	156	131	287	5	0	5
1	1	2	33	13	46	0	0	0
36	24	60	138	97	235	29	40	69
0	0	0	40	24	64	0	0	0
4	2	6	78	46	124	1	0	1
1	1	2	58	42	100	0	0	0
1	0	1	51	40	91	1	0	1
2	0	2	127	87	214	0	0	0
2	2	4	61	53	114	2	0	2
57	48	105	146	122	268	57	44	101
4	7	11	43	36	79	10	6	16
58	33	91	100	112	212	33	25	58
5	1	6	44	29	73	11	12	23
26	14	40	146	134	280	38	11	49
0	1	1	31	19	50	7	7	14
5	2	7	62	50	112	20	8	28
13	11	24	134	133	267	57	28	85
22	31	53	97	71	168	49	27	76
6	5	11	187	211	398	7	5	12
31	20	51	68	61	129	25	22	47
34	21	55	109	111	220	29	28	57
23	13	36	81	56	137	9	6	15
29	23	52	205	164	369	21	25	46
4	0	4	107	85	192	4	3	7
7	4	11	121	85	206	6	5	11

V. A.—4.—

Districts.	Towns.	Causes of Death.—(Contd.) All other Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Deaths from All Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambálá ...	Ambálá ...	15	8	23	172	135	307
	Jagádrí ...	21	9	30	106	98	204
	Buriá ...	16	11	27	120	102	222
	Thanesar ...	13	20	33	191	193	384
	Sháhábád ...	20	5	25	124	77	201
	Sadhaurá ...	21	15	36	151	122	273
	Manímájrá ...	10	3	13	113	73	186
	Rupar ...	4	5	9	102	86	188
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	299	242	541	2,056	788	3,844
	Majithá ...	12	3	15	64	44	108
	Jandiálá ...	13	13	26	96	71	167
	Bundálá ...	8	9	17	50	40	90
	Rámdáss ...	6	7	13	100	86	186
Bannú ...	Isá Khel ...	16	8	24	117	104	221
	Kálábágh ...	11	10	21	98	109	207
	Benge Khel ...	8	1	9	34	20	54
	Wán Bhuchrán ...	9	7	16	56	69	125
	Nimmal ...	10	3	13	83	75	158
Delhí ...	Dehli ...	777	594	1,371	2,332	2,113	4,445
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits,	162	121	283	819	693	1,512
	Sonípat ...	35	45	80	251	237	488
	Balabgarh ...	35	32	67	119	127	246
	Faríbábád ...	54	53	107	163	149	312
Derá G. Khan	Derá Gází Khan ...	49	24	73	254	191	445
	Chotí ...	3	1	4	36	7	43
	Jámpur ...	7	4	11	70	65	135
	Dájal ...	10	6	16	171	144	315
	Rujhán ...	0	2	2	42	21	63
Derá Is. Khan	Derá Ismáil Khán ...	56	42	98	263	216	479
	Paniálá ...	4	4	8	44	28	72
	Kuláchi ...	12	7	19	101	57	158
	Takwárá ...	16	7	23	78	50	128
	Bhukhur ...	11	3	14	65	45	110
	Lyáh ...	7	11	18	137	99	236
	Karor ...	9	5	14	74	61	135
Fírozpur ...	Fírozpur ...	82	47	129	348	271	619
	Dharmkot ...	11	10	21	92	75	167
Gujránwálá ...	Gujránwálá ...	50	44	94	249	225	474
	Emanábád ...	17	9	26	78	54	132
	Wazírábád ...	17	12	29	233	183	416
	Akágarah ...	9	10	19	49	39	88
	Rámnagar ...	12	7	19	102	72	174
Gujrat ...	Gujrát ...	58	54	112	362	339	701
	Jalápar ...	53	56	109	247	240	487
	Kunjáh ...	22	16	38	235	245	480
Gurdaspur ...	Dínánagar ...	24	29	53	149	133	282
	Kalánaur ...	34	18	52	209	180	389
	Sojánpur ...	32	29	61	146	108	254
	Batálá ...	58	43	101	322	261	533
	Sirigobinpur ...	18	17	35	135	107	242
	Derá Nának ...	11	11	22	148	107	255

(Continued.)

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Born Dead.		
				From all Causes.					
Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·87	0·04	1·54	7·36	13	12	13	0	0	0
0·43	0	1·63	10·96	16	18	17	1	1	2
0·48	0	2·51	17·48	28	25	26	1	1	2
1·26	0	5·04	32·16	47	49	48	0	0	0
1·71	0	2·57	8·05	19	15	17	0	0	0
0·27	0·09	4·29	14·73	27	22	24	4	0	4
0	0	0·83	24·98	33	27	31	0	0	0
0·34	0	0·69	17·47	22	21	22	2	1	3
1·19	0·02	1·90	16·38	26	32	29	34	23	57
0	0·15	0·30	12·71	18	14	16	3	2	5
4·59	0	0·43	13·33	25	22	24	0	0	0
0	0	1·70	11·92	17	17	17	2	1	3
0·68	0	1·19	25·29	32	32	32	0	0	0
10·07	0	2·01	14·10	30	30	30	0	0	0
9·03	0	4·98	12·77	28	36	32	0	0	0
0·75	0	0·94	5·81	12	8	10	0	0	0
3·24	0	2·27	11·01	17	24	20	0	0	0
1·20	0	2·79	23·35	31	32	31	0	0	0
0·22	0·06	3·57	20·33	38	42	40	42	30	72
0·11	0·02	7·74	17·39	36	33	35	27	15	42
5·99	0·08	5·26	19·46	42	38	40	1	1	2
0·16	0	10·67	12·74	37	41	39	1	0	1
1·00	0	12·01	11·01	40	38	39	6	4	10
0	0	3·15	15·67	28	24	26	0	0	0
0	0	0·14	4·93	9	2	6	0	0	0
0·26	0	1·15	12·44	16	18	17	0	0	0
0	0	0	50·41	56	54	55	1	1	2
1·59	0	0·35	8·13	13	8	11	0	0	0
0	0·15	3·06	12·00	26	22	24	0	0	0
0	0	0	11·63	15	10	13	1	0	1
0·10	0	0·60	12·50	20	11	16	0	0	0
0	0	0·29	14·70	21	16	19	0	0	0
0	0	0·18	16·38	22	17	20	0	0	0
0	0	0·12	12·56	15	12	14	0	1	1
0	0	0·70	19·93	25	22	24	0	0	0
0·29	0	5·10	13·01	28	32	30	3	1	4
7·44	0	2·04	14·69	33	28	31	0	1	1
0	0·05	4·69	10·94	23	26	24	5	1	6
0	0·15	0·89	10·86	21	18	20	2	0	2
0·19	0·19	2·55	17·89	28	25	26	3	3	6
0	0	0·20	9·93	21	14	17	0	0	0
0·14	0	0·97	15·60	25	24	24	0	0	0
12·63	0·25	1·51	16·78	40	48	44	5	4	9
4·03	0·51	3·39	10·75	29	33	31	3	3	6
3·01	0	1·84	66·61	74	88	80	6	4	10
0	0	6·69	16·92	36	38	37	4	1	5
0·16	0·16	8·98	35·94	66	61	63	3	3	6
0	0	6·47	24·61	50	40	46	0	0	0
0·22	0·11	1·91	13·53	22	20	21	11	6	17
0·36	0	0·73	35·02	47	40	44	4	1	5
0	0·38	1·39	26·10	32	32	32	0	0	0

Districts.	Towns.	Population, Census 1868.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Gurgaon ...	Sehnáh	3,953	3,554	7,507
	Farrukhnagar	5,317	5,314	10,631
	Ríwári	12,251	12,252	24,503
	Fírozpur	5,044	4,112	9,156
	Palwal	6,616	6,113	12,729
	Hodal	3,723	3,309	7.032
Hisár ...	Hisár	7,912	6,221	14,133
	Hánsí	6,958	6,605	13,563
	Bhíwání	18,228	14,026	32,254
Hushiárpur ...	Hushiárpur	7,000	5,964	12,964
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	4,072	3,754	7,826
	Hariáná	4,189	3,596	7,785
	Dasúáh	4,371	4,082	8,453
	Tándá	2,759	2,498	5,257
	Urmur	4,988	4,644	9,632
	Miání	4,018	3,688	7,706
	Garhshankar	3,000	2,739	5,739
	Nandpur	3,579	3,293	6,869
Jalandhar ...	Jalandhar	18,799	14,874	33,673
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	8,021	7,239	15,260
	Aláwalpur	2,626	2,447	5,073
	Kartárpur	5,988	4,965	10,953
	Ráhon	7,558	6,836	1,394
	Philaur	4,430	2,995	7,425
	Rurkákalán	3,174	2,547	5,721
	Bilgáh	3,549	2,892	6,441
	Jandiálá	3,697	2,742	6,439
	Núrmehl	4,086	3,780	7,866
	Malsián	3,368	2,918	6,286
	Nakodar	4,585	4,215	8,800
	Mehatpur	3,371	3,003	6,374
Jhelam ...	Jhelam	3,051	2,097	5,148
	Chakwál	2,915	2,852	5,767
	Lává	2,755	2,504	5,257
	Pin dDádan Khán	9,473	8,065	17,538
Jhang ...	Chaniot	6,106	5,371	11,477
	Mighiáná	5,816	5,038	10,854
	Jhang	5,216	3,912	9,128
Kángrá ...	Kángrá	3,494	2,954	6,448
	Núrpur	5,384	4,544	9,928
Karnál ...	Karnál	15,951	13,056	29,007
	Kunjpurá	2,658	2,504	5,162
	Sivan	3,224	2,982	6,206
	Kythal	7,364	7,484	14,848
	Pánípat	13,145	12,131	25,276
Kohát ...	Kohát	3,469	2,595	6,064
Lahore ...	Lahore	46,154	39,192	85,346
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	20,650	11,111	31,761
	Chúnián	3,981	3,374	7,355
	Kasúr	8,943	7,608	16,551
	Khem Karn	3,099	2,748	5,847
	Pattí	3,448	3,270	6,718

(Continued.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.												
	Suicide.			Wounding.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.			Accident.		
Child-birth.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	8	14
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	4
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	9
10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	4	8
2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	1	8
2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	6
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0	8
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	14	14	28
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	2	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

Districts.	Towns.	Causes of					
		Small-pox.			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gurgaun ...	Sehnáh ...	4	3	7	0	0	0
	Farrukhnagar ...	2	2	4	1	1	2
	Ríwárí ...	4	5	9	2	2	4
	Fírozpur ...	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Palwal ...	6	1	7	1	0	1
	Hodal ...	3	3	6	0	0	0
Hisár ...	Hísar ...	42	35	77	0	0	0
	Hánsí ...	16	37	53	1	0	1
	Bhíwání ...	8	9	17	0	0	0
Hushiárpur ...	Hushiárpur ...	16	21	37	0	0	0
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	18	16	34	0	0	0
	Hariáná ...	5	2	7	0	0	0
	Dasúáh ...	0	0	0	4	1	5
	Tándá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urmur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miání ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Garhshankar ...	2	4	6	0	0	0
	Nandpur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jalandhar ...	Jalandhar ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	6	3	9	0	0	0
	Aláwalpur ...	7	3	10	0	0	0
	Kartárpur ...	2	3	5	0	1	1
	Ráhon ...	0	4	4	0	0	0
	Philaur ...	2	7	9	2	0	2
	Rurkákalán ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilgáh ...	8	9	17	0	0	0
	Jandiálá ...	3	3	6	0	0	0
	Núrmehl ...	10	6	16	0	0	0
	Malsián ...	2	5	7	1	0	1
	Nakodar ...	3	1	4	1	0	1
	Mehatpur ...	7	12	19	0	0	0
Jhelam ...	Jhelam ...	6	6	12	0	0	0
	Chakwál ...	14	15	29	0	0	0
	Lává ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
	Pínd Dádan Khán ...	12	15	27	0	0	0
Jhang ...	Chaniot ...	4	8	12	1	0	1
	Mighiáná ...	4	10	14	0	0	0
	Jhang ...	6	5	11	0	0	0
Kángrá ...	Kángrá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Núrpur ...	1	5	6	0	0	0
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	9	9	18	0	0	0
	Kunjpurá ...	0	0	0	3	1	4
	Sivan ...	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Kythal ...	20	24	44	1	0	1
	Pánípat ...	29	25	54	0	0	0
Kohát ..	Kohát ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	8	5	13	10	5	15
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	1	3	4	0	0	0
	Chúnián ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Kasúr ...	3	1	4	2	2	4
	Khem Karn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pattí ...	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued.)

DEATH.

Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.			Fevers.			Cough and Chest Diseases.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
45	39	84	29	25	54	11	7	18
85	87	172	23	27	50	11	8	19
141	181	322	132	139	271	37	28	65
62	52	114	35	29	64	10	2	12
74	85	159	62	86	148	8	11	19
24	24	48	34	32	66	8	8	16
19	9	28	172	169	341	48	27	75
26	21	47	167	192	359	25	32	57
60	34	94	230	227	457	58	37	95
66	67	133	135	165	300	26	21	47
37	39	76	71	86	157	20	7	27
40	44	84	63	84	147	23	16	39
19	19	38	131	148	279	19	15	34
13	12	25	88	117	205	6	3	9
28	22	50	106	113	219	8	3	11
15	9	24	88	95	183	3	7	10
28	14	42	110	127	237	14	9	23
13	17	30	59	65	124	7	2	9
34	23	57	180	158	338	51	50	101
7	2	9	106	100	206	23	25	48
10	4	14	105	86	191	16	6	22
18	12	30	90	66	156	27	16	43
42	44	86	202	235	437	45	20	65
14	8	22	124	117	241	8	3	11
4	5	9	67	67	134	6	4	10
4	1	5	88	70	158	11	2	13
2	1	3	54	43	97	7	11	18
5	4	9	70	76	146	13	7	20
5	1	6	49	52	101	6	6	12
14	5	19	44	48	92	18	18	36
6	5	11	58	58	116	3	7	10
23	9	32	112	81	193	29	10	39
4	7	11	68	51	119	1	3	4
4	0	4	36	30	66	0	1	1
97	72	169	195	183	378	41	18	59
14	14	28	37	23	60	17	14	31
6	3	9	38	30	68	13	16	29
5	2	7	41	44	85	7	1	8
16	23	39	40	51	91	15	15	30
14	10	24	139	118	257	27	16	43
96	89	135	237	213	4 0	73	82	155
11	20	31	71	41	112	8	9	17
4	1	5	21	21	42	5	9	14
34	17	51	56	79	135	17	10	27
135	124	259	148	180	328	48	42	90
3	2	5	47	42	89	1	2	3
95	34	129	783	747	1,530	124	94	218
36	29	65	227	176	402	36	27	63
8	2	10	67	49	116	10	7	17
39	26	65	91	93	184	36	34	70
5	0	5	39	35	74	5	5	10
3	0	3	50	46	96	8	7	15

Districts.	Towns.	Causes of Death.—(Contd.) All other causes. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.
Gurgaun ...	Sehnah ...	25	21	46	115	95	210
	Farrukhnagar ...	31	55	86	153	185	338
	Riwari ...	154	117	271	477	488	965
	Firozpur ...	39	26	65	152	122	274
	Palwal ...	73	63	136	227	252	479
	Hodal ...	16	10	26	87	79	166
Hisár ...	Hisár ...	53	34	87	336	277	613
	Hansi ...	36	29	65	275	321	596
	Bhiwani ...	151	119	270	512	441	953
Hushiárpur ...	Hushiárpur ...	39	41	80	288	319	607
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	18	19	37	165	167	332
	Hariana ...	27	33	60	160	182	342
	Dasuah ...	27	28	55	200	212	412
	Tanda ...	3	8	11	112	140	252
	Urmur ...	5	7	12	148	147	295
	Miani ...	5	1	6	113	112	225
	Garhshankar ...	19	6	25	173	163	336
	Nandpur ...	5	5	10	85	89	174
Jalandhar ...	Jalandhar ...	46	36	82	319	273	592
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	16	15	31	160	148	308
	Alawalpur ...	13	8	21	151	108	259
	Kartarpur ...	27	12	39	165	113	278
	Rahon ...	21	21	42	313	324	637
	Philaur ...	14	10	24	171	145	316
	Rurkákalán ...	12	11	23	91	90	181
	Bilgáh ...	11	5	16	123	89	212
	Jandiála ...	6	17	23	75	77	152
	Núrmehl ...	17	11	28	117	105	222
	Malsián ..	10	4	14	74	68	142
	Nakodar ...	19	15	34	99	90	189
	Mehatpur ...	10	11	21	84	93	177
Jhelam ...	Jhelam ...	41	19	60	215	128	343
	Chakwál ...	16	11	27	104	87	191
	Lává ...	4	3	7	44	36	80
	Pind Dádan Khán ...	68	44	112	421	336	757
Jhang ...	Chaniot ...	62	69	131	138	132	270
	Mighiáná ...	31	25	56	93	86	179
	Jhang ...	27	25	52	87	81	168
Kangra ...	Kángrá ...	15	15	30	90	112	202
	Núrpur ..	27	26	53	217	182	399
Karnal ...	Karnál ...	87	61	148	504	462	966
	Kunjpurá ...	21	8	29	115	85	200
	Sivan ...	5	1	6	38	35	73
	Kythal ...	41	26	67	171	157	328
	Pánípat ...	108	70	178	469	447	916
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	8	6	14	59	52	111
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	202	146	348	1,237	1,065	2,302
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	53	32	85	360	269	629
	Chúnian ...	15	21	36	104	81	185
	Kasúr ...	54	42	96	228	200	428
	Khem Karn ...	5	5	10	54	46	100
	Pattí ...	11	11	22	73	67	140

(Continued.)

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Born Dead.		
				From all Causes.					
Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·93	0	11·19	7·19	29	27	28	2	3	5
0·38	0·19	16·18	4·70	29	35	32	4	0	4
0·37	0·16	13·14	11·06	39	40	39	6	6	12
0	0·44	12·45	6·90	30	30	30	14	6	20
0·55	0·08	12·49	11·63	34	41	38	6	3	9
0·85	0	6·82	9·38	23	24	24	1	0	1
5·45	0	1·98	24·13	42	44	43	3	1	4
3·91	0·07	3·46	26·47	39	48	44	12	10	22
0·53	0	2·91	14·17	28	31	29	44	25	69
2·85	0	10·26	23·14	41	53	47	0	0	0
4·34	0	9·71	20·06	40	44	42	1	0	1
0·90	0	10·79	18·88	38	51	44	2	4	6
0	0·59	4·49	33·01	46	52	49	0	0	0
0	0	4·75	38·99	40	56	48	0	0	0
0	0	5·19	22·74	30	32	31	0	0	0
0	0	3·11	23·75	28	30	29	0	0	0
1·04	0	7·32	41·30	58	59	58	0	1	1
0	0	4·37	18·05	24	27	25	0	0	0
0·06	0·06	1·69	10·04	17	18	17	2	9	11
0·59	0	0·59	13·50	20	20	20	1	2	3
1·97	0	2·76	37·65	57	44	51	3	1	4
0·46	0·09	2·74	14·24	27	23	25	5	5	10
0·28	0	5·97	30·36	41	47	44	5	2	7
1·21	0·27	2·96	32·46	39	48	42	2	2	4
0	0	1·57	23·42	29	35	32	1	1	2
2·64	0	0·78	24·53	35	31	33	6	2	8
0·93	0	0·46	15·06	20	28	24	0	1	1
2·03	0	1·14	18·56	29	28	28	4	5	9
1·11	0·16	0·95	16·07	22	23	22	2	0	2
0·45	0·11	2·16	10·45	21	21	21	5	2	7
2·98	0	1·72	18·20	25	31	28	0	1	1
2·33	0	6·22	37·49	70	61	67	3	2	5
5·03	0	1·91	20·63	36	30	33	1	1	2
0·38	0	0·76	12·55	16	14	15	1	0	1
1·54	0	9·64	21·55	44	42	43	4	5	9
1·04	0·09	2·44	5·23	23	24	23	8	5	13
1·29	0	0·83	6·26	16	17	16	6	4	10
1·20	0	0·77	9·31	17	21	18	7	2	9
0	0	6·05	14·11	26	38	31	1	1	2
0·60	0	2·42	25·89	40	40	40	4	5	9
0·62	0	6·88	15·51	31	35	33	9	2	11
0	0·77	6·00	21·70	43	34	39	2	1	3
0·48	0	0·80	6·77	12	12	12	0	0	0
2·96	0·07	3·43	9·09	23	21	22	4	6	10
2·14	0	10·25	12·98	36	37	36	9	9	18
0	0	0·82	14·68	17	20	18	1	0	1
0·15	0·17	1·51	17·93	27	27	27	8	9	17
0·12	0	2·05	12·66	17	24	20	1	1	2
0	0·13	1·36	15·77	26	24	25	0	0	0
0·24	0·24	3·93	11·12	25	26	26	9	2	11
0	0	0·85	12·66	17	17	17	0	0	0
0	0	0·45	14·29	21	21	21	2	0	2

Districts.	Towns.	Population, Census 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
Ludiáná ...	Ludiána ...	21,701	18,282	39,983
	Ráikot ...	4,773	4,392	9,165
	Jagraun ...	3,574	3,522	7,096
	Machhíwárá ...	3,304	2,758	6,062
Montgomery ...	Kamália ...	3,109	2,586	5,695
	Pákpatan ...	3,264	2,822	6,686
Mozaffargarh ...	Parhár ...	2,933	2,619	5,552
Multan ...	Multan ...	14,937	12,861	27,798
	Do. suburbs within Municipal limits	10,582	7,222	17,804
	Shujábád ...	3,180	2,915	6,095
	Kehror ...	2,685	2,384	5,069
Peshâwar ...	Peshâwar ...	32,270	26,285	58,555
	Naushehrá ...	3,191	2,892	6,083
	Tangí Nasratzai ...	4,400	3,342	7,742
	Chársadá ...	4,516	3,717	8,233
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	11,538	7,690	19,228
	Pindíghep ...	4,174	4,049	8,223
	Hazro ...	3,077	2,726	5,803
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,358	6,900	14,258
	Sangí ...	2,845	2,272	5,117
	Berí ...	5,067	3,656	8,723
	Májrá ...	4,403	3,503	7,906
	Mehim ...	3,651	3,117	6,768
	Kalánaur ...	3,006	2,840	5,846
	Goháná ...	3,626	3,498	7,124
	Butáná ...	3,328	2,869	6,197
	Barodá ...	2,745	2,379	5,124
	Mandláná ...	2,875	2,234	5,109
	Sisáná ...	2,760	2,291	5,051
	Bahádargarh ...	4,570	3,089	6,659
	Jhajjar ...	5,989	6,524	12,513
Sháhpur ...	Sáhíwál ...	4,863	4,037	8,900
	Bhárá ...	7,448	7,066	14,514
	Miání ...	3,565	3,292	6,857
	Khosháb ...	4,351	4,158	8,509
Sirsá ...	Sirsá ...	6,271	4,729	11,000
Syálkot ...	Syálkot ...	13,431	11,906	25,337
	Daská ...	2,809	2,715	5,524
	Kilá Sobhá Sing ...	2,688	2,465	5,153
	Pasrur ...	4,353	4,174	8,527
	Zafarwál ...	2,905	2,736	5,641
	Chavindá ...	2,623	2,459	5,082
Total of Towns.	...	10,10,174	852,316	1,862,490
Hill Sanitaria.				
Dalhousie	...	2,648	1,037	3,685
Dharmsala	...	2,204	658	2,862
Murree	...	8,771	1,834	10,605
Simla	...	11,621	3,227	14,848
Frontier Cantonments.				
Abbottabad	...	2,323	571	2,894
Dera Gázi Khan	...	2,553	384	2,937
Dera Ismail Khan	...	5,115	216	6,331
Edwardesabad	...	2,895	329	3,224
Kohát	...	4,659	551	5,210
Mardán	...	1,824	140	1,964
Rájanpur	...	Not stated	by the	Dy. Cmr.

(Continued.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.												
Child-birth.	SUICIDE.			WOUNDING.			SNAKE-BITE OR KILLED BY WILD BEASTS.			ACCIDENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	6	4	10
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	4	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	5
3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	11	4	15
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
328	22	13	35	26	4	30	41	11	52	284	178	462
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3
2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	4
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V. A.—4.—

Districts.	Towns.	Causes of: Small-pox. Males.	Small-pox. Females.	Small-pox. Total.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.
Ludianá ...	Ludiáná ...	70	54	124	1	0	1
	Ráikot ...	37	21	58	0	0	0
	Jagraun ...	33	34	67	2	1	3
	Machhíwárá ...	3	3	6	0	0	0
Montgomery ...	Kamáliá ...	10	3	13	0	0	0
	Pákpatan ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozaffargarh ...	Parhár ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multán ...	Multán ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
	Do. suburbs within municipal limits	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shujábád ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kehror ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peshávar ...	Pesháwar ...	62	49	111	3	0	3
	Naushehrá ...	10	3	13	0	0	0
	Tangí Nasratzaí ...	13	14	27	0	0	0
	Chársadá ...	6	4	10	0	0	0
Ráwalpindí ...	Ráwalpindí ...	0	1	1	1	2	3
	Pindighep ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hazro ...	18	19	37	0	0	0
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	1	1	2	0	0	0
	Sángi ...	8	6	14	0	0	0
	Berí ...	7	2	9	1	0	1
	Májrá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mehim ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Kalánaur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Goháná ...	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Butáná ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Barodá ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mandláná ...	2	3	5	0	0	0
	Sisáná ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bahádargarh ...	2	1	3	1	0	1
	Jhajjar ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sháhpur ...	Sáhíwál ...	55	47	102	0	0	0
	Bherá ...	64	46	110	1	0	1
	Miání ...	60	54	114	0	0	0
	Khosháb ...	19	20	39	0	0	0
Sirsá ...	Sirsá ...	13	7	20	1	0	1
Syálkot ...	Syálkot ...	3	3	6	1	0	1
	Daská ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Kilá Sobhá Singh ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Pasrúr ...	47	56	103	0	0	0
	Zafarwál ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Chavindá ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total of Towns ...	1,292	1,227	2,519	74	36	110
Hill Sanitaria.							
Dalhousie	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmsálá	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murree	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simlá	...	2	0	2	0	1	1
Frontier Cantonments.							
Abbottabad	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derá Gází Khán	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derá Ismáil Khán	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwardesabad	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kohát	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mardán	...	1	0	1	0	0	0
Rajánpur	...	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued.)

DEATH.

Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.			Fevers.			Cough and Chest Diseas.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Females.	Total.
79	73	152	327	365	692	116	69	185
3	1	4	76	52	128	4	7	11
21	10	31	46	52	98	29	17	46
13	11	24	97	83	180	19	6	25
1	3	4	42	27	69	7	12	19
12	2	14	57	43	100	6	9	15
1	2	3	60	40	100	2	0	2
48	45	93	217	224	441	37	48	85
45	29	74	246	187	433	78	32	110
13	7	20	122	121	243	18	5	23
5	10	15	76	63	139	11	12	23
20	7	27	493	432	925	26	37	63
0	0	0	20	12	32	3	0	3
1	1	2	46	37	83	6	2	8
1	3	4	41	22	63	1	0	1
87	45	132	268	206	474	53	30	83
3	2	5	68	57	125	4	3	7
6	0	6	62	43	105	5	3	7
23	27	50	75	89	164	9	13	22
0	0	0	51	34	85	0	1	1
13	6	19	87	70	157	10	6	16
3	4	7	25	15	40	3	0	3
2	2	4	67	68	135	6	3	9
1	1	2	35	27	62	0	0	0
1	0	1	59	46	105	2	3	5
2	0	2	60	41	101	2	2	4
0	0	0	58	47	105	1	0	1
0	0	0	35	31	66	0	0	0
0	0	0	19	10	29	1	0	1
22	13	35	45	39	84	7	6	13
16	17	33	56	32	88	20	9	29
16	12	28	85	81	166	31	16	47
39	25	64	109	98	207	20	6	26
13	14	27	58	47	105	8	8	16
42	34	76	50	48	98	12	10	22
8	5	13	41	32	73	13	3	16
62	34	96	355	354	709	106	87	193
9	9	18	56	52	108	13	13	26
13	5	18	60	44	104	26	6	32
23	16	39	57	71	128	57	37	94
13	10	23	106	101	207	9	4	13
10	9	19	56	57	113	11	14	25
3,580	2,810	6,390	16,190	14,935	31,125	3,087	2,345	5,432
3	0	3	7	5	12	3	0	3
10	14	24	14	14	28	5	3	8
11	4	15	21	5	26	4	0	4
16	6	22	50	17	67	16	14	30
6	9	15	3	2	5	7	3	10
4	1	5	15	14	29	13	2	15
14	3	17	7	5	12	11	2	13
12	4	16	20	17	37	27	2	29
6	0	6	30	7	37	31	3	34
11	1	12	12	8	20	9	0	9
6	2	8	5	6	11	8	0	8

V. A.—4.—

Districts.	Towns.	Causes of Death — All other Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Deaths from All Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.
Ludiana ...	Ludiáná ...	133	90	223	731	662	1,393
	Raikot ...	5	7	12	126	88	214
	Jagraun ...	20	12	32	153	129	282
	Machiwárá ...	6	3	9	139	110	249
Montgomery,	Kamáliá ...	18	16	34	82	61	143
	Pákpatan ...	20	24	44	96	78	174
Mozaffargarh ...	Parhár ...	3	5	8	66	48	114
Multán ...	Multán ...	120	101	221	431	430	861
	Do. suburbs with municipal limits	109	67	176	485	328	813
	Shujábád ...	26	15	41	179	151	330
	Kehror ...	16	14	30	111	104	215
Peshávar ...	Peshávar ...	53	37	90	662	572	1,234
	Naushehra ...	3	0	3	36	15	51
	Tangi Nasratzai ...	1	2	3	69	56	125
	Chársadá ...	2	6	2	52	29	81
Rawalpindi ...	Ráwal pndí ...	109	74	183	524	368	892
	Pindighep ...	14	7	21	89	70	159
	Hazro ...	7	12	19	101	77	178
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	40	36	76	153	168	321
	Sángí ...	1	1	2	62	43	105
	Beri ...	22	20	42	141	104	245
	Májrá ...	0	1	1	32	21	53
	Mehim ...	3	3	6	81	77	158
	Kalánaur ...	1	2	3	37	32	69
	Goháná ...	2	3	5	67	53	120
	Butáná ...	1	0	1	66	44	110
	Barodá ...	1	0	1	60	49	109
	Mandláná ...	1	1	2	39	36	75
	Sisárá ...	3	0	3	25	10	35
	Bahádargarh ...	11	10	28	90	73	163
	Jhajjar ...	16	9	28	114	69	183
Sháhpur ...	Sáhíwal ...	69	75	144	256	237	493
	Bherá ...	80	84	164	318	262	580
	Miání ...	33	44	77	174	174	344
	Khosháb ...	57	44	101	183	158	341
Sirsa ...	Sirsá ...	13	9	22	95	57	152
Syálkot ...	Syalkot ...	129	102	225	663	588	1,251
	Daská ...	19	26	45	99	101	200
	Kilá Sobhá Singh ...	7	12	19	107	67	174
	Pasrur ...	27	35	62	213	220	433
	Zafarwál ...	8	8	16	136	124	260
	Chavindá ...	22	14	36	100	95	195
	Total of Towns ...	5,344	4,241	9,585	29,940	26,128	56,068
Hill Sanitaria.							
Dalhousie ...		6	4	10	21	9	30
Dharmsala ...		5	4	9	36	37	73
Murree ...		12	4	16	51	17	68
Simla ...		21	17	38	108	60	168
Frontier Cantonments.							
Abbottabad ...		4	4	8	23	18	41
Derá Gázi Khan ...		16	4	10	48	22	70
Derá Ismáil Khan ...		13	0	13	46	10	56
Edwardesabad ...		19	3	22	86	28	114
Kohát ...		12	2	14	81	13	94
Mardán ...		17	8	25	51	18	69
Rájanpur ...		9	0	9	28	8	36

(Concluded.)

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Born Dead.		
				From all Causes.					
Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3·10	0·02	3·80	17·31	34	36	35	0	1	1
6·33	0	0·44	13·97	26	20	23	1	0	1
9·44	0·42	4·37	13·81	43	37	40	0	0	0
0·99	0	3·96	29·69	42	40	41	0	0	0
2·28	0	0·70	12·11	26	23	25	4	6	10
0	0	2·30	16·43	29	28	28	3	3	6
0	0	0·54	18·01	22	18	20	0	0	0
0·07	0	3·34	15·86	29	33	31	21	31	52
0	0	4·16	24·32	46	45	46	15	9	24
0	0	3·28	39·87	56	52	54	6	12	18
0·20	0	2·96	27·	41	44	42	1	3	4
1·90	0·05	0·46	15·80	20	22	21	2	1	3
2·14	0	0	5·26	11	5	8	0	0	0
3·49	0	0·26	10·72	16	17	16	0	0	0
1·21	0	0·48	7·65	11	8	10	0	0	0
0·05	0·16	6·86	24·65	45	48	46	9	8	17
0	0	0·61	15·20	21	17	19	3	0	3
6·38	0	1·03	18·09	33	28	31	1	0	1
0·14	0	3·51	11·50	21	24	22	2	1	3
2·73	0	0	16·61	22	19	20	0	0	0
1·03	0·11	2·18	18·00	28	28	28	0	0	0
0	0	0·88	5·06	7	6	7	0	0	0
0	0·29	0·59	19·95	22	25	23	0	0	0
0	0	0·34	10·60	12	11	12	0	0	0
0·42	0	0·14	14·74	18	15	17	0	0	0
0·16	0	0·32	16·30	20	15	18	0	0	0
0	0	0	20·49	22	20	21	0	0	0
0·98	0	0	12·92	13	16	15	0	0	0
0	0	0	5·74	9	4	7	0	0	0
0·45	0·15	5·26	12·61	25	24	24	1	0	1
0	0·08	2·64	7·03	19	10	15	2	0	2
11·46	0	3·15	18·65	53	59	55	4	1	5
7·58	0·07	4·41	14·26	43	37	40	6	4	10
16·62	0	3·94	15·31	49	52	50	0	2	2
4·58	0	8·93	11·52	42	38	40	2	2	4
1·82	0·09	1·18	6·64	15	12	14	4	2	6
0·24	0·04	3·79	27·98	49	49	49	13	13	26
0·18	0	3·26	19·55	35	37	36	8	5	13
0·19	0	3·49	20·18	40	27	34	2	2	4
12·08	0	4·57	15·01	49	53	51	2	4	6
0	0·18	4·08	36·69	47	45	46	5	2	7
0·20	0	3·74	22·23	38	39	38	1	2	3
1·35	0·06	3·43	16·70	30	31	30	504	370	874
0	0	0·81	3·26	8	9	8	0	0	0
0	0	8·38	9·78	16	56	25	3	0	3
0	0	1·41	2·45	6	9	6	1	0	1
0·13	0·07	1·48	4·51	9	18	11	4	0	4
0	0	5·18	1·73	10	31	14	0	2	2
0	0	1·70	9·87	19	57	24	0	0	0
0	0	3·19	2·25	9	46	10	0	0	0
0	0	4·96	11·48	30	85	34	1	1	2
0	0	1·15	7·10	17	23	18	0	0	0
0·51	0	6·11	10·18	28	128	35	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

V. B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries

Districts.	Number of Dispensaries.	Income.					Expen-			
		In hand on 1st January 1870.	Received during the year.			Total.	Establishment.	Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.
			From Imperial Revenues.	From Local Funds.	From private subscriptions and interest on invested money.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	3	4,021	3,096	2,935	1,567	11,619	5,461	823	462	3,353
Gurgaon ...	4	159	2,111	3,128	353	5,751	3,043	883	357	361
Karnál ...	4	353	2,184	1,872	651	5,060	3,263	377	795	311
Hissár ...	2	1,436	652	3,181	421	5,690	2,784	307	304	125
Rohtak ...	1	376	825	400	271	1,872	1,084	99	86	20
Sirsa ...	3	211	792	1,816	167	2,986	1,457	354	271	181
Ambála ...	4	1,292	4,232	3,744	1,980	11,248	6,419	681	1,161	554
Ludiana ...	2	958	1,872	1,176	277	4,283	2,244	113	208	271
Simla ...	3	1,043	2,028	184	1,583	4,838	3,123	144	327	354
Jullundhur ...	4	2,063	2,981	260	2,577	7,881	3,536	407	271	242
Hushiárpore...	3	426	1,344	1,461	0	3,231	1,569	443	446	132
Kángra ...	5	1,876	2,160	1,195	444	5,675	2,879	283	216	446
Amritsar ...	5	181	3,815	8,720	943	13,659	7,409	731	1,107	1,352
Gurdáspore ...	3	25	3,697	4,154	119	7,995	4,233	256	266	268
Syálkot ...	5	272	3,600	2,384	44	6,300	3,993	293	406	285
Lahore ...	3	526	7,364	2,272	1,066	11,228	5,229	893	2,300	457
Gujeránwála...	3	1,245	1,548	1,125	303	4,221	2,049	169	147	165
Ferozpore ...	1	73	1,601	4,634	192	6,500	2,413	211	263	347
Ráwalpindi ...	2	1,375	1,852	3,411	2,115	8,753	3,120	546	895	256
Jhelum ...	4	2,554	1,992	1,676	804	7,026	3,000	336	289	364
Gujerát ...	6	795	667	2,545	158	4,165	2,704	226	193	292
Sháhpore ...	6	1,122	756	1,349	2,717	5,944	2,303	455	275	574
Multán ...	3	1,037	2,330	1,602	1,634	6,603	3,672	673	577	370
Mozuffurgurh	3	871	1,098	2,093	224	4,286	1,764	378	241	182
Jhung ...	1	333	336	962	221	1,852	883	180	95	81
Montgomery	1	89	216	240	314	859	444	67	35	18
Dera I. Khan	5	1,335	4,114	3,229	1,590	10,268	6,189	713	473	603
Dera G. Khan	2	679	1,928	1,846	2,280	6,733	3,377	1,452	820	173
Bunnoo ...	3	627	1,788	1,608	897	4,920	2,708	544	479	542
Peshâwar ...	3	356	2,808	2,264	1,536	6,964	3,825	324	1,881	440
Kohát ...	2	229	1,344	173	500	2,246	1,045	429	182	108
Hazára ...	2	10	2,213	510	1,223	3,956	1,850	287	492	568
Total ...	101	27,948	69,344	68,149	29,171	1,94,612	99,072	14,077	16,320	13,795

N. B.—In this return are not included sevanl Dispensaries wholly independent o

IN THE PUNJAB, 1870.

DITURE.					PATIENTS TREATED.						
Erecting New Buildings.	Repairing old Buildings.	Sums invested out of Surplus Income.	Total.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1870.	Remaining on 1st January 1870.	*In-patients.* Males.	*In-patients.* Females.	*Out-patients.* Males.	*Out-patients.* Females.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1870.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
140	386	994	11,619	...	173	421	103	11,446	4,743	16,886	123
600	149	0	5,393	358	179	635	134	8,488	2,760	12,196	189
0	216	0	4,962	98	179	1,251	245	21,667	6,766	30,108	199
0	391	0	3,911	1,779	137	460	74	10,577	2,657	13,905	83
0	7	0	1,296	576	67	281	41	5,215	590	6,194	41
0	585	0	2,848	138	103	265	52	4,229	1,924	6,573	92
11	624	1,100	10,550	698	196	1,402	252	35,409	9,368	46,627	182
0	131	495	3,462	821	64	326	69	6,966	4,422	11,847	83
0	176	0	4,124	714	85	222	26	5,676	328	6,837	76
0	0	0	4,456	3,425	226	512	99	18,650	7,021	26,508	232
0	188	0	2,778	453	136	900	134	12,789	4,490	18,449	192
43	0	0	3,867	1,808	138	405	72	13,400	3,132	17,147	121
0	0	0	10,599	3,060	230	631	120	28,048	14,404	43,433	289
270	547	0	5,840	2,155	99	312	35	14,786	4,397	19,629	69
0	65	0	5,042	1,258	198	479	103	22,154	6,472	29,408	137
1,060	513	502	10,954	274	145	1,325	186	18,254	7,079	26,989	177
178	23	500	3,231	990	64	225	30	9,306	4,313	13,938	59
3,159	96	0	6,489	11	26	223	35	3,688	1,249	5,221	35
0	503	0	5,320	3,433	197	930	134	18,728	5,607	25,596	181
88	113	2,000	6,199	836	239	527	57	14,088	5,362	20,273	197
0	152	0	3,567	598	242	219	24	18,795	7,151	26,431	207
245	84	500	4,436	1,508	148	483	81	22,725	11,149	34,586	135
0	4	0	5,296	1,307	130	666	92	9,214	3,804	13,906	165
760	3	0	3,328	958	71	162	39	6,018	1,687	7,977	63
0	50	0	1,289	563	23	138	37	2,152	667	3,017	21
0	87	0	651	208	29	366	64	2,350	139	2,948	33
34	463	0	8,475	1,793	466	1,262	333	27,843	11,670	41,574	277
0	224	0	6,046	687	171	711	111	13,318	5,129	19,440	170
0	169	0	4,442	478	84	659	127	14,706	4,510	20,086	82
0	159	0	6,729	235	170	2,029	288	19,805	3,744	26,036	188
93	0	300	2,157	89	30	208	23	7,208	1,896	9,365	139
0	159	0	3,356	600	115	746	29	15,719	3,706	20,317	53
6,681	6,367	6,391	1,62,703	31,909	4,560	19,381	3,249	4,43,419	1,52,838	6,23,447	4,200

Government assistance, which furnish no returns.

V. C.—RETURN OF VACCINE OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1870-71.

	No. of Operators.	Total Number of persons Vaccinated.		No. of Successful Cases.		Cost of Operations during the Year.	Total Number of Successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.			
						Rs.		
Punjab Vaccine Establishment	120	138,325	2,899	131,228	1,212	45,255	973,645	The last column gives the number of successful cases since the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in November 1864.
Dispensary Establishment ...	56	59,569	2,031	45,932	1,202	5,838	424,164	
Municipal and other Vaccinators	27	17,596	1,029	12,647	468	1,114	31,343	
TOTAL ...	203	215,490	5,959	189,807	2,882	52,207	1,429,152	

VI.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income was realised at the close of 1870-71.

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	Najafgurh ...	III	
		Ballabgurh ...	III	
		Faridabad ...	III	
		Sonepat ...	III	
Gurgaon ...		Riwari ...	III	Shahjahanpore.
		Ferozpore ...	III	Sonah.
		Palwal ...	III	Punahana.
		Farraknaggar ...	III	Hattin.
				Badshahpore.
				Jacombpura.
				Jhársa.
				Noh.
				Tauru.
				Hodal.
				Hassanpore.
				Sakras.
				Nagina.
				Pinangwa.
Karnal ...		Karnal ...	II	
		Panipat ...	III	
		Kunjpura ...	III	
		Kaithal ...	III	
		Indri ...	III	
		Pundri ...	III	
		Gaorah ...	III	
		Naulta ...	III	
Hissar ...		Hissar ...	II	Fattehabad.
		Hansi ...	III	Rattiah.
		Bhiwani ...	III	Tohana.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Rohtak ...		Rohtak ...	III	Bahádurgurh.
		Bheri ...	III	Karkhoda.
		Jhajjar ...	III	Gohána.
				Meham.
				Assoda.
				Mandhoti.
Sirsa ...		Sirsa ...	II	Ellenabad.
		Fázilka ...	III	Ránia.
				Rori.
Ambála ...		Ambála ...	II	Kharar.
		Jagádri ...	III	Siswán.
		Sadhaura ...	III	Morinda.
		Rúpar ...	III	Pehoa.
		Buria ...	III	Rádaur.
		Thanesar ...	III	Ládwa.
		Sháhabád ...	III	Khezrabád.
Ludiana ...		Ludiana ...	II	Khanna.
		Jagraon ...	III	Bhylolpore.
		Raikot ...	III	
		Machíwára ...	III	
Simla ...		Simla ...	I	
Jullundhur ...		Jullundhur (including suburbs)	II	
		Kartárpore ...	III	
		Aláwalpore ...	III	
		Adampore ...	III	
		Bungeh ...	III	
		Náwashahar ...	III	
		Jadála ...	III	

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Jullundhur ...		Rahun ...	III	
		Awar ...	III	
		Philor ...	III	
		Rurkha ...	III	
		Bilga ...	III	
		Nurmahal ...	III	
		Mahidpore ...	III	
		Nakodar ...	III	
Hushiárpore ...		Hushiárpore ...	II	Miání.
		Umar Tanda ...	III	
		Mukerian-cum Tikkowal ...	III	
		Dassuah-cum-Kaithan ...	III	
		Anandpore ...	III	
		Hariana ...	III	
		Gardiwálá ...	III	
		Unah ...	III	
Kángra ...		Dharmsála ...	I	
		Nurpore ...	III	Kullu.
		Joala Mukhi ...	III	Triloknath.
		Harripore ...	III	Guntha.
		Tira Sujanpore ...	III	
		Kángra ...	III	
Amritsar ...		Amritsar (City and Station) ...	I	
		Jhandiala ...	III	Taran Tarn Khas.
				Fattehabad.
		Majitha ...	III	Govindwal.
				Naushera Pannuyan.
		Ramdas ...	III	Vairowal.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICTS.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Amritsar ...				Jalalabad.
				Attari.
				Chamyari.
				Vánniki.
				Bhullar.
Gurdáspore ...		Dalhousie ...	I	Dorangla.
		Gurdáspore ...	III	Taragurh.
		Batala ...	III	Gharota.
		Dinanaggar ...	III	Darman.
		Kalanaur ...	III	Manga
		Patahankot ...	III	Núrkot.
		Narot ...	III	Doda.
		Sujánpore ...	III	Kánowán.
		Nainakot ...	III	Bárapind.
		Bahrampore ...	III	Sháhpore.
		Srigovindpore ...	III	Sukhuchak.
		Dera Nanak ...	III	Fattehgurh.
				Kadiân.
				Dharmkot.
				Chahmal.
				Shakkargarh.
				Ghamraola.
Syálkot ...		Syálkot ...	II	Chaprar.
		Jamki ...	III	Salehpore.
		Daska-cum-Kot Daska ...	III	Somryal.
		Zaffarwal ...	III	Metranwala.
		Sankhatra ...	III	Kalakhattai.
		Chavinda ...	III	Mirowal.
				Gota Fattehgurh.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Syálkot ...		Killa Sobha Sing,	III	Jhandiala.
		Pasrúr ...	III	Jassar.
		Narowal ...	III	Awán Lobána.
				Chowbára.
				Gadgor.
				Nonar.
				Buddomalli.
				Seránwáli.
				Kalálwala.
				Wadála.
Lahore ...		Lahore (including Anárkalli) ...	I	Sharrakpore.
				Khánpore.
		Kassur ...	III	Mangu Toru.
		Khem Karn ...	III	Patti.
		Chunián ...	III	Soyráb.
				Kudián.
				Mokal.
				Shámkot.
				Mangah.
				Niázbeg.
				Khudpore.
Ferozpore ...		Ferozpore ...	II	
		Mokatsar ...	III	
Zira ...		Dharmkot ...	III	Makhu.
			III	Fattehgurh.
Gujeránwála ...		Gujeránwála ...	II	Rámnaggar.
		Wazirabad ...	III	Akálgurhttián.
				Emnabád.
				Pindi Bha.
				Jalálpore.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalites constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Gujeránwála				Gondlawala.
				Sodhra.
				Killa Didár Singh.
				Hafizabad.
				Killa Mian Singh.
				Shekhupúra.
				Vaneki.
				Chak Bhatti.
				Jhandiála Sher Khan.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree	Ráwalpindi ...	II	Fattehjang.
		Attok ...	III	Hassan Abdál.
		Hazro ...	III	Kahúta.
				Kallar.
				Makhad.
				Pindi Gheb.
				Sukho.
Jhelum ...		Jhelum ...	II	Ahmadabád.
		Pind Dadan Khan,	III	Kalla.
				Chakowál.
				Tallagang.
				Jabba.
Gujerát ...		Gujerát (including surrounding vil- surro ...	II	Kunjáh.
				Shádiwal.
		Jalalpore ...		Maghowal.
				Killadar.
				Lakhanwal.
				Bhagowal.
				Kadirabad.
				Dinga.
				Haslanwala.
				Kohar.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Shahpore ...		Miani ...	III	Jhoworia.
		Sahiwal. ...	III	Sháhpore (including Civil Station).
		Khushab ...	III	Shah Yusuf.
		Bhera ...	III	Fíroka.
				Bhakkar.
				Chak Musa.
				Fattehgurh.
				Midh.
				Girot.
				Nurpore.
				Jowra.
				Mitha Tiwána.
				Hadali.
Multan ...		Multan ...	II	Tolamba.
		Shujabad ...	III	Jalalpore.
		Kahror ...	III	Duniapore.
				Musa Kotla.
				Raniwahn.
				Ludan.
				Jalla.
				Sahuka.
				Mailsi.
				Karmpore.
				Khanpore.
Jhung ...		Jhung-cum-Maghiana	II	Shorkot.
				Ahmadpore.
		Chiniot ...	III	Gurmaharaja.
Montgomery. ...		Montgomery ...	II	Syadwala.
		Pak Pattan ...	III	Hujra.
		Kamalia ...	III	Depalpore.

VI.—(*Concluded.*)

DISTRICTS.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Mozuffurgurh ...				Mozuffurgurh. Alipore. Sitpore. Jatohi. Shahr Sultan. Khairpore. Khangurh. Kinjar. Rangpore. Kot Adu. Dera Din Pannah.
Dera Ismail Khan,		Dera Ismail Khan, Kolachi ... Bhakkar ...	II III III	Leia. Karor. Kot Sultan. Mankera. Tank.
Dera Ghási Khan,		Dera Ghazi Khan,	III	Towsa-cum-Mangrota. Jampore. Dajil-cum-Naushera. Hajipore. Harrand. Rajánpore. Mithankot. Rojhan. Fazilpore.
Bunnoo ...		Edwardesabad ...	II	Kalabagh. Isakhail.
Pesháwar ...		Pesháwar ...	II	Shankargurh.
Hazára ...		Harripore ... Abbottabad (Saddar Bazar) ...	III III	Nawashahar.